



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



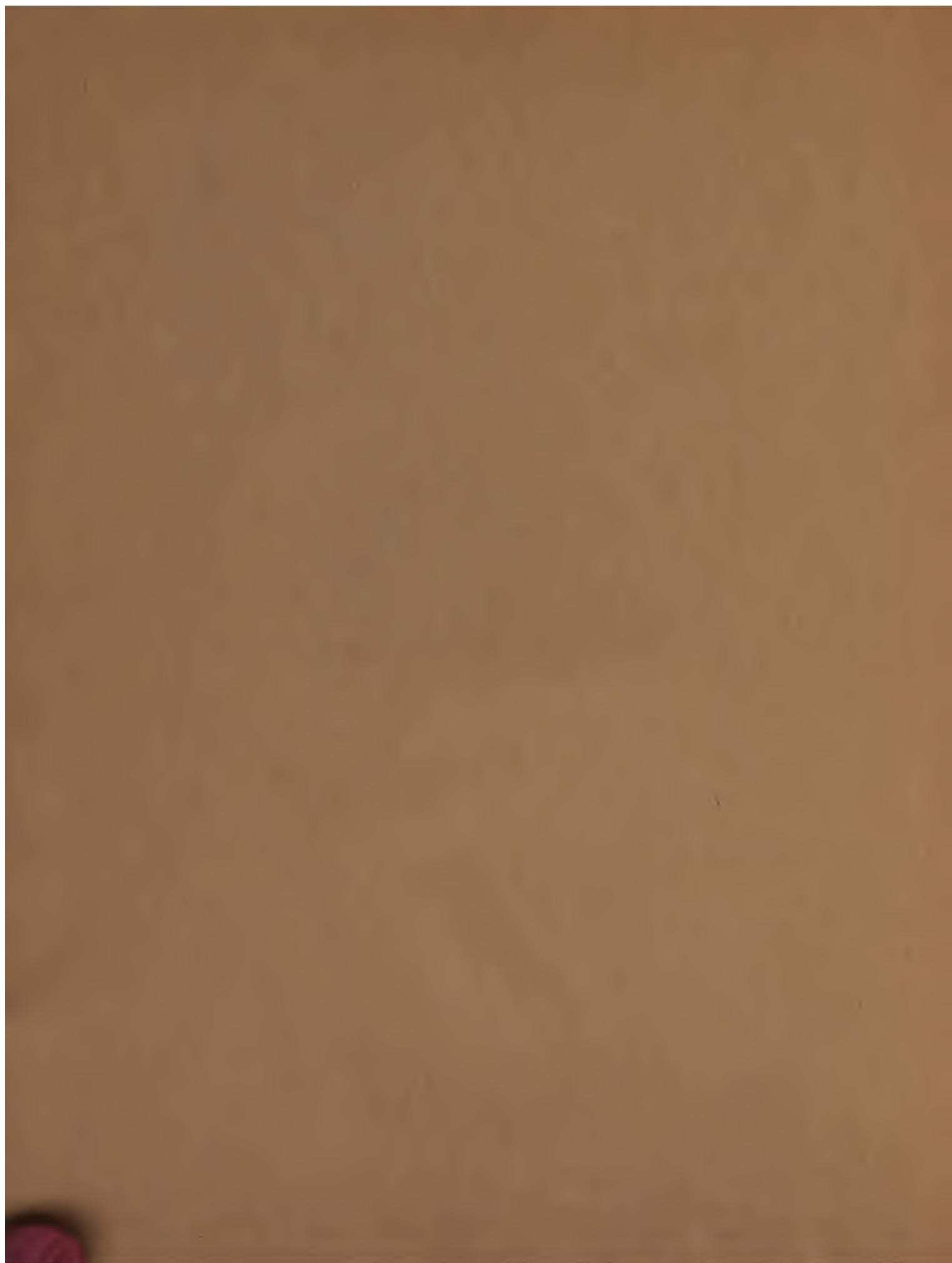
3 2044 019 959 667

Ind 2.6.9

16. 1847.







INDEX
TO THE
ASIATIC RESEARCHES,

VOL. I. TO VOL. XVIII.

CALCUTTA.

1835.

INDEX

TO THE

FIRST EIGHTEEN VOLUMES

OF THE

ASIATIC RESEARCHES,

OR

Transactions of the Society,

INSTITUTED IN BENGAL FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, THE ARTS, SCIENCES
AND LITERATURE

OF

A S I A.

2. CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS,

BY G. H. HUTTMANN.

1835.

~~LSoc 2436.2~~

Ind 2.6.9

*

THE present Index has been prepared at different times by various hands, which will explain the cause of many of the references being more minute and detailed than others. It was thought preferable not to lose the advantage of this minuteness where it was already attained, although it was impossible to extend it throughout without going over the greater part of the work again.

The mode of spelling Oriental words is such as is adopted in the text, and is consequently liable to considerable variation; to have made the whole uniform and correct would have entailed a great deal of trouble, and would perhaps have rendered the work less useful to the general reader. The same word will frequently be found spelt in several ways.

The pages and volumes refer to the quarto edition; but the octavo edition published in London agrees almost entirely with that of Calcutta in the distribution of matter, and the Index will therefore be found equally applicable to both: the cases in which any variation exists are noted below.

Vols. I. II. III. V. VI. VII. IX. X. XI. correspond in both editions. In the other volumes, the correspondences of every fiftieth page of the quarto edition with the octavo are as follow:

<i>Quarto Edition</i> ,	page	50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500.
Vol. IV. <i>Octavo Edition</i> ,	„	37, 88, 143, 194, 244, 292, 348, 398, —, —.
Vol. VII. <i>Ditto</i> ,.....	„	50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 398, 446, 494.
Vol. VIII. <i>Ditto</i> ,.....	„	50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 303, 357, 412, 468, 526.
Vol. XII. <i>Ditto</i> ,.....	„	50, 100, 150, 202, 252, 307, 356, 405, 454, 502.

In some instances the Introductory Discourses and Appendices are numbered as a part of the text in one edition only, and some other trivial differences occur which it is unnecessary to notice.

JAMES PRINSEP,
Secretary.

Asiatic Society's Apartments, }
1st March, 1835,

I N D E X
TO
THE ASIATIC RESEARCHES,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.
1799—1833.

[*The names of Authors and Contributors are distinguished by Capitals.*]

A

- Abaisin*, the Indus of its water, VI. 529.
Abaris, the principal station of the Abhirs on the borders of Egypt, III. 329.
Abay, the little, or Tacazze, the same with the river Astimati, III. 303.
Abbas, Uncle of Muhammed, when he began to prevail in Persia, IX. 235.
Abbasis, when that dynasty began, IX. 240.
Abdalis, a tribe; an account of them, IX. 206.
Abdhitanaya, daughter of the Ocean and consort of Vishnu, X. 150.
Abel, of the sacrifice which occasioned his death, VI. 474.
ABEL, Dr. C., on the Sumatra Ourang Outang, XV. 489.
Abhayanas, being chosen by Chitraratha as his spiritual guide, III. 453.
Abhimanya, king of Cashmir, XV. 24.
Abhimatada, a pool near Aswisthan, III. 391.
———, supposed to be the same with Abydus in Upper Egypt, III. 448.
Abhinanava Sachhidánanda Bháratí Achárya, one of the spiritual heads of the Srinageri establishment, XVII. 180.
Abhinava Nrisinha Bháratí Achárya, another of ditto, XVII. 180.
Abhira, or *Pallis*, a country in Candeish, VIII. 336.
———, lies in the south of Bharata's Empire, VIII. 339.
Abhiras, how many generations of them reigned in the upper parts of the Indus, IX. 219.

A

Abhisara, a country which includes part of Casmira, VIII. 340.

———, the kingdom of Abisares, VIII. 340.

Abhisara, country so called, where? XV. 116.

Abhuti, son of Twashta, XI. 78.

Abja, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Abor, mountains, XVII. 327,—a village, XVII. 332.

Abors, a hill race of Assam described, XVI. 336,—XVII. 327.

Abragana, a town in Tibet, IX. 63,—its situation, IX. 69.

Abraham, his abiding in Balkh-Bamiyan, VI. 467 to 469.

Abrahmavarchasha, the same with the Aryya-Mlechhas, X. 125.

Abraiani, an account of the tribe of, X. 75.

Ab-Sind, the Indus, VI. 529.

Abu, a mountain on the western side of India, XVII. 276.

Abu-Becr, how long and when he reigned, IX. 233,—conquests of, IX. 236.

Abydus, a town in Thebais, the same as Aswisthan, III. 392.

Abyssina, its situation, III. 331.

Abyssinia, conversation with Abram, an Abyssinian, on the city of Gwender, and the sources of the Nile, I. 383.

———, laid waste by a flood about sixteen hundred years before Christ, III. 400.

———, conquered by Capenas, III. 428.

Acara, lies in the south of Bharata's Empire, VIII. 339.

Acbar, the Emperor's expedition to Cabul, VIII. 324.

———, said to have been a Hindu in a former generation, IX. 158.

Acco, the same place with Ake, III. 407.

Achalabhrata, a Brahman of the Harita family, XVII. 257.

———, one of the Ganadharas or masters of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.

Achásá, a country situated between Ládác and Yarc'hand, VI. 459.

———, of its inhabitants, VI. 459.

Achatugá, a river near the Chandela mountain, description of, XVII. 514.

Acshetra, informous, observations on, VIII. 267.

Adam, the earth, which composed the generative parts of his body, said to have been brought from Babylonia, IV. 378.

———, the same with Swayambhuva, VI. 470,—VIII. 284.

———, made with seven handfuls of mould taken from the seven stages of the earth, VIII. 288.

———, there having been four Adams, X. 136.

———, where his body was entombed, X. 136.

———, his remains divided among his posterity after the flood, X. 137.

Adamas, the name given to a river, XIV. 405.

———, supposed to be the same with the rivers Cocila and Brahmani, XIV. 405.

Adarsa, a country situated in the north of Bharata's Empire, VIII. 340.

Adbhuta Dharma Bauddha, Scriptures on preternatural events, XVI. 427.

Address read to the Marquis of Hastings, on the 26th December, 1822, XV. Ap. XVIII. 18.

- Adhama*, son of Tamah by Sthāvirā, III. 332.
- Adhara Sacti*, the earth, III. 358, vide *Sacti*.
- Adharma*, an epithet of Siva, VI. 511,—wickedness, the bride of Mrityu, XVII. 215.
- , a Kala or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Adharmeswara*, the same with Adram-Melech, IV. 380.
- Adiabaræ*, a tribe living on the banks of the river Asthemati, III. 445.
- Adi Buddha*, attributes of, XVI. 441.
- Adima*, Swayambhuva, VI. 472,—father of Sridevi, VI. 475
- Adi Nath*, father of Matsyendranath and grand-father of Gorakhnath, XVII. 189.
- , a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Adinatha* or *Adyanatha*, the Linga of Mahadeva placed on the banks of the river Rajyu by King Naraca, XIV. 447.
- Adisdara*, a town near the Tonse, situation of, IX. 55.
- , supposed to be the same with Attarsar or Attersarour, IX. 55.
- Aditi*, the mother of the gods a Kalā or part of the Mula Prakriti, IX. 215.
- Aditya*, a name of Vicrama, IX. 134.
- , when his reign began, and how long it lasted, IX. 174, 183, 201.
- , the same with the Vicramaditya, who was cotemporary with Sapor, King of Persia, IX. 175.
- Adityas*, the twelve suns, III. 410.
- Adnaut Subba*, (*Adināt'hsabhā*) an excavation at Ellora described, VI. 391.
- Adonis*, now called Nahru Ibrahim, III. 351.
- , supposed to be the same with the river Lohitoda, III. 351.
- Adram-Melech*, the same with Adharmeswara, IV. 380—VI. 511.
- , supposed to be the same with Jupiter Adramus, VI. 511.
- Adramus*, Jupiter, father of the Palici, VI. 511.
- Adriatic sea*, VIII. 298.
- Adwaitānand*, a Prabhu of the Bengal Vaishnavas, XVI. 112.
- Adyanatha*, see *Adinatha*.
- Ægyptos*, a name of the Ancients for the Nile from Agupta, III. 304.
- Æolian Isles*, being the same with the British Isles, XI. 29.
- Æria*, a name formerly given to Africa, III. 329.
- Æsar*, supposed to be the same with the town of Asal, III. 324.
- Æsculapius*, a form of the sun, III. 392—XI. 77.
- Ætheria*, a part of Ethiopia, supposed to be the same with Atristhan, III. 349.
- Ætherii*, inhabitants of Ætheria, supposed to be the Attiri, III. 349.
- , descendants of Atri, III. 349.
- Æthiops*, supposed to be the same with Yatupa, III. 328.
- , called the son of Vulcan, III. 328.
- Æthre*, a city in India, XVII. 616.
- Ætis*, son of the sun, III. 383.
- Ætna*, a nymph, the same with Aitnidevi, VI. 511.

Ætnæus, son of Prometheus, VI. 510.

Ætos, (or *Eagle*,) a name of the Ancients for the Nile, from It or Ait, III. 304, so called after a rise of the river, 326.

Afghan Chief, Solomon Gurzani, invades Orissa, XV. 288.

Afghans, on their descent from the Jews, II. 69.

——, Note by Sir Wm. Jones on, II. 76.

——, Conjecture concerning the, XV. 68.

Africa, derivation of its name, VIII. 275.

Africa, Sancha Dwipa, VIII. 300.

Afzelgerh, a mart in Kamaon, XVI. 195.

Aganagara, situation, &c. of, V. 278.

Agamas, certain Jaina works held in the same veneration by them as the Vedas by the Brahmanical Hindus, XVIII. 243.

Agaru, a sort of sweet-scented wood, XI. 38.

Agarwâl, one of the eighty-four Gachhas of the Jains, XVIII. 293.

Agasti, a Rishi or saint, his legend, III. 344.

Agastebhavana, a place in Sanchavana, where the saint took his abode, III. 344.

Agastya, a sage, the place of his residence, VIII. 301.

——, his reducing Sancha-mucha Naga, VIII. 301.

——, his hermitage beyond Lancadwara, XI. 136.

——, spiritual teacher of Vindhya, XIV. 397.

——, his bidding Vindhya to remain in a prostrate posture, XIV. 397.

Agatho dæmon, the serpent, an account of him, X. 40.

Aghahesa, how Mahadeva derived that title, III. 441.

Aghahesam or *Aghahesasthan*, supposed to be the same with the city of Axum, III. 442.

Aghorapauthis, an account of, XVII. 204.

Aghoris, a Saiva Sect, XVII. 203.

Agneyas, a peculiar tribe of Gandharvas, VIII. 365.

——, servants of the Cuveras or Guhyas, VIII. 365.

Agni, the Egyptian Vulcan, I. 263—XVII. 312.

——, fire, of his existing before the formation of the sun, III. 380.

——, the same with Orus the elder, or Apollo, III. 380.

Agni, a Purana, VIII. 270.

Agni, also called Jivani and Anala, VIII. 347.

——, of his court on the Mount Meru, VIII. 347.

——, of his falling in love with the wives of the seven Rishis, IX. 85.

——, his station in the south-east quarter of Meru, XI. 80.

Agnibhu, son of Priyavrat, VIII. 284.

Agnibhuti, son of Vasubhuti, XVI. 256.

——, one of the Ganadharas or masters of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.

Agnidhra, the son of Priyavrat and grandson of Adima; his nine sons, VIII. 329.

——, the same with Phos Phur or Phlox, VIII. 329.

- Agnidhra*, his three sons withdrawing into forests, and seven remaining appointed to rule over the seven divisions of the world, VIII. 329.
- , great-grand-father of Bharata, VIII. 329.
- Agnidhra*, a country situated in the north of Bharata's Empire, VIII. 340.
- Agoranis*, supposed to be the same with the river Gaura, Gauri, or Gaurani, XIV. 410.
- Agows*, whence they derived that name, III. 443.
- Agra*, narrative of a journey from, to Oujein (Ujjayin,) VI. 7.
- , of the coins obtained there by Colonel Tod, XVII. 571.
- , described, VIII. 291. Mosaic Work of the Táj at, XV. 429.
- Agræus*, one of the principal Generals of Deriades, XVII. 615.
- Agrahûyana*, a month, XIV. 418.
- Agratola*, Nurnagar, XIV. 439.
- Agriculture*, remarks on the state of, in the district of Dinajpur, X. 1.
- Agupta*, on all sides guarded, whence Ægyptos, or the Nile, III. 304—the Coptos of ancient geographers, 335.
- Ahalya Bai*, the Mahratta Princess who built the present temple of Visweswara at Benares, XVII. 170.
- Ahavaniya*, one of the three sacred fires born of Lacshmi and Agni, XI. 144.
- Ahi-cshetra* or *Ahi-chhatra*, a country, the same with the Ricshavan forests, XIV. 394.
- , the same with Aicshet or Uxentos, XIV. 401.
- Ahuca* or *Bahuca*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Aicshet*, the mountain-region of Ahicshetra or Uxentos, XIV. 401.
- Aidzin*, a chain of mountains, which begins at Hoshan or Oshn, VIII. 319.
- Aila*, another name of Pururava, VIII. 256.
- Aileyam* or *Iluim*, a city near the mount Ida, VIII. 312.
- Aileyampus* or *Ilapus*, the city of Indra and of the Gods, VIII. 315.
- Airavat*, the same with the river Phani or Fenny, XIV. 444.
- , the name of a serpent-king, father of Ulipi, XIV. 444.
- Airavata*, the great elephant of Indra, III. 403—X. 39.
- , of his coming to worship at Prabhusa in Gurjarat, X. 40.
- , produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.
- , being taken by Indra, XI. 135.
- Airavata* or *Curu*, one of the divisions of the known world, its situation, VIII. 307.
- Airavati* or *Ravy*, a river that flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335.
- , a river which flows by Manipura, XIV. 440.
- Airradon Ostium*, the mouth of the river Hradya or Hradini, XIV. 426.
- Airradon* or *Antibole*, the easternmost branch of the Ganges, Hradana, XIV. 444.
- , the same with the Brahmaputra, XIV. 444.
- Aishwarikas*, a Bauddha sect, account of their tenets, XVI. 435 to 438.
- Aistamenos*, the same with the river Hastiman or Hastimati, VIII. 303.
- Ait* or *It*, a King, an Avatara of Mahadeva, III. 304.
- Aitaréya Aranya*, remarks on, and extract from, VIII. 408.

- Aiteya*, the country of the descendants of King It, III. 326.
- Aitni Devi*, a goddess, VI. 510,—same with the Nymph Ætna, VI. 511.
- Aitnisthan*, an island in which the goddess Aitna lived, VI. 510.
- , supposed to be the same with Sicily, VI. 510.
- Ajagara*, part of Somagiri, or mountains of the moon, III. 303—term for those who watch not, 307—present name Lupata, 307,—III. 311.
- Ajamida*, father of Samvarna, XI. 136.
- Ajana*, a name of Buddha's father, X. 77.
- Ajapala* or *Gebal*, assisted by Tandepala, king of Gwalior, in his wars against Mahmud, IX. 154,—son of Jayasinha, IX. 189.
- Ajasá*, the same with the river Aji or Ajavati, XIV. 402.
- Ajavati* or *Ajamati*, a river, an account of, XIV. 402.
- , the same with the Amystis, XIV. 402.
- , and with the Ajaya, XIV. 402.
- Ajavithi*, the Zodiac, III. 379.
- Ajaya*, the same with the river Aji or Ajavati, XIV. 402.
- Aji*, a river, an account of, XIV. 402.
- Ajmér*, of the coins found there by Colonel Tod, XVII. 571.
- Ajina* and *Jina*, being the two names of the same person, III. 413.
- Akalanka*, a Jain priest, of his having confuted the Bauddhas of Kanchi, XVII. 285.
- Akampita*, son of a Brahman of the Gautama tribe, XVII. 257.
- , one of the Ganadharas or masters of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.
- Akber*, a number of Jina works, having been composed during his reign, XVII. 282.
- Akás*, or *Ether*, worshipped by a Hindu Sect, XVI. 21.
- Akásamukhis*, an account of, XVII. 206.
- Akberabad*, or *Agra*, on the building stones and mosaic of, XV. 429.
- Ake*, the same place with Acco, III. 407.
- Akshayatriiya*, a Hindu festival, XVII. 275.
- Alaca*, islands, the same with those called Alociæ, XI. 43.
- Alacananda*, the sacred stream of the Ganges, VIII. 326.
- , a river in the Gandhamadana, or Devanandana forest, its course, VIII. 351.
- Alacapuri*, the same with Avacapura, II. 429.
- Alakhnámi*, a class of Saiva Mendicants, XVII. 208.
- Ala-ud-din*, of his having converted the temple of Gorakhnath, at Gorakhpur, into a Mohammedan mosque, XVII. 191.
- Alavála*, a sage, an account of him, III. 440.
- Alaváli*, son of Alavala, III. 440,—where his descendants are settled, III. 443.
- Albumazar*, contemporary with Al-mamum, V. 243.
- , of his enquiries respecting the conjunctions of the planets, V. 243.
- Albunea*, the white goddess; also called Tiburtine Sybil, XI. 180.
- Albuz*, mountains, VIII. 355.
- Alcasr*, the same place with Káláát Berlook, VI. 519.

- Alcida*, of the conflagration which proceeded from the flames vomited by that monster, IV. 379.
- , of the affinity of her name with that of Sactádevi, IV. 379.
- Alconuz*, the vault in the mountains in the centre of the world, where Adam's body was entombed, IX. 136.
- Alcyon*, a famous bird in antiquity, XI. 41.
- Alemadra*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Aleth*, a Mishmi village, XVII. 429.
- Alexander the Great*, the same with Secunder Rumi, VI. 482.
- , built the temple of Nuh on the banks of the Gagra, VI. 482.
- , of the extent of his conquests from the Indus towards the east, IX. 50.
- Alexandria*, when the university of it flourished, X. 101.
- Algebra*, a proof that the Hindus had the Binomial Theorem (appendix) II. 487.
- , on the early history of, XII. 159.
- Alluvium*, of Guzerat, XVIII. pt. 1. 84.
- Alica*, a country, VIII. 337.
- ALI IBRAHIM KHAN, on the Hindu Ordeal, I. 389.
- Ali Coshgih*, a Persian astronomer; when he lived, X. 155.
- Alieu* or *Alalea*, Isles in the Red sea, where the descendants of Alavali are settled, III. 443.
- Alipura*, a mahal in the suburbs of Benares, XVII. 475.
- Allahabad*, of its distance from the Indus, &c. IX. 49,—mentioned, XVII. 580,
- , the same place with Causambi, XIV. 459.
- Allamá*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Al-Mamun*, when he reigned at Balkh, X. 103.
- Almora*, Comanh, VI. 456.
- , the country of Comanh, XIV. 397.
- , chief town of Kamaon, XVI. 146.
- Alonga*, a village near the Dihong inhabited by the Meeshees, XVII. 337.
- Alosanga*, now Ellasing, a town on the river Lojung, XIV. 390.
- Alpabakutwa*, the signification of, XVII. 269.
- Alilahiyahts*, of their origin and peculiar tenets, VII. 338.
- Alvion*, or *Albion*, Britain, XI. 34.
- Alybe*, or *Alyben*, a town on the bank of the river Choaspes, VI. 531.
- Alybes*, mountains in India, XVII. 612.
- Amagna*, the sea into which Mayadevi cast Antarrada, III. 431.
- , supposed to be the same with the Asphaltite lake, III. 434.
- Amabeis*, one of the door-keepers and guardians of the winds, XI. 118.
- , said to be one of the Trepates, XI. 118.
- Amaneswara*, an account of him, III. 396.
- Amaneswarasthún*, on the banks of the river Cáli, where Amaneswara resided, III. 396.
- Amanus*, a mountain in lesser Asia, VI. 460.
- Amara*, or *Dera Sarovera*, lake of the Gods, III. 303—whence lake Zambre or Zaira, 307.

- Amara*, called Nilides by Juba, Niliducus and Nusaptis in the Peutingerian Tables, 308.
- Amara* or *Amere*, a town near Jaypur, XIV. 405.
- Amarapura*, the same place with Randamarcotta, or Ava, IX. 47.
- Amarapur*, the same with the town of Urathena or Radhna, XIV. 442.
- Amarathal*, a place in the route from Gohati to Mursing Gaon, XVII. 454.
- Amaravana*, lies in the north-west of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 340.
- Amaravati*, a place near the Godaveri, XVII. 561.
- Amarcantaca*, a village, XIV. 400.
- Amareswara*, a form of Siva in Ujayin, XVII. 196.
- Amba*, (Sanskrit,) the universal mother or earth, III. 310—Consort of Bhava, Legend regarding, 38,—Titles, Bharani or Venus—Uma—Aramya Devi—Atari Devi, 387.
- Amba-tzaada*, supposed to be the same with the Swetagiri, III. 348.
- Amba*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 339.
- Ambala*, town near Sirhind, XIV. 470.
- Ambara*, a country in the north of Bharata's Empire, VIII. 340.
- Ambārcāná*, a village to the west of the hill Meros or Meru, VI. 497.
- Ambashta*, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, (Ambastæ,) VIII. 338.
- Ambashtábád*, near Tanésar, VIII. 341.
- Amber*, of the different sorts of, XI. 39.
- Ambica*, produced from the white ocean; an account of her, XI. 137.
- Ambiceya*, a mountain in Sacam, XI. 55.
- Ambu Raja*, the same with Chandragupta, his reign, IX. 172.
- Ambuvicha*, of Pataliputra, dethroned by his minister Mahá Carni, IX. 107.
- , a grant found at Benares, made by him, IX. 108.
- Amdo*, of its products, &c., XVII. 534.
- Amere*, or *Amara*, a town, lies near Jaypur, XIV. 405.
- America*, the inhabitants of the islands in the northern ocean having some knowledge of it at a very early period, XI. 104.
- the eastern parts peopled from Europe, XI. 106.
- Amogaversha*, king of Kanchi, XVII. 242.
- Amoghá*, wife of Santanu, mother of the Brahmaputra, XIV. 422.
- Amoghaversha*, king of Tonda Mandalam, XVII. 283.
- Amonno*, supposed to be the same with Amaneswarasthán, III. 396.
- Amrésveram*, Sculptures of described, IX. 273.
- Amrit*, produced the white or silver mountain, XI. 132.
- Amrita*, procured by churning the white sea, XI. 41.
- Amritabdi*, or *Amritacara*, or *Amritashayam*, the white island, XI. 36, 57.
- Amru*, his body animated by Sankara Acharya, XVII. 179.
- Amyrus*, grandson of Technites, XI. 77.—Genealogy of, 78.
- Anagapura*, a town in Anangadesa, IX. 123.
- Anahilla* or *Patten*, ancient capital of Guzerat branch of the Chaulukya dynasty detailed, XVI. 321.

Anaias or *Anáyasa dévi*, temple of in Cusha Dwipa, III. 297, 434.

Anaia, her temple the same with Anayasadevishán, IV. 378.

Anala, a name of Agni or fire, VIII. 347, a mountain, 362.

Ananda, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Ananda Giri, author of the Sankara Digvijaya, XVI. 10.

————, a pupil of Sankaracharya, XVII. 177.

Anandasru, or *Tears of inward pleasure*, a lake near the Nile ; legend regarding, III. 341.

Anándi, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Ananga, the same with Càmadeva, IX. 123, 164, 209.

Anangadésa, a country to the westward of India, IX. 164.

Anangapála or *Ratipála*, of Delhi, the same with Rayasèna, IX. 169.

Anangapura, a town in the west, IX. 123.

Anang Bhim Deo, King of Orissa, XV. 269.

Ananta, a serpent that lives at the bottom of the sea, XI. 146,

Anantasada or *Anantee-sedes*, the seat of Hari or Ananta, in the country between the mounts of Crishna and Pandura, VIII. 355.

Anantavarma, son of Sardulavarma, account of, IX. 111,

Anartta, a tribe or country, in the south west of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 339, 341.

Anasuya, wife of Atri ; the Trimurti incarnated in her womb, X. 68, XI. 99.

Anaya or *Anuya*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Anáyasa, an epithet of the goddess Devi, III. 297.

————, one of the Jwalamuchis or springs of Naptha, in Cushadwipa within, dedicated to her, III. 297, IV. 365.

Anáyasúdevishán, the same with Cowcur, Kerkoor, or Ur, III. 434.

————, same as temple of Anaia, IV. 378.

Ancas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Anchalika Doctrine, when propagated and by whom, XVII. 288.

Ancient Inscriptions, explanation of some, V. 135. (*See Inscriptions.*)

Andaluja, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Andaman Islands peopled by Negroes, Cannibals ; according to Ptolemy, III. 355, from Greek Eudaimon, a residence of good genius, 355.

————, description of, IV. 385. XIV. 453.

Andemas, the same with the mount Andha Tamasa, or Andh Tamas, VIII. 326.

Andhra or *Telingana*, VIII. 337.

————, extent of on the Coast of Coromandel, IX. 103, 105.

———— *Vrittyas*, usurp the throne after Puliman, IX. 45.

———— *dynasty*, duration of, and members, IX. 101, 110, 116.

————, when the dynasty began, X. 87.

Andhravaca, a country, VIII. 336.

Andomatis or *Dummoody*, of its course, V. 276.

————, the same with the river Damodara or Vedasmriti, XIV. 403.

Andromeda, said to have come from India, III. 367, 432.

———, the same with *Vejara*, VIII. 258.

<i>Androsace cordifolia</i> ,	} Botanical descriptions of,	371.
——— <i>lanceolata</i> ,		390.
——— <i>ovalifolia</i> ,		XIII. 391.
——— <i>fastigiata</i> ,		394.
——— <i>formosa</i> ,		395.

Andubarius mentioned in the Paschal Chronicle, traced to *Yadabendra*, king of *Yatus*, III. 328. (vide *Yatus*.)

———, first delineated the heavens on the principle of constellations, X. 104.

Anga or *Anga-dwip*, one of the seven divisions of the old continent, I. 48, III. 300, VIII. 299, 338.

———, the country which was allotted to *Angada* or *Baliputra*, IX. 35.

———, a country in the eastern parts of India, IX. 92.

Angada, son of *Bali* or *Bala*, a monkey. Chief of *Gada*, IX. 34.

Angas, a nation, I. 340, 351, VIII. 331.

Angiya Malada, *Malda*, VIII. 336.

Angiras, one of the seven *Bishis*, the star he represents, IX. 84.

Anguruha, a tribe or country in the north west of *Bharatas Empire*, VIII. 340.

Anjana, or *Anjanalha*, a rivet, the same with the *Cali*, III. 304.

Anjana, or *Crishna*, a mountain, VIII. 327, 338, 351, 355, 363.

Anjani, mother of *Hanuman*, how she begot him, XI. 141.

Anna Perenna, or *Anna Purná Dévi*, remarks on the worship of, VIII. 70, 85.

Anonkhenk, or *Anonkek*, the Gangetic provinces, XIV. 381.

Anotemala, the same with *Hastimalla*, now called *Feringy-bazar*, XIV. 444.

Antæus, servant of *Osiris*, affinity between him and *Dundhu*, III. 407.

Antahsila, a river which flows from the mount *Vindhya*, VIII. 335.

Antaradwipa, the Doab between the *Ganges* and the *Jumna*, VIII. 340.

Antaragiri, a country within the hills, VIII. 336.

Antaram, definition of, XVII. 269.

Antarasthi, a title of *Devi*, corrupted into *Andraste*, IV. 380.

Antarâya, of the five, XVII. 166, 272.

Antargate or *Antargatâ*, a name of *Devi*, IV. 380.

Antarmaddâ, daughter of *Capeyanas* by *Padma Muchi*, III. 429.

———, constellation of, III. 433.

Antarvédi, Delta of the *Ganges*, XIV. 462.

Antasila, a name of the river *Brahmaputra*, XIV. 431.

Anteu, a town supposed to be the same with *Dundhumarasthan*, also called *Antæopolis*, III. 407.

Anthema, mountains, also called *Sacranthema*, VIII. 326.

———, the same with the *Angava* mountains, VIII. 355.

- Anthema*, supposed to be the same with Oude, XVII. 616.
- Antibole*, now called Fringy-bazar, see Antomela, XIV. 426, 444.
- , or *Airradon*, the easternmost branch of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, XIV. 444.
- Antiquities*, at Mavalipuram, description of, I. 145.
- , description of a cave near Gya, 276.
- , on Roman coins found at Nellore, II. 332.
- , of Orissa, (v. art. on Orissa proper,) XV. 305.
- , at Jagannath, XV. 315.
- , of the Temple of the Sun at Kanarak, XV. 326.
- , Hindu in Chitirgher, XV. 499.
- , discovery of two urns in the vicinity of Benares, V. 131.
- , ruins of Prambanan in Java, XIII. 337.
- , description of the Cuttab (*Cutab*), minar near Delhi, IV. 313.
- , account of the inscriptions on and in its vicinity, XIV. 480.
- (See *Monuments and Inscriptions*.)
- Andra Simundu*, a town in Sumatra, account of, X. 150.
- Antæopolis*, supposed to be Dundhumarasthāna and Auten, III. 407.
- Antomela*, the same with the town of Antiboli or Hastimalla, XIV. 426.
- Antony*, declared to have been an incarnation of Osiris, X. 30.
- Ants*, Indian, gold-making, account of, XIV. 446.
- Anu*, one of the sons of Yayati, division of the Empire by, IX. 92.
- Anubhaga*, its signification, XVII. 268.
- Anugangam*, countries lying on the banks of the Ganges, IX. 33, 114; XIV. 391, 457.
- , the same with the country of Magadha, IX. 43.
- Anukhenk* or *Anonkhenk*, the Gangetic provinces, IX. 33.
- Anumati* or day after opposition, smaller river of Lake Amara, III. 309. in Cushadwip without, 331.
- Anundea*, a village near the Dihong inhabited by the Meeshoes, XVII. 337.
- Anupapadaka*, the celestial Buddha saints, XVI. 440.
- Anurādhā*, a lunar mansion, IX. 83.
- Anuttara*, heavens which have no other beyond them, XVII. 274.
- Aornis*, the same place with Varanasi, also written Avernis, III. 409.
- Aornos*, a place on the banks of the Indus, VI. 532.
- Apabanga*, a tribe or country, in the south east of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 338.
- Apa jyotisha*, a tribe or place in the south east of Bharatas Empire, VII. 338.
- Apabhramsa*, or Māgadhi language, explained, VII. 200.
- Apaga*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Apamvatsa*, son of Apayana and Sarmada, III. 445.
- Apapapuri*, a place in Behar, XVII. 255.
- Apar* or *Apara-dwipa*, countries towards the west, VIII. 275.
- Aparagandica*, the same with the river Oxus, VIII. 277, 309.

Aparantica, situated at the western extremity of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 339.

Aparica dhāni, western countries, VIII. 276.

Aparita, a country, VIII. 336.

Apáyana, a King, retires from the world, III. 445.

Aphar or *Aphara*, the same with Aphros or Aphraus, VIII. 275.

Aphrodite, a goddess ; the same with Attara, III. 390.

Aphroditopolis, the same place with Atarbekhi, III. 388.

———, a name given to the two towns in Egypt called Atfi or Atfieh and Itfu, III. 389.

Aphros or *Aphræus*, brother of Picus and Chiron, also called Aphar, Ophris and Aphra,—companion of Hercules son of Voturu, VIII. 275. .

———, husband of Astynome, and supposed to be the same with Hesperus, XI. 46.

Apollo, the same with Agni, III. 380.

Apollonius, in his life by Philostratus, visited the Brahmans, on hills N. of Sri-nagara—now called Triloci Narayana near the Kedára Ganga—their chief Iarchas stated Ethiopians resided here under a ruler Ganges,—they migrated to Egypt, III. 353—doubts as to his having visited India, or Ethiopia, or Babylon, 354.

Apollonopolis, same as Aurvasthan or Arfu, III. 384.

Aprawa, a village at the sources of the Brahmaputra, XVII. 411.

Apsaras, not known in the remote parts of the western world, XI. 147.

———, produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.

Apsarasas, a forest pool in the Cumuda mountains, VIII. 355.

Apyáyana, one of the seven districts of the Cushadwip, III. 331.

Aquila, of Nipal, XVIII. pt. 2, 13.

Arabia, followers of Brahma and Brahmens in, X. 100.

Arabian, and Indian divisions of the Zodiac, IX. 323.

Arabic words, Sir W. Jones' orthography of in Roman letters, I. 1.

———, elegy by Mír Mahammed Husain, I. 40.

———, introduction of into Persian, II. 207.

Arabs, Fourth Anniversary Discourse on the, II. 1—on their language, 5—their religion, 8—philosophy, 9—antiquities, 10—arts, 14.

———, essay on the Binomial Theorem, as known to the, XIII. 456.

Arabus, supposed to be the same with Mahāsyaṃa, III. 352.

Aracan, the same place with Rasanga, XIV. 428, 451.

———, Sila or Sailapattana, at, XIV. 449.

———, called Bhurman, Barma, and Takain, XIV. 445.

———, river, its communication with the Carmaphulli, XIV. 446.

———, Historical and Statistical Sketch of, XVI. 352.

Arachosia, a country included in Camboj or Coj, VI. 516.

———, a tribe or country in the south west of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 339, 341.

———, called White India, III. 368.

- Arachotus*, a river ; also called Choaspes, Coples, and Tarnic, VI. 517. a town, 518.
- Arádhyā*, a sect of the Saivas, XVII. 198.
- Aradnohadhi*—vide Red Sea.
- Arah* or *Senih*, the presiding deity of the north, VIII. 280.
- Arai* or *Adai-dwipas*, two divisions of the old continent, VIII. 328.
- Aram*, the same with *Arama*, III. 380.
- , son of Shem, IX. 184.
- Arama*, the son of a son of Satyavrata, V. 261.
- , the same with the *Aram* of Scripture, V. 261.
- , involved in a conflagration for wounding *Durvasas* with an arrow, V. 261.
- , grandson of Satyavrata, III. 333, 380.
- Arani*, daughter of the Sami-tree and mother of fire, IV. 384.
- Aranya*, one of the pupils of *Hastamalaka*, XVII. 181.
- Aranya* or *Atari*, woods through which the *Cali* passes, III. 303—at the mouth of the Nile—the Delta, 335—place of *Bhava's* austerities, 387.
- Aranyabaha*, the same with the river *Sulacshni* or *Goga*, XIV. 401.
- Aranyadevi*, a name of *Amba*, III. 387.
- Arate*, the same with *Hardwár*, XIV. 457.
- Aravistán*, the same place with *Arvasthán*, III. 433.
- Arbis*, the same with the river *Hab*, XL. 131.
- Arbuda*, a holy mountain in *Sirohi*, inscriptions at described, XVI. 284—alternate predominance of the Jain and Saiva faith, 318—Political relations of investigated, 321.
- Arca*, his and his son's reign on banks of *Cali*, &c. III. 382.
- Arcasthán*, of its situation, &c. III. 383.
- Arcas*, father of *Autolaus*, III. 392.
- Arches*, on an Indian method of constructing them, XIV. 476.
- Arcisthan*, or *Sauristhan*, place where *Sani* was born of *Tapana* and *Prabha*, III. 379.
- Arddhagrama*, a country to the south of the *Jambuna*, VIII. 341.
- Arddhasona*, the Sone, considered as half of the *Narmada*, VIII. 341.
- Ardra*, a lunar mansion, III. 459.
- Arfu*, the same place with *Aurvasthan* or *Apollinopolis*, III. 384.
- Argha*, the same with *Argo*, or the Egyptian *Cymbium*, VIII. 274.
- , a Hindu emblem of the earth, III. 364.
- Arganútha*, a title of *Iswara*, III. 364.
- , the lord of the boat-shaped earth, VIII. 274.
- Arghandab*, falls into the *Hirmend*, VI. 517.
- Argillus*, the same with the mount *Meru* ; its situation, VIII. 318.
- Argillaceous*, limestone of *Hathi*—*Bundelkhund*, XVIII. pt. 1. 28.
- Argo*, by whom built, III. 364.—see *Argha*,
- Argyrea*, the silver island or *Sumatra*, X. 143.
- Arhan*, a form of *Mahácála*, supposed to be *Uranus*, III. 331.—VIII. 353.

- Arhata*, the proper name of the Jain Sect, IX. 279.
Ari, the same with the kingdom of Ari-rajya, XIV. 446.
Ariaca, a district, I. 372—IX. 198.
Arians, descendants of the Sâcas, XI. 81.
Arima, Râmas place in Lanca, X. 155.
Arimeda, a tribe in the midland country, VIII. 338.
Ari-rajya, the kingdom of Ari, XIV. 446.
Aris, a town in Tibet, IX. 68.
Arishtha, son of Mandya, grandson of Tamah, III. 332.
Aristotle's logic,—the basis of that of the Mahommedans, VIII. 89.
Arjjuni, the same with the river Bahuda or Mahoda, XIV. 419.
Arjuna, the present Rajas of Camillah descending from him and Ulupi, XIV. 444.
 ———, also called Phalguna, XIV. 447.
 ———, builds a town, called Phalgunagar, XIV. 447.
Arjuna Hun, a gold coin, description of, XVII. 593.
Arjunayana, a country situated in the north of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 340.
Arjunmal, a Sikh teacher, XVII. 238.
Arki, the same with Sani, III. 384.
Arkico, a town near the Red Sea, III. 384.
Armenia, various names by which it is called, VIII. 360.
Apara or *Paschîma*, west, VIII. 274.
Arrya Raja, the same with Deva Twashta, X. 54.
Arryas, the Christians resident in India in early times so denominated, X. 81.
Arsania, a city in the southern parts of India, XVII. 616.
Arsareth, the same with the country of Maw-Shajehan, VI. 488.
Arsenic, a cure for elephantiasis, &c. II. 153.
Arsinoe, the same with Crocodilopolis, also called Fayum, III. 426.
Arthaca, a country, VIII. 336.
Arts, remarks on Asiatic Music, I. 410.
 ———, on the Vina, or Been, a Musical Instrument, I. 297.
 ———, Indian method of Distilling, I. 309,
 ———, the process of making Attar of Roses, I. 332.
 ———, Hindu books relating to, 341, I. 350.
 ———, remarks on the of India, I. 428.
 ——— of Arabia, II. 14.
 ——— of the Tartars, II. 37.
 ——— of the Persians, II. 64.
 ———, on the Musical modes of the Hindus, III. 55.
 ———, on the manufacture of Indigo, III. 477.
 ———, elastic Gum Vine of Prince of Wales's Island, its use, V. 158, 168.
 ———, account of the Pearl-fishery in the Gulph of Manâr, V. 393.

- Arts*, of Indian weights and measures, V. 91.
 —, on the manner of preparing opium at Oujein, VI. 49.
 —, description of a Punchuckee, or Indian Water Mill, VI. 324.
 —, method of fishing at Dosah, VI. 326.
 —, Music of Ceylon, VII. 438.
 —, on the Musical Scales or Grámas of the Hindus, IX. 445.
 —, on Hindu Agriculture, and the Implements thereof, X. 1.
 —, on an Indian method of constructing arches, XIV. 476.
Aruna, brother of Garuda, the driver of the Sun's Chariot, VI. 514.
Arundhati, consort of Vasishtha, III. 430—IX. 84.
Arunoda or *Arunodadhi*, the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea, III. 321—VIII. 316, 325, or Aruna, 350.
Arupa, of the imaginary Kings so called, VI. 179.
Arvan, a sage believed to be a son of Brahmá, III. 433.
Arvasthan, Arabia, III. 326, 356, 433.
Arveris, the same with Horus, III. 382.
Arwe, the first king of the Arwemidre mountains, III. 328.
Aryá or *Gáhá*, a species of Indian metre, observations on, X. 400.
Arya Mahágiri Suri, one of the seven Dasapurvi Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
Arya Rájá, King of Cashmir, XV. 34.
Arya Suhaste Suri, one of the seven Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
Arya Susthita Suri, another of the Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
Aryama, the government of the infernal regions committed to him, when Yama was born as Vidura, through Mándavya's curse, X. 67.
Aryávarta, India, VI. 523—IX. 188.
Aryya, a king; has before him Jaya Indras' minister, X. 52, 198.
 —, crucified by order of Jaya Indra, X. 53.
 —, dynasty of their kings on the Malabar Coast, X. 85.
Aryya Mlechhas, the different foreign powers who are to rule over India, X. 125.
Aryya Saca, or *Salava*, a dynasty of Kings in India, X. 84.
Asá, a branch of the Indus, IX. 229.
Asáca or *Asyáca*, a town, VI. 496.
Asadair, the same with Jayinidevi. VI. 495.
Asal, a town, III. 324.
Asam, description of by Mohammed Cazim, translated from the Persian, II. 171.
 —, the Yoni of the deceased Satí falling into it, VI. 477.
 —, on the geography and population of, XVI. 330; course of its principal rivers traced, 331; various tribes of, 334; route from Rangpur detailed, 346.
 —, memoir of a survey of it and the neighbouring countries, XVII. 314.
 —, termination of the valley of, XVII. 359.
Asúma, the same country, XIV. 419.
Asana, a place above Gayá, IX. 80.
Asánand or *Ragúnáth*, disciple, XVI. 43, and successor to Rámánand, 46.

- Asanamara*, the same place with *Prácjyotisha*, IX. 80.
- Asavana* or *Asbána*, the same place with *Jayinideví-sthán* or *Nicoea*, VI. 460.
- or *Asbána*, the same with *Cábul*, VI. 405, 518.
- Aschalavasthán*, the place where *Lileswara's* embraces proved fruitless, IV. 336.
- Aschalasthán*, being the same place with *Ascalon*, the birth place of *Semiramis*, IV. 374.
- Ascetics*, varieties of the *Hindu* described, XVI. 133—propensity to affray, 136.
- Aschon*, a rivulet, which springs from the mountains of *Ardzin*, VIII. 319.
- Asclepiades* or *Aswiculapas*, their having extensive settlements in *Thepaly*, III. 392.
- Asclepius*, identical with *Æsculapius*, III. 392.
- Asfun*, the same with the town of *Asphynis* in upper *Egypt*, III. 392.
- Ashmugdio*, the same with the snake *Sanchanaga*, III. 345.
- Ashmugh-div*, *Asmodeus*, VIII. 302.
- Ashtadhár*, one of the eighty-four *Gachchas* of the *Jains*, XVII. 293.
- Ashta Sahareika*, *Prajna Parmita*, a *Bauddha* scripture, XVI. 426.
- Ashtamí-vrata Vidhán*, a *Nepal* tract or ritual, specimen of with remarks, XVI. 472.
- Ashtara*, a title of *Ambá*, supposed to be the same with *Attará*, III. 389.
- Ashtaradcoi*, of the pyramid dedicated to her by king *Vijayásawa*, III. 390.
- Ashtarasthán*, the place of ditto, III. 391.
- Ash-tree*, *Tubá* or *Calpavricsha*, VIII. 318.
- Asi*, a rivulet between which and the *Varná Váránasí* (*Benares*) is situated, III. 410.
- Asitá*, a river, the same with the *Cáli*, III. 304.
- Asita*, or *Black*, an epithet of *Mahácáli* as *Cáli*, III. 304.
- Asiatic Orthography*, in roman letters, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, I. 1.
- Asiatic History*, see history.
- Asiatic Philosophy*, see philosophy.
- Asiatic Society*, its institution, introduction, I. 1.
- , *Sir Wm. Jones* nominated president, introduction, I. 8.
- , discourse on the institution of the Society, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, I. 9.
- , second anniversary discourse, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, I. 405, 415.
- , third anniversary discourse on the *Hindus*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, I. 415.
- , fourth anniversary discourse on the *Arabs*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, II. 1.
- , fifth anniversary discourse on the *Tartars*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, II. 19.
- , sixth anniversary discourse on the *Persians*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, II. 43.
- , seventh anniversary discourse on the *Chinese*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, II. 365.
- , eighth ditto on the *Mountaineers*, &c. of *India*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, III. 1.
- , ninth ditto on the origin and families of nations, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, III. 479.
- , tenth ditto on asiatic history, civil and natural, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, IV. 1.
- , eleventh ditto on the philosophy of the *Asiatics*, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, IV. 165.
- , *Sir John Shore, Bart.*, nominated President, IV. 181.
- , discourse delivered on the 22d May 1794, by *Sir John Shore*, IV. 181.
- , discourse delivered on the 18th Jan. 1798, by *Sir Robert Chambers*, VI. 1.
- , rules of the Society, VI. 589—VII. 517.
- , abstract of the rules of the Society, (Appendix i.), XII.

- Bahishmatī*, daughter of Viswacarma and wife of Priyārata, V. 250.
- Bahla* or *Bahlaca*, the place where Adam and Eve met again after they were driven out of Paradise, VI. 492.
- Bahlac*, same as the city Balkh, VI. 460, 467, 469.
- , a river near Bamiyān, VI. 464.—a country, VI. 503.
- Bahrām Gor*, King of Persia, his affinity to Gandharupa, IX. 149.
- , obtains an Indian Princess in marriage, IX. 151.
- , persecutes the Christians, IX. 151—began to reign, IX. 206.
- Bahuca* or *Ahuca*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Bahuda*, a river that flows from the mount Himāvat, VIII. 335.
- Bahuda* or *Mahoda*, a river supposed to be the Sitocatis, XIV. 418.
- Bahudaka*, one of the four kinds of Sanyāsis, XVII. 203.
- Bahu Rājā*, his country taken by the Sacas, XI. 64.
- Bahyatodara*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Bahyavatsa*, son of Nirmaryada, III. 437.
- , retires into the forest for religious devotion, III. 437.
- Baidanāth*, a form of Siva at Deogherh in Bengal, XVII. 197.
- Baidza* or *Byeitza*, a tribe, XIV. 453.
- Baikal*, supposed to be the lake Mahābhadrā, also called Sweto-more, VIII. 327.
- Bailli*, the same with the mount Vatsa, VIII. 352.
- Baiones*, an island, etymological origin of, IX. 195.
- Bakhtāwar*, a religious mendicant of the Sunyabadi sect, XVII. 306.
- Baktratunda*, a title of Ganesa, XVII. 231.
- Baitū*, the same with the mountains called Subhacsha, VI. 519.
- Bajrabanda*, disciple of Kunda Kund Achārya, and founder of the Drāvīr sect, XVII. 290.
- BAKER, CAPT., his experiments on Indian woods, Pt. II., XVIII. 216.
- Baku*, in Cussha-dwipa, Naptha spring near, III. 297.
- Baku*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Bala*, an incarnation of Vishnu, the Indian Hercules, V. 270.—VI. 532.
- Bālabandi characters*, an account of, XVII. 593.
- Baladeva*, the same with Hercules, X. 111.
- Baladeva patana* or *Mahā Balipura*, now called Mavelivoram, VIII. 339.
- , erected by Balarāma, IX. 34.
- Bālāghāt*, mountains, I. 370.
- Bāla Gopāla*, the infant Krishna, his worshippers, XVI. 85.
- Balāhaka*, the same with the mountains of Maghabā in Sumatra, X. 150.
- Balanca*, supposed to be the same place with Maha Lanca or Malanca, X. 144.
- Balance*, trial by the, a species of Ordeal, I. 389.
- Balarāma*, brother of Crishna, V. 269,—IX. 33, 36.
- , rebuilds the city of Rājagriha, V. 269,—IX. 33, 36.
- , of his statue at Muttra and Baladeva, V. 294.

- Bala Rajas* or *Balhar Emperors*, an account of them, IX. 117, 179, 186.
- Balarishi*, brother of Bhatrihari and Vicramaraca, IX. 120.
- Balasore*, town and population of, XV. 191, 208.
- Baldeo* or *Baladeva*, a city near Muttra, V. 295.
- Báleswara*, Mahadeva, resemblance of, to Jupiter Puer, IV. 368.
- , a title of Iswara, same with the Assur of Scripture, V. 293.
- Báleswaralinga*, worshipped on the banks of the Cumudvati, III. 365, IV. 368.
- Báleswari*, a river near Azmarigunge, XIV. 438.
- BALFOUR, DR. F., on Arabic roots, II. 205.
- , on the Barometer, IV. 195.
- , on the effects of Sol-lunar influence in the fevers, VIII. 1.
- , on the Persian and Arabic Grammar, VIII. 89.
- Balga*, the same with the river Fulgo or Cacuthis, IX. 80.
- Balhar*, metropolis of the Baler (Balhára) kings, IX. 193. See *Bala-rayas*.
- Balharras*, derived from Bahabalinder? XV. 286.
- Balk*, the same place with Vāhlica, VI. 471.
- Balkh-Bameyán*, the same with Bamiyan: abode of Abraham, VI. 467 to 469.
- Báli*, the city of, or Mavalipuram, I. 145.
- Báli*, language, some remarks on the, I. 159,—VIII. 269.
- , or *Pali* language and literature on the, IX. 75,—X. 161, 276.
- Bali* or *Nanda*, Patriarch of the Kings of Magadha called Baliputras VIII. 269,—IX. 75, 83.
- Bali*, a Daitya, the same with Bala, also, a chief of the Monkeys, IX. 34.
- , brother of Bhatrehari and Vicramaraca by a different mother, IX. 120.
- , an ante-diluvian; of the boon he obtained from Vishnu, of dying by his hand, X. 96.
- , being at the head of the Giants at the Churning of the Ocean, XI. 133.
- , takes Lacshmi prisoner, with many of the Gods, XI. 137, 142.
- Bali*, the Island of, on the existence of the Hindu religion there, XIII. 128.
- Baliarte*, the first king of the Christians of St. Thomas, X. 85.
- Baligram* or *Balinagar*, a town near Bhagalpur, XIV. 380, destroyed by the Ganges, XIV. 401, 460.
- Baligriha* or *Balipura*, in the province of Beder, same as Muzaffernagur, IX. 35.
- Balihica* or *Balihita*, the same with Mahacarni, IX. 107.
- Balin*, the founder of the dynasties of the Andhras and Andhrabhrityas, IX. 72.
- Balipura*, the Palibothra of the Greeks, situation of, V. 270.
- , or *Baliputra*, the same with the city of Rajagriha, V. 269.
- Baliputra*, son of Bala and founder of Patna, IX. 35.
- Baliputra*, or *Paliputra*, the same place with Palibothra and Palipotra, IX. 36.
- , of the time of its total subversion, IX. 46.
- Baliputras*, confounded with the Pali and Palibothræ, III. 320.
- , general name of the children of Balarama, V. 269.

Baliputras, kings of Magadha, descendants of Bali or Nanda, VIII. 269,—IX. 36.

Balnáth-Thileh, a famous peak of a mountain, IX. 52.

Baloches, the remains of some Colony of Tartarian origin below Dera Ismail, VI. 462.

Balsande, in the Gházipur district residence of the Siva Naráyani sect, XVII. 305.

Baltas, a tribe in Sumatra, X. 151.

Baltic, the Sea, VIII. 298.

Baltistán, called Balutter, the country of the Byltæ, VI. 471.

Balutter, the same with the country of Baltistan, VI. 471.

Bamáreya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jinas, XVII. 293.

Bambyke or *Mabog*, a place in Syria, VIII. 302.

Bami or *Vami*, the same with the city of Bamiyán, VI. 462.

Bamiyán, called also Vaminagari and Vamigram, VI. 462.

———, metropolis of the fire worshippers, said by Persian authors to have existed before the flood, and by the followers of Buddha to have been built by Shama, VI. 467, 469, 470, 494, 495, 513, 521,—VIII. 258.

Bamiyan or *Bhálac*, situated in the country of Vahlaca or Vahllica, VI. 471.

Ban or *Sara-ban*, a river, an account of, XIV. 457.

Banaganga, the same with the river Saraswati, XIV. 409.

Banáres, (see Benares), the centre of Hindu learning, III. 298.—V. 248—VI.451.—XVII. 467, 58.

———, of the temple of Viswèswara in it, XVII. 170.

Banárináth, a famous temple in the Himalaya, account of, XVI. 165.—Etymology of, 209.

Banáśura, his three cities destroyed by Bala, IX. 34.

Banawasi, a city in the country of the Aryyas, IX. 198.

———, of some gold coins dug up there, XVII. 594.

Bandelachand, a forest canton on the Vindhiyan mountains, XIV. 392.

Bandha, the eighth Satwa of the Jinas, XVII. 268.

Bandis, a sort of Indian bards, IX. 76.

———, of their duties, IX. 76.

Banga or *Aykobat dialect*, vocabulary of, V. 238.

Banga, a tribe or country in the south-east of India, VIII. 338.—IX. 92.

Banganga or *Buri-gangá*, branches of the Ganges below Haradwár, XIV. 456.

Bangas, a nation, VIII. 331.

Bángmati or *Bágmati*, a river, an account of, XIV. 416.

Banhinia Racemosa, described, XII. 572.

Bansli, the same with the river Rada, XIV. 402.

Banswúl or *Oswúl*, one of the eighty-four Gáchchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Banyani or *Aurungabunder*, a large branch of the Indus, IX. 228.

Barabata, fortress of, XV. 190.

Baracúra, supposed to be the same place with Pharugára, XIV. 447.

Bárake, of its being the same place with Dwaraca, IX. 196.

Baramá, a country, XIV. 382.

Baramora, one of the eighty-four Gáchchas of the Jánas, XVII. 293.

Barata or *Barola*, Islands in the South of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Bárasinga, large Silhet stags, XVII. 499.

Barbara, land of, III. 303, 378, between Cusha-dwip within, and Sancha proper, or between Syene and the confluence of the Tacazze and the Nile, 331, still so named, includes the burning sands of Africa—fertile before burned by Surya—chief city *Barbarasthán* on the Nile,—residence of Tamas race—traced to Tama of Pliny near Syene 332, Barbara proper to Nubia, between Cusha without and Sancha-dwip—residence of the children of Rahu, 333.

———, a tribe in the south-west of India, VIII. 339.

———, origin of its name, IX. 128.—VIII. 331.

Barbaras, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Barbarica, son of Ghatotcacha, XI. 136.

Barbaros, a term applied by the Egyptians to those unable to pronounce their language, III. 334.

Barbary, origin of the name, III. 331, 334.

Bards, see Bhát.

Barhadrahas, of the kings of that dynasty, IX. 93.

Barhiya, one of the eighty-four Gáchchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Barji, a species of wild bear of Bhot, XVII. 15.

———, an account of, XVII. 15.

Barkanas, a tribe, XVII. 456.

Barkans, rude tribes of the Abors, XVII. 403.

Barmanaca or *Rasang*, one of the three districts of Tripura, and now Aracan, XIV. 451.

———, where Ramachandra first constructed his bridge, XIV. 453.

Barmas, on their origin and language, II. 11.

———, on their language and literature, X. 232.

Baroach, how far from Pluthana, I. 370.

Baroda, geology of, XVIII., Pt. I. 82.

Barola or *Barata*, Islands in the south of India, VIII. 339.

Barometer, treatise on the, IV. 195.

Barometers, remarks on sending them from England, XIV. 101. See Meteorology.

Barometrical, altitudes of places in Bundelkhand, XVIII., Pt. I. 42.

Barren Island, and its Volcano, described, IV. 397.

Bars, compensation of Trigonometrical Survey, XVIII., Part II. 189.

Barta, a collection of legends, specimen of, XVI. 95.

Barvara or *Varvara*, a country, VIII. 336.

Basadæ, the Tiladai or the inhabitants of the Tiladri mountains, XIV. 390.

Basala or *Brongus*, the same with Jeshu Beg, VI. 487.

———, his colossal statue at Bamiyán, VI. 487.

Basaltic veins, in granitic rocks, XVIII., Pt. I. 21.

———, rocks near Jabalpur, XVIII., Pt. I. 40.

Basaltic rocks, varieties at Sagar, XVIII., Pt. I. 54.

———, hill of Sitabaldi, XVIII., Pt. I. 124.

Basra, a city, III. 337.

Bassarica, a Greek work containing the history of the Mahábhárat, XVII. 607.

Basáwa, of his being absorbed into the Sangameswara Linga at Sangameswara, XVII. 201.

———, founder of a religious sect in the Dekhin, XVII. 810.

Bassarides, nymphs of Bacchus, XVII. 618.

Bassia Butyracea or *East India Butter Tree*, botanical description of, I. 300.

Bata, supposed to be in Trichina-vali, XIV. 376.

Bataranya, a forest, XIV. 377.

Batta, language and literature, on the, X. 202.

Battercote, a village to the west of the hill Meros or Meru, VI. 497.

Batu Sabor, same with the emporium of Zaba, on the river Johore, IX. 39.

Bauddha Religion, early existence of in Cashmir, XV. 83, 110.

———, doctrines of introduced into Orissa, XV. 283.

———, flourished in Bactria in the second century, XVII. 606.

———, of Nepal, vague information hitherto obtained, account in Art. XII., satisfactory, XVI. 451.—probably recognized in Tibet, Chinese Tartary, and traceable in China; dissimilar to that of Ava, Siam and Ceylon, 468.

Bauddhas, or followers of Jina, their geography, III. 355, 299.

———, persecuted by the Brahmens, X. 91.

———, of their affinity to the Cutilacesas and Palis, III. 417.

———, the cross being a favourite emblem with them, X. 123.

———, number, &c. of earthly Buddhas admitted by them, XVII. 248.

———, existed in India in the second century of the Christian Era, XVII. 281.

———, when their total disappearance from India took place, XVII. 285.

Bauddhas, &c. of Nepal and Bhot or Tibet, notice of, XVI. 409.—*Language*; comparative vocabulary, 410; numerals, 413; days and months, 414; dissemination of the Parbattiya Bhasha dialect, by Colonies, 415; Pure Newári in Nepal, 416; letters and characters modern and obsolete, 417.—*Literature*, dissemination of, by Bhot Monks and Chinese printing, books worthless, 419; literature and letters brought by Indian refugees, to Bhot, 433.—*Religion*; writings, 421; tenets of various sects, 435; celestial pantheon 440; list of mortal Buddhas, 446.

Baund-ganga, called Godavery, I. 372.

Bautes or *Bautisus*, a river in Tibet same as Bont-su, IX. 63.

———, the upper part of the river Doanas, XIV. 438.

Baya or *Indian Gross-beak*, description of, II. 109.

Bay Bay Wun, former Rajah of Aracan, XVI. 358.

Bayengi, wool of a species of Bhotia sheep, XVII. 13.

Bâyenzid Ansári, founder of the Rosheniah sect, XI. 363.

BAYLEY, W. B. Esq., on the population of Burdwan, XII. 547.

Bayula or *Buyuli*, the same with the river Carmaphulli, XIV. 445.

- Bazacata*, the same with the island of Cheduba, XIV. 453.
- Bazeegars* or *Bázígars*, a sect commonly denominated Nats, VII. 453.
- Beacon*, one of the peaks of the Nàga hills, also called Dapha Bhum, XVII. 362.
- Becuis*, the same with the mount Su-Bacsha, VIII. 354.
- Beduja*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Bee*, Mr. description of a gold coin in his possession, XVII. 572.
- Been*, (*Vindá*,) description of the musical instrument so called, I. 296.
- Behar*, description of a gold coin found there by *Dr. Hamilton*, XVII. 575.
- Belad*, the district in which the ruins of Medhisucasthán lie, III. 426.
- Bel Bári*, a place on the Disang river, XVII. 321.
- Beli*, (see Bali), leader of the Danavas, III. 357, 429.
- Bell*, inscription on the great of Rangoon, translated by *Rev. Mr. Hough*, XVI. 270; weight and size of, 271; notes, 275; remarks, 280; commonly suspended near celebrated monuments as offerings; account of the first, taken by Zenga, sinks in the river; similar fate of the second, now restored, 283.
- Belligola*, historical and legendary account of, communicated by the High Priest at that station, IX. 262.
- Bélupura*, the birth place of Párswanáth, XVII. 292.
- Belus*, the same as Bala, or the Indian Hercules, V. 270.—VI. 532.—IX. 35.
- , of his temple and tomb at Babylon, X. 134.
- , the same with Balas or Buddha, X. 134.
- Benares*, the city, III. 298.—V. 248.—VI. 451.—IX. 199.—XVII. 580.
- , of the pyramids in it, III. 439.
- , account of two urns discovered there, V. 131.
- , some account of the observatory there, V. 201.
- , the mountains to the south humbled by Mahádèva, V. 241.
- , remains above the waters at the flood which precedes every Manwantara, V. 248.
- , description of a copper coin procured there, XVII. 575.
- , census of the population of, XVII. 470.
- , annual consumption of grain at, XVII. 497.
- Bengal*, famous for its highly refined gold, V. 269.
- , called Gaur, VIII. 260.
- , included in the country of Mehrage, IX. 38.
- , temple in the eastern parts of it, X. 134.
- , mountains to the east of it, XIV. 385.
- Bengáli* language, remarks on, VII. 223.
- Bengmora*, a district in Asam, XVII. 359.
- BENTLEY*, JOHN, Esq., his remarks on Hindu eras and dates, V. 315.
- , on the antiquity of the Surya Siddhanta, VI. 537.
- , on the Hindu systems of astronomy, VIII. 195.
- Bepyrrihus*, a range of mountains to the north of India, VIII. 278.—XIV. 385.
- Berenj*, a narrow rivulet branching from the Karam, XVII. 358.

- Berjengi*, wool of the Tartar sheep, XVII. 42.
- BERRY, DR. A.'s account of the Colomba root, X. 385.
- Bersari*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Beth Shemesh*, supposed to be the same place with Sauristhan and Heliopolis, III. 383.
- Bettore*, a place on the banks of the Ganges to the south of Canoge, VI. 479.
- , Satyavratas reigning there, VI. 479.
- Betwá* or *Betwánti*, the same with the river Vetravati, VIII. 335.—XIV. 408.
- , *River*, geology of, XVIII., Part I. 69.
- Beya*, the same with the river Vapasa, VIII. 335.
- Bezoar*, of Europe compared with the zehr mohereh or snake stone. XVI. 382.
- Bhá* or *Pá*, supposed to be the same with the river Pavani, VIII. 332.
- Bhadrabahu Suri*, one of the six Sruta Kevali Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Bhabeit*, a town near Sebennytus, III. 387.
- Bhadra* or *Bhadrasoma*, a river which flows from mount Mèru, VIII. 309, 351—XI. 16.
- Bhadra*, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Bhadraganga*, a river in Siberia, also called Jenisea, VI. 488.
- Bhadracáli*, the same with the goddess Vindhyavásini, IX. 56.
- Bhadracúra*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Bhadracáradwípa*, supposed to be the same with Scotland, XI. 17, 19.
- Bhadrasáma*, a river, VIII. 317—a forest 352.
- Bhadrasva*, one of the four great continents of the Earth, VIII. 305, 306, 346—China, 350, 354.
- Bhadrasva*, son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.
- Bhaga*, a title of the sun, under which he is worshipped in Craunchadwipa, XI. 74—XVII. 269.
- Bhagadatta*, son of Naraca, IX. 74, 202, 209.
- Bhágágu*, a certain famous Kalka chief, VI. 484.
- Bhagalpur*, the original place so called swallowed up by the Ganges, XIV. 401.
- Bhagaprastha*, or *Hardwár*, situated in the north of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 340.
- Bhagavardhana*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Bhágavat Purána*, extract from the, I. 245—VIII. 256, 270. ✓
- Bhágavat*, or *Preserving Power*, (whence Bacchus,) title of Parasuráma, III. 352.
- , inimical to Siva, XVI. 3—the text book of the Vaishnavas, 4.
- Bhagharghar* or *Tancabas*, a place, VIII. 321.
- Bhagiratha*, great grandson of Sàgara, a name for the Ganges, led by him to his kindred ashes, thus revived—and conducted when swoln by him, to the sea, III. 354.
- , restrains the overflowings of the Ganges, VI. 478—VIII. 294.
- , the time in which he lived, VIII. 295.
- Bhagirathi*, the same with the river Ganges, III. 354—XIV. 464.
- , river journey from Bethàri, towards the source of, by a Munshí XII. 267.
- Bhágíratí* and *Jamuna Rivers*, account of a journey to their sources, by ditto XIII. 172.
- Bhagti Thapa, Captain*, re-settlement of the Bhot Mahals by, XVII. 31.

- Bhagulpoor*, language of the people inhabiting the hills of, V. 127.
- Bhaguri*, a Rishi, VIII. 346.
- Bhairūgi*, Hindu mendicant, XVII. 573.
- Bhairava*, a name of Mahādēva, III. 371—XI. 137—XIV. 464—XVII. 176, 190, 222.
- Bhairavis*, fierce attendants on Kāli, XVII. 275.
- Bhakta Māla*, or *Vaishnava Legends*, by Nabhaji, revised by Narāyan Dās, simplified by the *tika* of Krishna Das, XVI. 8.
- Bhakti* or *Faith*, doctrine of, XVI. 116.—five Rasās or passions of, 118.—XVII. 312.
- Bhālac*, (see Bamiyan,) VI. 471.
- Bhaleyanas*, son of Capeyanas and Padmamuchi, III. 429.
- Bhallata* or *Bhallatha*, inhabitants of the Ricshavan forests, XIV. 393.
- Bhaluca*, a merchant, descended from Parāsica and Antarmada, III. 431.
- Bhāluki*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Bhammo*, a river, XVII. 350, 441, 460.
- Bhanga Nadi*, supposed to be a branch of the Dibong river, XVII. 335.
- Bhangela*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Bhanucack'ha*, a country in front of the Vendhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Bhanumati*, daughter of king Bhoja and wife of Jayananda, IX. 130, 177.
- Bhar*, a tribe living in the Gangetic provinces, VIII. 338.
- Bharadwaja*, son of Vrihaspati, III. 456.
- Bharata*, brother of Rāma, XVII. 590.
- Bharata-varsha*, its name derived from Bharata, V. 251.
- Bharata*, a king, the fifth from Swayambhuva or Adam, VIII. 296, 329.
- , successor of Rāma, reigned at Ujjayana, IX. 172.
- , mountains, rivers, and countries in his empire, VIII. 334, divisions, 367.
- Bharata*, one of the divisions of the known world, VIII. 307, 341, 345, 346.
- Bhārati Krishna Achārya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- , a class of Dandis so called, XVII. 181.
- Bharel*, wild sheep of Bhot, an account of, XVII. 153.
- Bhargavangeya*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Bhartari*, or *Bhittri*, a district to the eastward of the mouth of the river Gomti, called after the name of Bhartrihari, IX. 153.
- Bhartrihari*, brother of Vicramāditya, IX. 141, 152, 153, 202—XVII. 191.
- , disgusted with the world on account of the infidelity of his favourite wife, abdicates the throne, and ending his days at Benares in devout contemplation, IX. 152.
- , said to have been put to a cruel death by his brother Vicramāditya, IX. 152.
- , of an artificial hill he raised, IX. 153.
- , founder of the class of Jogis called after his name, Bhartriharis, XVII. 193.
- Bhasada*, tribes living in the easternmost parts of India, XIV. 390.
- Bhāstara*, a name of the sun, under which he is worshipped in Sacadwipa, XI. 74.
- Bhāt*, or *Bard*, derivation and extensive adoption of the word, and remarks on the functions of Bards, IX. 76.

- Bhat*, one of the sons of king Salivāhana, IX. 212.
- Bhat-nagara*, situation of, IX. 214.
- Bhatrehari*, his succeeding to the throne, IX. 120.
- , believed to be still alive, as a muni, IX. 120.
- Bhats* or *Bhattics*, an account of them, IX. 212, 215.
- Bhattis* or *Bhuniyas*, principalities of Bengal, XIV. 451.
- Bhau Nagara*, a town built by Bhani, IX. 195.
- Bhaunr*, wild bee that builds its nest in the southern parts of the Himālaya, XVII. 17.
- Bhavana* and *Bhavaner*, description of, XVII. 267.
- Bhava*, author of existence and consort of Amba, III. 387.
- Bhāva*, description of, XVII. 269.
- Bhavāni*, the Venus Urania of the Greeks, I. 254.
- , the Hindu festival of, on the ninth of Baisāch—its affinity with May-day, II. 333.
- , a name of Ambā, III. 387, the same as Venus, 388.
- , the divine energy personified, XVII. 210, wife of Siva, XVII. 303.
- Bhavasthān*, a place on the banks of the Nile, where Bhava's devotions were interrupted, the same with Bubastos, III. 388.
- Bhavatavisthān*, on the banks of the Nile, III. 387.
- , the same place with Buto or Butus, III. 388.
- Bhavathuti's* drama, called Mālati-mād'hava, extracts from, X. 452.
- Bhavésvara*, supposed to be the same with Busiris, III. 388.
- Bhani*, a river, IX. 195.
- Bhavishya*, a Purāna, VIII. 270. IX. 131.
- Bhayapada* or *Bhīmapada*, a pass in the Himālaya mountains, XIV. 386.
- Bhayapur* or *Bhīmapur*, a place in ditto, XIV. 386.
- Bheem Sain's Dewry*, an image of Mahadeo, (Appendix,) II. 477.
- Bheshaja*, a tribe living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Bhia* or *Marmot of Bhot*, an account of, XVII. 16.
- Bhils*, a vulgar name for the Palis near Benares, III. 319—the Phyllitæ of Ptolemy—
Bulloits from Bhilata—their country, 323.
- , a hill tribe said to be addicted to the offering of human sacrifices, XVII. 204.
- Bhilsa*, geology of, XVIII. Pt. I. 69.
- Bhīma*, son of Pamara, deposes Pushpacetu, III. 398.
- Bhima*, the Pandeva, father of Ghatotcacha, XI. 136.
- , his defeating the army of Vanasura, XIV. 387.
- , falls in love with Hidamba, and kills her brother, XIV. 442.
- , surnamed Rundamara, XIV. 443.
- , last of the Chauluky Dynasty mentioned in the Arbuda inscriptions, XVI. 325.
- Bhīmapada* or *Bhayapada*, pass in the mountains, XIV. 386.
- Bhīma Rāja*, nephew and successor of Bhima Raja, IX. 188.
- Bhīmarathi*, a river which flows from the Sahya mountain, VIII. 335.
- Bhīmasankara*, a form of Siva in Dakini, XVII. 197.

Bhima-spharddha or *Bhima-sparddha*, a place where Bhima defeated the army of Banasura, XIV. 387.

Bhimavatipuri, (also *Bhimpuri*,) a town to the north of Asama, whither some of the Kshettris, the Sakas, retired when Parasurāma undertook to destroy them, XIV. 386.

Bhimperi, passes through the mount Bepyrthus, XIV. 413.

Bhirarohacas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Bhishaca, a tribe living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Bhishana Panthis, a Jain sect, an account of them, XVII. 291.

Bhismaca, a king, father of Rucmini Crishna's consort, IX. 35.

Bhogabhumi, countries where people from India go to enjoy the reward of their meritorious lives, XI. 123.

Bhobhanéser, city of, described, XV. 306.

Bhoj, the same with the birch, XVII. 10.

Bhoja, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Bhoja King, nephew to Munja, time of his reign, VIII. 268, 269.—IX. 138, 139, 146, 156, 167.

—, friend and relation of Crishna, IX. 36, 106, 115.

—, a king of Udyadesa or Orissa, IX. 115.

—, a king, also called Vicramádetya, IX. 130.

—, of his going to the white island and diving into the infernal regions, IX. 130.

—, his having escaped from the attempts of his uncle after his life, IX. 146.

—, reigned in the Dekhin, and succeeded by Jayananda, IX. 167.

—, son of Raja Sendula, IX. 176, XIV. 375.

—, of a geographical treatise written by his uncle Munja and corrected by him, IX. 177,—XIV. 375.

—, a king and a vassal of Jārasāndha, XI. 82.

— *Rajah*, King of India, XV. 259.

—, a prince of Dhār. XVII. 282.—a gold coin said to be his procured at Kanoj, 586.

—, third of the Guhila dynasty, identified with the king of Dhār, XVI. 329.

Bhojacas, the eighteen families descended from Maga, who came from Sacadwipa and intermarried in the family of king Bhoja, so called, XI. 73, 82.

Bhojapura, the country given to Bhoja by Crishna, IX. 36.

Bhoja-pratidēsa-vyavastha, a geographical tract, XIV. 375.

Bhojepoor, character of its inhabitants, IX. 37.

Bhopālpur, geology of, XVIII. Pt. I. 49.

Bhor Khamtis, inhabitants of the country east of Brahmakund, XVI. 346.

Bhot, the Himālaya ranges of, XVII. 1.

—, of the mountain passes in it, XVII. 4.—population, 6; soil, 7; natural history, 10; minerals, 17; inhabitants, 18; police, 26; government, 28; manufactures, 33.

Bhoota, same as the above, XIV. 438.

Bhotia, species of dogs used in, XVII. 14.

Bhotias, inhabitants of Bhot, of their circumstances, &c. XVII. 6. et seq.

- Bhot Mehals*, of the villages of them within the Gháts, XVII. 5; rents 28; settlement, 31.
Bhotiya hills, their height above the sea, XVII. 507.
Bhotiya, the language of Tibet—vocabulary of, XVI. 410—numerals, 413—names of months and days, 414—characters and alphabet, 418.
Bhow, *Sedasheo Row*, his defeat and death at the battle of Paniput in 1761, III. 123.
 ———, account of supposed impostor who assumed his name afterwards, III. 136.
Bhranga, the same with Brongus, VI. 494.
 ———, also called Sarasala, VI. 494.
Bhri-ghosha, *Barigaza*, or *Baroach*, the birth place of the antediluvian Bali, IX. 83.
Bhrigu, a Rishi, VIII. 346.
Bhrigurasrama, a place also called Bagrasan, XIV. 411.
Bhuchanda, or *Bhuwana Cosa*, a section of the Puránas on geography, VIII. 268, 287.
Bhudeva, consort of Bhudevi, supposed to be the same with Budyas, III. 385.
Bhudevi, consort of Bhudeva, III. 385.
Bhuihár, a Hindu caste, XVII. 477.
Bhungeriwál, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Bhuruli, a river falling into the Brahmaputra at Narsinggaon, XVII. 325, 455.
Bhuniyas or *Bhastis*, principalities of Bengal, XIV. 451.
Bhupála, king of Gaura, a monument erected by his sons, at Sárnátha near Benares, IX. 74, 203.
Bhurt-chutterghun, an excavation near Ellora described, VI. 420.
Bhútán, some account of the country of by *Kishen Kant Bose*, XV. 128.
Bhuvan, of a trip to the cave of in the Kásia hills, XVII. 510.
Bhuvanapatis, one of the four classes of divine beings reckoned by the Jains, XVII. 274.
Bhutapura, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Bhutas, a body of evil spirits, how they are made slaves of by the Vamácháris, XVII. 224.
Bhuwana Cosa, a Hindu geographical work, VIII. 267.
Bhuwana Ságara, a Hindu geographical work, VIII. 268.—XIV. 375, 377.
Bibors, rude tribes of the Abors, XVII. 403, 456.
Bickermajit, ruled over the northern parts of the Deccan, I. 374. (see *Vikramáditya*.)
Badyabya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Bidasta, the same with the river Vetasta, VIII. 335.
Biducshán, a country, VIII. 326.
Bija-Bhaga, vide *Yoni*.
Bijapúr, account of in 1811, by Captain G. Sydenham, XIII. 433.
Bijek-Kabír works, extracts from, XVI. 60.
Bijnagar Hun, a coin of Krishna Raya, XVII. 594.
Bindhara, the same with the Juniper, XVII. 11.
Bijjala, the last king of Patna—a Geographical Treatise by, XIV. 378.
Bijli Hár, fossil bones found in the elevated parts of the Gháts of Bhot, XVII. 17.
Bijni, route from to Andipur, XV. 152.
Bikriya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

- Bilēsvāra*, a place near the southern sea, XI. 151.
- Bima*, language and literature of the, X. 198.
- Bimongai*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Bindu*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of Yoga practices, XVII. 190.
- Bindu-sarovara*, a lake from which the Ganges issues, VI. 474, 488.
- , also called Mansaraur, formed by drops of water falling from Mahadeva's hair, VIII. 322 —XIV. 456.—the same with the Lanca lake, IX. 58.
- Binomial theorem*, as known to the Arabs, Essay on, XIII. 456.
- Birbhadr*, on the fable of, VIII. 79.
- Birbhan*, the founder of the sect called Sādhs, a disciple of Jogi Dās, XVII. 299.
- Birbhoom*, a place, VIII. 291.
- Birbum*, a town near Thi-sambar, XVII. 529.
- Birbumshetum*, an annual festival held in Birbum, XVII. 530.
- Birch-bark*, used as paper, XII. 379.
- Birds Nest*, edible, see Jaimalāni.
- Birjai* (or *Pārbati Kshētr*,) sacred place, XV. 333.
- Biryā*, a name of the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 435.
- Biskurma* or *Viswakurma ka Joompre*, or the carpenter's hovel, an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 421.
- Bis Panthis*, a Jain sect, an account of them, XVII. 290.
- Bissour* or *Bissowly*, a village to the east of the hill Meros or Meru, VI. 497.
- Bittigi*, mountains in Deccan, VIII. 314.
- Blackwellia spiralis*, botanical description of, XIII. 400.
- BLACQUIERE, W. C. Esq., translation from the *Kālika Purāna*, V. 371.
- Blemys*, supposed to be the same with the king of the Cutilacesa, who fought with Parasurama in Cushadwipa, III. 352.
- , with curled hair; chief of the Erythrean or ruddy Indians; conquered and forgiven by Dionysos; assigned the skirts of Arabia; passes to the Nile's mouth; becomes ruler of Erythrean Meroe; legend from Nonnus, III. 352.—traced to the king of the Cutilacesas overcome by Parasurama, 352.—also, XVII. 613.
- Blistering-fly of Bengal, &c.*, see Melož.
- BLOSSVILLE, M. DE, magnetic observations of, XVIII., Pt. II. 1.
- BLUNT, J. F. ENSIGN, description of the Cootub Minar, IV. 313.
- , route from Chunar to Ellora, VII. 57.
- BOAG, W. Esq. on the poison of serpents, VI. 103.
- Bodho*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Boga Pāni*, the same with the river Safèd, XVII. 506.
- Bóhrah*s, and other Muhammedan sects, on their origin and peculiar tenets, VII. 338.
- , their Jewish origin, III. 7.
- Bokhara*, a country and town, VIII. 319.
- Bombyce* or *Manbeg*, the shrine of Mahābhágá dēvi in Syria, VIII. 358.
- Bor Abors*, of their government, dress, religion, &c. XVII. 401.

Boræca, a town on the banks of the Ganges, V. 275.

Bogosri, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Bommaya, a Saint, XVII. 201.

——, one of the conspirators who killed king Bijala, XVII. 201.

Bonos, a river, where it joins with the Brahmaputra, XVII. 326.

—— or *Manasa*, the same with the lesser Lohita, XVII. 355.

Borhâth, the site of several salt springs, XVII. 322.

Bori Dihing, a river of Asam, its rise and course traced, XVI. 333.

Boring, made near Calcutta in search of a spring of pure water, particulars of, XII. 542.

Bor Khâmti, country of, a journey to, XVII. 324, 347.

Bos Arnee, correction of an error respecting an animal so called in Kerr, IX. 501.

Botrys, son of Staphylus, XVII. 613.

Boudhou, (*Buddha*), on the antiquity of the religion of, VII. 399.

Bownsa, (*Buansu*), a species of wild dog of Bhotia, XVII. 14.

Boxzer, Colonel, description of a gold coin in his possession, XVII. 590.

Bracmania or *Bragmania*, a country in the Gangetic provinces, IX. 70.

Brahmâ, remarks on his attributes, I. 243.

——, the creative power, (vide Yoni), corresponds with chronus, or time, as alternately expiring and reviving—producing and devouring all things, III. 359—the sun his image as the only one, other three Gods mere *Mâyâ* or illusion, as such is divine spirit—infinite or *Paramèsvara* the Supreme Ruler—meditated on in silence, 372—re-union possible by mortification alone—his manifestations to aid this—vide *Acâsavani*, *Agnirupti*, *Aratara*, *Arantara*, 373—legend from the *Scandapurâna*, his birth in the *Lotos*, rising from *Vishnu*'s navel, their primogeniture disputed, corrected by *Mahâdêva*, and sacred rites denied for falsehood, his fifth head subsequently cut off, similar wars of the Egyptian triad, 374, 5—measurement of his time, 382—father of *Daksha*, 391.

——, identical with mankind individually and collectively, V. 247.

——, one of his heads cut off by *Iswara*, V. 249.

——, forms *Satarupâ* out of one half of his body, and falls in love with her, VI. 472.

——, four faces grow on his head; *Swayumbhuva* springs from his body, VI. 473.

——, maimed by his brother *Iswara* and killed in his mortal shape of *Dacsha*, VI. 473—5.

——, regarding as the creating power, VI. 522.—XI. 111.

——, an account of his court on *Meru*, VIII. 347, 353, 361.

——, of the beginning of the *Câli Yuga*, according to his followers, IX. 208.

——, of the conferences held by his followers to investigate the principles, &c. of the foreign creeds which were propagated in India in early times, X. 91.

——, of his residence on the first peak of *Meru*, X. 139.

——, of his fashioning the earth after it was rescued from sinking into hell, by *Vishnu*, in the shape of a boar, XI. 29.

——, Lord of *Saraswati*, XVII. 210.

——, his bringing the river *Sitâ* from the hills, XIV. 419.

- Brahma*, of his becoming two-fold, the right half male, the left female, XVII. 219.
 ———, his being struck at the beauty of Amogha, whence the Brahmaputra, XIV. 422.
 ———, worship of disappears on introduction of Siva and Vishnu, XVI. 4—account of his worshippers, 14.
Brahmá or *Brahmani*, the same with the river Brahmaputra, also called Cáya, XIV. 437.
Bramacharis, an account of, XVII. 208. (see Fakir.)
Bramacunda, a pond or lake, of its origin, XIV. 423, 436.
Brahmádicas, children of Brahma, the progenitors of animals and vegetables, V. 245.
 ———, their number differently reckoned in the different Puránas, V. 246.
Brahmakund, of the snowy hills surrounding, XVII. 324.
 ———, the origin of the river Brahmaputra, where situated, XVII. 316, 353.
Bramakunda, of its distance from the pass of Prabhukunthar, and of the country that lies between them, XVII. 354. See *Brahmacund*.
Bráhmanna Tribe, Indian account of their origin, V. 55.
Brahmánda, a Purána, VIII. 252, 270.
Brahmanas of Magadha, becoming followers of Mahavera, XVII. 256.
Brahmani, a river, the upper part of its course called Sancha, XIV. 404.
Brahmans, how they are described by the Greeks, XVII. 278. (See *Brahmens*.)
 ———, of their position in Hindu society, XVII. 310.
 ———, the term priesthood misapplied to their order, XVII. 310.
 ———, the little influence they now command over the minds of the Hindus, XVII. 311.
Brahmapuri, a town, VI. 488.
 ———, the court of Brahma in the holy land of Ilavratia, X. 128.
Brahmaputra or *Pakhiu*, a river, VIII. 318, 327, 331.
 ———, of its bed, depth, rapidity, size, &c. XVII. 316, 318.
 ———, called Daones (*Brahmatanya*), XIV. 420; called Gabhasti, 424; called Persilis and Sersilis, and also Antasila, 432; called Rhatai; called Antiboli or Airradon, 444; the same with the river Brius, 435; called Persilis, 436; called Caor, 436; the same with the river Hradini, 438; the eastern branch of the Doanas, 438; said to be the same as the Tsanpo, XVII. 463.
 ———, one of the three branches of the Sri Lohet, XVI. 332—XVII. 456.
 ———, the same with the river Hadini, VIII. 333, 340.
Brahma Rája, successor of Aditya or Vicramáditya, IX. 175.
Brahmatá, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Brahmatanaya, the same with the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 422.
Brahmatari, a river which falls into the Subhadra, XIV. 440.
Brahmatas, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Brahmaturga, a country on the banks of the Brahmaputra, XIV. 435.
Brahmawartta, a place, XIV. 455.
Brahmeni or *Astronomical Coss*, measure of, also called Panjábi, V. 274.
Brahmens, religious ceremonies of the, V. 345.—VII. 232, 238. (See *Brahmans*.)
 ———, their fraudulent alterations of books, VIII. 252.

- Brahmens*, of their tribes in India, IX. 74.
 ———, living in Persia, Turán, and near Baku, eating beef, X. 89.
 ———, of the investigations formerly held by them with regard to the Bauddhists, X. 91.
 ———, are to be found in Arabia, X. 116.
 ———, not originally the natives of India, XI. 69.
Brahmi-sith, the female energy produced from Brahmá, XI. 111.
 ———, of her being the same with Eve; Brahma's begetting seven sons on her, XI. 112.
Brahmotara, a tribe, VIII. 331.—a country, VIII. 336.
Brahmo-tarir, a river, XIV. 382.
Bramasong, the same with the country of Brahmátunga, on the river Biryyá, XIV. 435.
Bramsong, supposed to be the same place with Bracmania, IX. 71.
Brandan, his voyage to the western regions, XI. 101.
Bregiong, the same with the country of Brahmáturga or Bramasong, XIV. 435.
Bretasthán, a holy place in the sacred isles, III. 297.
Briareus, the son of Tellus and the sun, one of the Tripatres, XI. 118.
Bridges, (Hindu) of Orissa, XV. 337.
Brijabala, a name of Balin, the founder of the Andhra dynasty, IX. 72.
Brij-bháka Language, remarks on, VII. 230.
Britain, Chandrasucra Avarttana, VIII. 305.
 ———, a new religion set up in it, about the time of Christ, X. 29.
British Isles, supposed to be the sacred western isles of the Hindus, VIII. 246.
 ———, of the colonization of, XI. 66, 152.
Brius, the same with the river Bramaputra, XIV. 435.
Bronchus, a pastoral chief of India, XVII. 611.—place of his residence, 612.
Brongus or *Rasala*, the same with Jeshu-Beg, his colossal statue at Bamiyan, VI. 487, 494.
BROWN, MR. his description of ceremonies at the coronation of a Hindu Raja, XIII. 311.
BRUCE, MR. notice of his travels, III. 298.
Bubastos, the same place with Bhavasthán, sacred to Diana, III. 388.
Bucca Ráya or *Bucca Sinha*, of a geographical tract written by his order, XIV. 375.
Buceros Indian or *Dhanésa*, described, IV. 119.
 ——— *Homrai*, description of, XVIII., Pt. II. 169.
 ——— *Nipalensis*, description of, XVIII., Pt. II. 169.
BUCHANAN, DR. F., description of the Lonzan tree, V. 123.
 ———, comparative Burma Vocabulary, V. 219.
 ———, on the Burmese religion, VI. 163.
Buckiah, the same with the river Bacaya, XIV. 417.
Bucmavatsa, son of Bahyavatsa, III. 437.
Budamantésvara, the same with the Vriddhamantésvara Samudra, XIV. 462.
Budayoon, a district, XIV. 410.
Buddha, remarks on the worship of, I. 163.
 ———, writings relating to the religion of, I. 354.
 ———, decline of his religion in Cashmere, &c. VI. 165.

- Buddha*, temples and worship of in Ceylon, VI. 449.
- , on the doctrines of, from the books of the Singhalais, VII. 32.
- , the doctrines of, introductory remarks intended to have accompanied *Capt. Mahony's* paper, published in Vol. VII. by *J. H. Harington, Esq.*, (Appendix VIII.)
- , a form of Brahma, husband of Vijnya, III. 411.—son of Jina, 413.—Mercury, 462.
- , an account of his followers, III. 412.
- , the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, III. 413.—VI. 528.
- , descended from Sácya, III. 414.—IX. 41, 81,
- , or *Dharmarája*, the subordinate Menu of his Calpa, IX. 88.
- , the same with Minos, Yudhisthera, how long he lived, IX. 88.
- , a king of Magadha, IX. 114.
- or *Buddas*, one of the principal disciples of Manes, IX. 215.
- , waged war with Para Aryyaśira and his disciple Paraswana, X. 54.
- , defeated the chief of the Salyas or Aryyas, X. 81.
- , of the conferences held by his followers to investigate the principles of the foreign creeds which were propagated in India in early times, X. 91.
- , the latter, his ascension under the name of Gusobosatz, X. 95.
- , worldly temple and tomb, X. 133.
- , the same with Belus, X. 134.
- , there being four Buddhas, X. 136.
- , the last Adam of the inhabitants of Ceylon, X. 137.
- , the same with Vishnu, XI. 59.
- Buddha Bamiyán*, the metropolis of the sect of Buddha, VI. 462.
- , the same with Vaminagara or Vamigrām, VI. 462.
- Buddha Naráyana*, the same with Lamech, VI. 479—and with Vaivaswata, VI. 480.
- , grandson of Atri, his marrying Ila, V. 261.
- Buddhanáth*, of his having rebuilt the temple of Gorakhnáth at Gorakhpur, on the spot where it now stands, XVII. 191
- Buddhas*, celestials of the Buddha pantheon, XVI. 441.
- , mortal, a list of, XVI. 446.
- Buddhasena*, one of the kings of Benares, raises an artificial hill, (Merusinga), VIII. 289,
- Buddha Sinha*, emperor of Gauda, IX. 74. (See the preceding.)
- , in possession of Benares, at the invasion of the Mussulmans, IX. 74.
- Bude*, or *Panchpeerees*, account of their manners, &c. VII. 470.
- Budtan*, an account of the inhabitants of its southern parts, IX. 67.
- Budyas*, supposed to be the same with Bhudeva, III. 305.
- Bughz* or *Bughzan*, the capital city of the district of Iryab near Cabul, VI. 501.
- Bugis*, language and literature, on the, X. 193.
- Buj* or *Boj*, one of the sons of Icshwaku, also called Buja-Cachha, IX. 231.
- Bulloits*, vide Bhils.
- Bulutu*, the empire of Pluto in the west, XI. 91.
- Bun*, scriptures of the people of Lahása, XVII. 523.

- Bundélchand*, translation of a Sanscrit inscription on a stone found there, XII. 357.
- Bune*, the same with the goddess Leuco-Thea, XI. 130.
- Buraicha*, lies to the west of Nárwár, XIV. 408.
- Burdwan*, called Cusumapuri, IX. 45.—a Zillah, XVII. 474.
- , statistical view of the population, &c. of, XII. 546.
- , coal of India first discovered in, by *Mr. Jones* at, XVI. 397.
- Burghan Maitre* or *Machhodara*, of his idol in Pekin, VI. 482.
- Burhas*, heads of villages in Bhot, XVII. 30.
- Buri Dihing*, of its course, &c. XVII. 319, 323.
- Buri-Ganga* or *Ban-Ganga*, branches of the Ganges below Haradwára, XIV. 456.
- Buri Suti* or *Suti Lohit*, a branch of the Dihing river, XVII. 320.
- Burkhan* or *Maitri*, the same with Lamech or Peer Maitlam, and with Vaivaswata, VI. 479.
- Burma*, *Burman* or *Burmanaca proper*, VIII. 269.—Aracan, XIV. 448.
- Burman Empire*, a comparative vocabulary of some of the languages spoken therein, V. 219.
- Burman Game of Chess*, compared with the Indian, Chinese and Persian game, VII. 486.
- Burman Priest* or *Poongee*, account of the funeral ceremonies of one, XII. 187.
- Burmans*, a tribe of mountaineers, IX. 71—of their country, 71.
- , on the religion and literature of the, VI. 163.
- Burna*, a river to the south of Benares, IX. 199.
- BURR, CAPT. C. B., extract from his journal during the campaign in Egypt, VIII. 35.
- Burrampooter* or *Lohit*, (see *Brahmaputra*), XVII. 324.
- Burra Nagpoor*, the same place with Vaidarbha, VIII. 337.
- BURROW, REUBEN, on friction in mechanics, I. 171.
- , calculation of moon's parallaxes, I. 320.
- , on artificial horizons, I. 327.
- , on the intersection of curves, I. 330.
- , on the lunar method, I. 433.
- , on the longitude, II. 473.
- , memorandum of an old building in the Hajipoor district, II. 477.
- , observations of eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, II. 483.
- , on Hindu binomial theorem, II. 487.
- , on the reduction of practical tables, III. 141.
- , observations of latitudes and longitudes in India, IV. 325.
- BURT, ADAM, Esq., on the dissection of the Pangolin, II. 353.
- Busiris*, supposed to be identical with Bhavèswara, III. 388.
- Bussarah*, built by Omar, IX. 164.
- Bustah-bunder*, the third branch of the Indus, IX. 229.
- Bustán*, passage from the 3d book of the, III. 181.
- But Bamiyán*, the same with the city of Buddha Bamiyan, VI. 462.
- Butea*, the plant, description of, III. 469.
- Buto* or *Butus*, the same place with Bhavatavi, III. 388.
- Butter Tree*, see *Bassia Butyracea*.

Byanse, mouth of one of the Tartar passes on the Káli, at the intervals between the snowy peak of the Hímálaya mountains, XVII. 2, 25, 33, 47.

Byblos, the present Babel, III. 314.

Byeitza or *Baidza*, a tribe, XIV. 453.

Byrub, the same with the Bhairava, XIV. 464.

C.

Caaba, of the black stone in its wall being the Lingam of Mahádeva, IV. 373—VIII. 257.

Cabil, the same with Cain, VI. 473—VIII. 254.

Cabires, the same with the Caberis, III. 426.

Cabiri, derivation of the title, V. 299.

Cabiri or *Corybantes*, an account of them, XI. 78.

Cabirian Deities, or *Cuvéras*, on their names, &c. V. 297, 298.

Cabolitæ, the inhabitants of Chavila or Cabura, VI. 486.

Cábul, a country, VI. 479; built by Shah Cabul 486; lies on the spot where Satan fell, having been expelled from the garden of Eden, 492; called Asavauna, VI. 495.

——, of the different names of the place, and of the roads which lead from it through the mountains north of the Panjáb, IX. 58.

Cábul Gram, lies to the north of Derbend, VI. 486.

Cábul Sháh, an ancient king, the founder of Cábul, VI. 486.

Cabura, the same place with Chavila, VI. 486.

——, the same with Orthospana, the present city of Cábul, VI. 495.

Cácátwá, the white parrot, XIV. 451.

Cachar or *Cuspoor*, the same with the country of Hedamba, XIV. 438.

Cachara, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Cachha, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Cachha (*Cuch*,) a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340—XI. 52.

——, of its kings boasting of their independence, IX. 231—XI. 52.

——, of its having been conquered by Menander, IX. 231—XI. 52.

Cachhára, the same with the river Cesára, XIV. 446.

Cacshivat, the same with the Sushuni or Rajamehal hills, also a tribe of Brahmens, XIV. 383.

Cacundi, lies near the Carmaphulli, XIV. 448.

Cacusta, a powerful prince, assisted Indra in attaining the throne of heaven, on condition that the latter would carry him upon his shoulders against his enemies, XI. 146.

Cacuthis, the same with the river Fulgo in Magadha, V. 275—IX. 32, 80.

——, the same with the river Punapuná, XIV. 397, 403.

Cadmus, supposed to be the same with Cardamésvara, III. 337, 401, 402.

——, grandfather of Palaemon or Melicertus, III. 415.—father of Semele, III. 423.

Cadru, wife of Casyapa, VIII. 362.

Cælus or *Coilus*, abode of Uranus, VIII. 315.

Caf, range of mountains, the same with Localocas or Atlas, VIII. 272—Meru, 283.

- Caggar*, the river Drishadvati to the west of Anagangam, XIV. 381, 407, 466, 470.
- Cáháng*, the same with the country of Cayan or Kiayn, XIV. 433.
- Caicáús*, his going to fight with Div-Sefed or Tárá daitya, VIII. 279.
- Caicaya Cábul*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340—a tribe, 342.
- Caíceya*, friend of Cravyadadhipeti, slain by Parasurama, traced to Orontes, III. 352.
- Caicous*, the same with Cassiopea, and with Cepheus Nripa, Nurupa or Levana, VIII. 258.
- Cailása*, the abode of Mahádeva, III. 401—situated in Scythia, VI. 506—one of the three peaks of mount Meru, VIII. 315, 340, 353—XI. 110.
- Caimis*, identical with Orus the elder, the same with Cáma, III. 405.
- Caimur*, mountains between the rivers Sona and Tonsa, also called Cimmritya, XIV. 384.
- Cain*, the same with Cardameswara, called Cabil, VI. 473, 485.
- , his descendants having been allowed to dwell only at the foot of the holy mountain on which Adam's body was entombed, X. 136.
- Cainas*, the same with the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 433, 443,
- Cainataca*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Caitaghora*, supposed to be the same with the harbour of Cantah, XIV. 435.
- Cai-Umursh*, son of Aram, IX. 184.
- Cagara*, Mahadevas residing on, VIII. 361.
- Cál and Cáli*, remarks on, VIII. 53.
- Cálá*, a river, the same with the Cáli, III. 304.
- , son of Tamah or Saturn, III. 332, 371—Pluto, XI. 29, 50.
- Cálabar*, a town on the Coast of Coromandel, IX. 39.
- Cálacoti*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Cálacuta*, poison produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.
- Cálúgina*, in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Calançç*, the temple at, described, VI. 449.
- Calanjara*, a hill in Bundelachand, XIV. 384.
- Calanore*, the same with the city of Sálgalá or Sálgadá, VI. 520.
- Calanus*, his native country being on the banks of the river Camalá, XIV. 417.
- Cálapagramacas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Calapriyam*, a place in Jambudwípa sacred to the sun, XI. 70.
- Cálaratri*, the same with the goddess Randri, XI. 112.
- Cála Reh*, the peak of Charsoghar, VI. 522.
- Cálasupuri*, a town on the Calasodadhi, XI. 132.
- Calosena*, king of the exterior of Cushadwíp, III. 428.
- , defeated by Capenas, and replaced in the throne by him, III. 428.
- Cálasodadhi*, that part of the white sea which was churned, XI. 132, 140.
- Calaurian River*, the same with the Ganges, IX. 92.
- Cálayavana*, fights eighteen battles with Chrisna and is killed by him, V. 288.
- , supposed son of Prometheus, V. 289.
- , the same with Deucalion, VI. 505.—son of Garga, VI. 506.
- , begotten on Gopaliapsarasa by Atri, and adopted by the king of the Yavanas for his son, VI. 508.

Cálayavana, his advancing against Mathura, and destruction by Chrisna, VI. 508

Calchew, a river, IX. 59.

Calci Avatára, when that incarnation of Vishnu is to appear, IX. 178.

CALDER, JAMES, ESQ., observations on the geology of India, XVIII., Pt. I. 1.

Calendar, of the lunar year of the Hindus, III. 257.

Cáli, the Diana Taurica of Greece, I. 265.

—, sacrifices to her, V. 371.

Cáli River or *Nile of Ethiopia*, Lieut. Wilford's discourses on, III. 295; rise, course and tribes described, name derived from Mahá-Cáli, 300; from Cáli, black and devouring, 304; receives the Nanda and little Crishna—its junction with Nanda saved—quotation from the Atharva Veda regarding, 305; white river of Bruce, 307; wanderings and works of the Shamicas on its banks, 313; name occurs, 355, 375, 386, 418.

—, a Yug or age, VIII. 270. See *Cali-yug*.

Calicachárya, birth of and visit to Sáliváhana, X. 86.

Cálidás or *Cálidása*, a Hindu poet, his geographical arrangement, III. 302, 369.

—, the real person of that name lived at the court of Bhoja, IX. 178.

Calinda or *Culenda*, a hilly country, XIV. 395, 398.

Calendi or *Caleni*, a river below Hardwár, younger sister of the Yamuna, XIV. 394, 398.

Calinga, a country, I. 48.—VI. 527.—VIII. 338, 341.—IX. 92.—a mountain, VIII. 351.

—, the Peninsula of India so called, IX. 43.

Calingas, a nation, VIII. 331.

Calingaseni, king of Stambhastha obliged to give his daughter to Vicramáditya, IX. 128.

Calini, a river, IX. 55.

Calinipara, a town on the banks of the river Calini, (hod. Khodagunge,) IX. 55.—XIV. 395.

Cálisapura, the same with the city of Muzanagar, V. 270.

—, one of the chief cities of Palibothra, V. 270.

Cálitaca, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Cálitata or *Banks of the Cali*, comprising Ethiopia, Nubia and Egypt, III. 303.

Cálivára or *Calyabára*, a place near the river Khamdan, XIV. 427.

Cali-Yug, its era supposed to have coincided with that of the flood, V. 243.—VIII. 270.

—, the utmost limits of life being one hundred years in it, V. 247, 260.

—, of its duration and sub-division, IX. 82, 84, 89, 91.—X. 31, 117.

Calmavatsara, son of Dhruva, V. 253.

Cálodadhi, the white sea, XI. 50.

Calpa, explanation and duration of, II. 116.—V. 247, 248.—X. 117.

Calpavricsha, Taba or Ash-tree, VIII. 318.

—, the tree of the Gods, which bestows every thing desirable, XI. 95.

—, the same with the Lacshmivricsha, XI. 136.

—, the same with the Parijáta tree, XI. 148.

Calvary, the mountain near Moriah, on which the scull of Adam is deposited, X. 137.

Calyabára or *Calivára*, a place near the river Khamdan, XIV. 427.

- Calyāna Rāya*, an incarnation of Vishnu, IV. 382.
 ———, of his station in Bussora, IV. 382.
Calypso, daughter of Oceanus married to Atlas, XI. 144.
Calystrii, an account of that tribe, IX. 68.
Cāma, an Indian divinity, Hindu Cupid, I. 223—III. 403, 405.
 ———, the son of Dharma the first man, VIII. 254.
Cámá, a goddess, XIV. 436.
Cāmacsha, a goddess, XIV. 436.
Cāmādeva, reduced to ashes by the flame of Mahādēva's eyes, III. 403. (see Cāma.)
Cāmadhenu, or *Surabhi*, a cow produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.
Camalá, a river, supposed to be the same with the Tiberobas and Taberuncus, XIV. 417.
Camalādevi, a title of Lacshmi, XI. 142.
Camalāprabhu, a title of Vishnu, XI. 143.
Camalāvatipuri, a place in Magadha where Buddha was born, IX. 81.
Cāmapitha or *Camapitham*, the place of Camacsha Devi, XIV. 436.
Camarūpa, a country, XIV. 419.
Cāmavana or *Wood of Desire*, the scene of Amba's appearance as Bhavani, III. 387, 403.
Cambādac or *Cabbadac*, the same with the river Cumāraca, XIV. 463, 465.
Cambādām, a place, supposed to be the same with Canoeban, VIII. 320.
Cambāli, the same with the river Campylis, XIV. 470.
Cambārac, *Cambāraca* or *Cumāraca*, the same with the river Cambadaca, XIV. 465.
Cambāt, the town where Vicramāditya was born, same as Stambha-tirtha, IX. 83.
Camberikhon, the same with the river Cambaraca or Cumaraca, XIV. 463.
Carambhāvas, a tribe living in the ocean, XI. 51.
Cambodia, on the religion of, VI. 163.
 ———, a river, XIV. 434.
Camboja, a country, III. 351.—VIII. 336, 339, 341.
 ———, another name for Ghazni, IX. 208.—XI. 64.
Cambu or *Cambuja*, a river, XIV. 404.
Cambusan, the mouth of the Jellasore river, XIV. 462, 464.
Cameh, a small district near Jalālābād, VI. 457.
 ———, also the name of the river Landi Sindh, VI. 497.
Camellia, account of a new species of, called *Camellia Kissi*, in Nepál, XIII. 428.
Camephis, an account of them, III. 406.
Cámésvara, a title of Mahādeva, III. 403.
Camilla, one of the three districts of Tripura or Traipura, XIV. 451.
 ———, Mahadeva's fixing his trident in it after killing the Giants at Traipura, XIV. 451.
 ———, its present *Rajas* descending from Ulupi and Arjuna, XIV. 444.
Camis, *Camus* or *Cambis*, a country to the south of the Caspian sea, VI. 516.
Camotay, the same place with Camopitha, XIV. 436, 437.
Campanula dehiscent, described, XII. 571.
Campanula stricta, botanical description of, XIII. 374.

Campanula pallida, botanical description of, XIII. 375.

Campar, one of the provinces or the Rajata island or Sumatra, X. 147.

Camphor of Sumatra, account of the, IV. 19.

——— *Tree of Sumatra*, or *Dryobalanops Camphora*, described, with an account of the extraction of the camphor, XII. 535.

Campilla, a tribe or country in the south west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Cámpta or *Comta*, Cámapitham, XIV. 436.

Campylis, a river, also called Cambøli, XIV. 470.

Cana, the same place with Canwa, IX. 195.

Canaca, a tribe or country in the south west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

———, mountains of that name, XIV. 446.

Canacor, a country, the same with the Gangetic provinces, IX. 217—a town, X. 145.

Canána or *Canan*, supposed to be the same place with Syria, VIII. 356.

Cánara Language, remarks on, VII. 227.

Canca, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338, 351.

———, a name of Yama or Pluto, X. 143.

Cancanagra or *Cancapuri*, the same with Yamapuri, X. 144.

Cancar, the capital of the country of Gancar-dela in Bengal, X. 145.

Cáncha, mountains, XIV. 446.

Cánchanabhūmi or *Cánchanadwipa*, the land of gold near the root of the Acshayavata or Indian Fig-tree, XI. 56.—the same with Ireland, XI. 56.

Cánchanapada, a name of Ma Lanca, X. 146.

Canchica, a country in the north west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Canchipura, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Candeban, supposed to be the same place with Cambadam, VIII. 320.

Canduána, a country, also called Carahataca, XIV. 433.

Candwanah, separated from Pitan by the river Persilis or Brahmaputra, XIV. 436.

Canc, the same with the river Criya or Crishna Ganga, XIV. 409.

Caneya, the real name of Crishna, X. 35.

Cangha, an astronomer, X. 102.

Canis Vulpis, XVIII. Pt. II. 236.

Canjivoram, lies on the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Cannæ, description of several of the monandrous plants of India, belonging to the class so called by Jussieu, XI. 318.

Canobus or *Canopus*, the seat of Cunapa not far from Alexandria, III. 406.

———, of the two temples there, where he died, and his tomb, III. 406.

Canoge or *Canogiza*, a city, XIV. 413. (See Canouge.)

Canopus, religious rites being enjoined to be performed at the rising of this star, V. 244.

Canouge, a country called also Gadapura or Gadipsir from Gada, IX. 34.

Cansa, son of Ugra, a tyrant killed by Crishna, III. 327.

———, the same with Jaya, III. 393.

———, son-in-law of Jarásandha, VI. 508.

- Cansa*, of the affinity between him and Saturn, XI. 85.
- Causalas*, an account of them, IX. 115.
- Cansávati*, the same with the river Cansaya or Cassai, XIV. 403.
- Cansaya*, the same with the river Cansavati or Cassai, XIV. 403.
- Cántá*, groves in the country called Canana, VIII. 356.
- Cantaca*, son of Temah by Sthavira, III. 332.
- , younger brother of Dundubhi, avenges the death of his brother, III. 404.
- Cantacadésa*, a place through which the river Cáli flows, III. 303.
- , supposed to be the same place with lower Egypt or Heptanomis, III. 335.
- Cantacasthali*, a tribe or country in the south east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338.
- Cantadhána*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Cantah*, a harbour in Khantha, XIV. 434.
- , supposed to be the same with Cattiya and Caitaghora, also a mountain, XIV. 434.
- Cantaiseh*, a mountain, VIII. 323.
- Cantara*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Cantha*, a town, IX. 230.
- , a city in Usinara, XIV. 409.
- Cánti* or *Cántipura*, the same place with Cotwall, IX. 153.
- Cántipuri*, Cutwall near Gwalior, IX. 63, 115.
- Canwas*, kings of India who succeeded the Sungas, IX. 101.
- Canyacubja*, Canoge, IX. 74.
- , the first settlement of the Brahmens in India, XI. 69.
- Canyadwípa*, Jambu Dwípa or India, VIII. 296.
- Caor*, the same with the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 436.
- , the name of a town generally called Godá or Gaur, XIV. 437.
- Caout-chouc*, Indian, see Gum Elastic.
- Capenas*, the same with Capeyanas, III. 423—death and pedigree, 431.
- , of the affinity between him and Cepheus, III. 432.
- Capenasa*, the same with Cepheus, invades Barbara, III. 333.
- Cápesa*, the same with Cepheus, descendants called Capisa and Sehluca, VIII. 258.
- Capeya*, of his station among the stars, III. 433—extent of his empire, III. 436.
- Capeyanas*, son of Charvanayanas, III. 427—his conquests, 428—his horse sacrifice, 429.
- Capheus* or *Caphyeus*, of the affinity between him and Capeya, III. 432.
- Capila*, a sage destroys sixty thousand children of king Sagara, III. 349.
- , a religious man, son of Cardamèswara, the same with Enoch, VI. 473.
- , a Muni and an incarnation of Vishnu, VI. 472.
- , son of Dwahuti, VI. 474.
- , reduces the children of Sagara to ashes at Mooragatcha, VI. 478.
- , now performs Tapasya at Sagar Island, VI. 479.
- Capila*, *Carddama* or *Cabil*, an incarnation of Siva and son of Swayambhuva, VIII. 254.
- Capila*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Copilagrám*, an account of the place, IX. 195.

- Capilosthán*, a place near Hardwár where Capila lived, VI. 473.
- Capildára*, a village, XIV. 400.
- Capilésvara*, the same with Cardameswara, an incarnation of Mahadeva, VI. 473.
- Capingala*, a mountain, VIII. 352, 356—a bird, 357.
- , king of the Gandharvas living on the mount Sumegha, VIII. 362.
- Capisa*, the patronymic appellation of the descendants of Capesa or Cepheus, VIII. 258.
- Capisayana*, the same place with Cephisene, VIII. 258.
- Capishtala*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Capotasthali*, where Mahadeva performed austerities in Orissa with his consort in the form of doves, IV. 365.
- Capotesi*, a title of Mahádeva, how derived, IV. 364.
- , a manifestation of Samirama, IV. 372.
- Capotésvara*, a title of Mahádeva, how derived, IV. 364.
- Capoteswari*, the female power of nature, consort of the above, VI. 522.
- Capucins*, their having a convent at Tacpu, XIV. 436.
- Carahataca*, a country also called Canduana, XIV. 434.
- Carancara*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Cárará*, a tribe of Mahrattas in the Deccan, IX. 239.
- Caratoyá*, a forbidden river, the same with the Curraytya, VI. 533.
- , source of, in the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335—XIV. 422.
- Carbura*, the same with Nairrit in the south-west quarter of Meru, XI. 30.
- Carcandaca* or *Cucundi*, lies near the Carmaphulli, XIV. 443.
- Carcota*, a place in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Cardama*, father of Varuna, (Cadmus?) III. 401, 415, 423.
- , a Prajapati and a form of Siva, husband of Swayambhuva's daughters, V. 219.
- Cardamasthali*, a temple near Gupta, supposed to be Thebes, III. 401, 423.
- Cardamasthán* or *Land of Mud*, in Mirasthán, inundated by the Nile, III. 335.
- Cardamésvara*, a name of Mahadeva traced to Cadmus and Osiris, III. 401, 402.
- , father of Capila, his possessions, VI. 473.
- , an incarnation of Mahadeva, also called Capilésvara, VI. 473.
- , a divine emanation from Iswara, VI. 479.
- , the same with Priyavrata, VI. 479.
- Carddama* or *Capila*, the same with Cabil or Cain, VIII. 254.
- Carddameswara*, the eldest son of Adam; residence in Udumbara, VIII. 353.
- Cardinal Points*, Hindu names for, VIII. 274.
- Cardmeswara*, see *Cardameswara*, the same with Gupteswara, III. 337.
- Cardmeswarí*, consort of Cardameswara, III. 337.
- Carenapas*, belonging to the retinue of Nairrit or Palli, VIII. 303.
- CAREY, REV. W., on the agriculture of Dinajpur, X. 1.
- , on the funeral ceremonies of a Burman priest, XII. 186.
- Carharas*, in Concan, human sacrifices to Renuca Devi there, III. 389.
- Carha Tanka*, the capital of Canduana or Carahataca, XIV. 433, 434.

- Caribbees*, affinity between their language and the Sanscrit, XI. 108.
- Carjuna*, a place near Burdwan, IX. 59.
- CARMAC*, GENL. J., on an Indian grant of land, I. 357.
- Carmaja*, a river which flows from the mount Malaya, VIII. 335.
- Carmalá*, servant of Dharmarāja, V. 297.
- Carmanásá*, a forbidden river, VI. 533—XI. 83—XIV. 397.
- Carmaneyaca*, in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Carmanyenas*, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the Cynick circle, III. 418.
- Carmaphulli*, the lower part of the course of the river Dumura or Dumbula, XIV. 439.
- , the Chetganh river, XIV. 444.
- Carmanásá*, (see *Carmanasa*,) supposed to be the Omalis, XIV. 397.
- Carna*, friend of Duryodhana, IX. 36—the son of Cunti by the sun, 104.
- , the Gohilá, the last Báláraya, conquered by Sultan Ulla Uddin, IX. 191.
- Carnabul*, the same with Carnaphulli or Carmaphulli, XIV. 445.
- Carna Daharya*, a king of Magadha, IX. 78, 109.
- Carnadesa*, formerly Anga, IX. 112.
- Carnagiri*, hills lying opposite to Jangirah, IX. 109.
- Carnaphulli*, the Chatganh river, comes from the Jayadri mountains, XIV. 389, 445.
- Carnapravaranas*, a tribe, VIII. 332, 339.
- Carnas*, an account of them, IX. 113.
- Carnasya*, the same with Vicramáditya, son of Gandharupa, IX. 107.
- Carnáta*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Carnicobar*, a short description of, II. 337.
- Carrun*, a ridge of mountains, XIV. 435.
- Carsania*, the same place with Carjuna near Burdwan, IX. 59.
- Carshagni*, an expiation of sins, IX. 97, 98.
- Cartana*, son of Rahu, as a mortal; name also of a Comet, III. 333.
- Cartasina*, of the situation of that town, V. 277.
- Cartavirya*, one of the ancestors of Sricarnadéva, IX. 104, 105.
- Carthaginians*, of their having elephants from India, X. 106.
- Cárticéya* or *Scanda*, son of Párvati, the Orus of Egypt and the Mars of Italy, I. 252—III. 344—VIII. 360, 362—IX. 86.
- , anciently considered as the sun, VIII. 66.
- , the wives of the seven Rishis, entrusted with his education, and his placing them in the Zodiac, IX. 86.
- Cárticéya* or *Sadánana*, of his birth in the forest of Sancha, VIII. 364.
- , born in the thickets of reeds on the banks of the river Saraswati, XIV. 409.
- Cartinaga*, situation, &c. of that place, V. 277.
- Carunya*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 344.
- Carvata*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Casar*, the country of king Hedamba, whose metropolis is Chaspur, XIV. 385.
- Casara*, ditto, or Rhandamarcota, XIV. 442.

Cas-car or *Cas-ghar*, the mountainous region of mount Caucasus, VI. 455.

Caseru, one of the divisions of the old continent, VIII. 330.

Caseruca, a country, VIII. 336.

Cas-ghar, *Cash-car* or *Cash-gar*, (see *Cas-car*,) a country to the westward of Samarcand, VI. 455, 457, 533—VIII. 320—derives its name from the Chasas, VI. 456.

Cashgha, plains of, VIII. 319.

Cáshi, a country, III. 316.

Cashmala, servant of Yama, the same with Casmilus, V. 298, 299.

Cashmir, derives its name from the Chasas, VI. 456—VIII. 296.

——, the religion of Buddha having flourished at an early age there, XVII. 605.

——, Hindu history of, XV. 1; Native historians, 3; Mahammedan ditto, 5; kingdom of, originally a vast lake, 8; vide also No. I. of Appendix, 93; list of early kings of, according to Biddiaaddin, 11; famine in, 32; ditto, 62; chronological table of kings of, 81; remarks on the history and chronology of, 82; Bauddha schism early known in, 83; on the existence of the Bauddha religion in, 110; on the ancient names of in classical writers, 115.

Cashtamarya, the path through which the souls of the wicked are carried, XIV. 441.

Cashtenas, a descendant of Pethinas, III. 418.

Cashtwar, the same with Cashcar, VI. 457.

Cási, a holy place in Jambudwíp, III. 318.

——, Banares, or Varanasi and Cassidia, III. 409—VIII. 331—IX. 73.

Casia, a country inhabited by the Chasyas, VI. 456.

Casias, a tribe living in the Pandua hills, XVII. 500.

Cásicosala, Benares, VIII. 336.

Casis or *Causius*, a mountain close to Caucasus, VI. 458.

Casius, a mountain on the borders of Egypt, VI. 456.

Casjon, the same with the mount Cocajon, III. 412.

Casmilus, the Cabirian infernal Mercury, derived from the Indian Cashmála, V. 298, 299.

Casmira, a country, (see *Cashmir*), VIII. 336, 340.

Caspapyrus, now Coshabpoor upon the Hydaspes, X. 113.

Caspatyrus of the Ancients, the Hindu Cashmir or Casyapapur, XV. 117.

Caspian, sea, VIII. 296.

——, denominated from the Cossæi, Cussœi or Cissü, VI. 456.

Cassai, the same with the river Cansavati or Cansaya, XIV. 403.

Cassandra, brother of Hector, XI. 86.

Cassida, Cási or Benares, IX. 73.

——, the same with Oude, XIV. 413.

Cassidia, the same place with Cási, III. 409.

Cassiopæus, a title given to Jupiter, VI. 457.

Cassius, the same with Chasa or Chasya, VI. 456.

——, a title given to Jupiter, VI. 457.

Caste, different descriptions of in Cuttack, XV. 195.

- Castwár*, deriving its name from the Chasas, VI. 456.
- Cásya*, spiritual guide of Crishna, III. 398.
- Cásyapa*, husband of Cadru, VIII. 362.
- Cásyapa*, (*Muni*), drains Cashmir of its inundatory waters, XV. 9.
- Cásyapa Pura*, the Caspatyrus of the ancients, XV. 117.
- Cásyapi*, the same with Padmamuchi, III. 431.
- , of his station among the stars, III. 433.
- Catabaida* or *Catabaiza*, a river between the rivers Sedoa and Aracan, XIV. 452.
- Catadupa*, the same with the town of Catadwipa or Catwa, XIV. 402.
- Catadupe*, a city near Aganagara, the same with Catwa, V. 278.
- Cataract of Khattra*, I. 127—of Bonti, I. 20—of Chochai, I. 127—of the Tons, XVIII. Pt. I. 27.
- Cathmandu*, in Nepal, route from thence to Tazedo on the Chinese frontier, XVII. 513.
- Cathrei* or *Chátárs*, a Scythian tribe, IX. 51.
- Cati* or *Mirzapur*, Cindia, XIV. 396.
- Cattigara*, supposed to be the same with the harbour of Cantah, XIV. 435.
- Catuca*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Catwa*, the same with the town of Catodwipa or Catadupa, XIV. 402.
- Cávéri*, a river which flows from the mount Sahya, VIII. 335.
- Caverya*, a tribe or country in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Cavisars*, Indian bards so called in the Deccan, IX. 79.
- Causasus*, part of the Himálaya mountain, III. 313—VI. 455—VIII. 258, 313.
- , essay on the regions adjacent and the legends of Hindu and Grecian mythology relating thereto, VI. 455.
- Caulateyas*, descendants of Andhras race, IX. 44.
- Caulinda*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Cauncana*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Caurava Family*, Princes of, reign in Cashmir, XV. 10.
- Causambí*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- , Allahabad, XIV. 459.
- Caushica*, son of Cushu, III. 302.
- Cauthitaci*, remarks on the, VIII. 414.
- Causica*, Viswamitra, a sage lives in Cusagrama, XIV. 418.
- Causici* or *Cosa*, a river which flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335—XIV. 416.
- Causius*, the same with the mount Casis, VI. 459.
- Caustubha*, a gem produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 134.
- Cawer* or *Coweran*, the same with Arachosia, VI. 517.
- Cáya*, the same with the river Brahmá or Brahmani, XIV. 437.
- Cañamañ*, the same with the lake Chiamay, XIV. 437.
- Cayan* or *Kiayn*, the same with the country of Cáháng, XIV. 433—a river, 440.
- Cayana*, the same with the Brahmaputra, XIV. 443.
- Cayndu*, a country bounded towards the west by the river Brius, XIV. 435.

Caypumo, the river of Avá, or the Burman Brahmaputra, XIV. 437.

———, a branch of the river Cayan, XIV. 440.

Cecrops, the first king of Athens, III. 400.

Celydna, a place, XIV. 419.

Cemu or *Cemuca*, a tribe on mount Maiandrus, XIV. 391—also called *Ceu* or *Ceunca*, 448.

Cenresi, the same with *Hopameh*, XI. 90.

Cephene, a district in the south of Armenia, III. 436.

Cephenes, children of Cepheus and Natives of Cephesene, (*Capisayana*), VIII. 258.

Cephenia, a considerable part of Africa so called, III. 436.

Cephesene, called *Capisayana* in Sanscrit, VIII. 258.

Cepheus, the same as *Capenasa*, III. 333.

———, *Nripa*, *Nrirupa* or *Cápesa*, also called *Lebana*, and the same with *Cassiopea* and *Caicous*, VIII. 258.

Cerala, a country, VIII. 336.

———, a descendant of *Turvasu*, he and his brother divide India among them, IX. 92.

Ceralaca, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Ceraledésa, a country, VIII. 336.

Ceralas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Cerberus, the same with the god *Cerbura*, III. 409.

Cerbura, one of the two dogs of *Yama*, also called *Trisiras*, III. 408.

Cerene, an island near the eastern shores of Africa, X. 142.

Ceres, and *Lacshmi* or *Sris*, identity of, I. 240.

———, the *Cabirian*. (See *Axicros*.)

Cerne, of the islands so called, XI. 33, 53.

Cesará or *Cachhárá*, the same with the river *Swarnachari*, XIV. 446.

Cesava, the same with the mountain of *Ramya* in *Sacam*, XI. 55.

Cesi, the same with the *Chasas*, VI. 456.

Ceto the Naiad, mother of the nymph *Astris*, XVII. 617.

Cetora, *Thenahsar*, IX. 54.

Cetu, the name of *Rahu's* trunk and tail, III. 420.

———, fifty-six Comets are said to have sprung from it, III. 421.

Cetu or *Cetumala*, one of the divisions of the world, Europe? VIII. 305, 306, 346, 351, 352, 354—XI. 15, 51.

———, son of *Agaidhra*, VIII. 329.

Cetumisra, descended from *Gautama*, III. 395.

Ceu or *Ceunca*, the same with the country of *Cemuca*, XIV. 448.

Ceuci or *Kookies*, inhabitants of *Cemuca*, XIV. 448.

Ceyan, the same with the river *Criyá*, *Crishna Ganga*, or *Cane*, XIV. 409.

Ceylon, geology of, XVIII. Pt. I., 7.

Ceylon or *Singhala*, and the doctrines of *Boodha*, from the *Singhalais* books, VII. 32.

———, on the manners and customs of the people of, VII. 399.

———, list of books of the *Ceylonese* (*Singhalais*), VII. 445.

- Ceylon*, introductory remarks on the same paper, Appendix of Vol. VIII—VIII. 269.
- , embassy from a King of, to the Emperor Claudius, IX. 40.
- , on the religion of, VI. 163.
- , remarks on some antiquities on the west and south coast of, VI. 425.
- , its trade with China in the beginning of the Christian era, IX. 41.
- , state of after the war between Ráma and Rávana, X. 83.
- , Brahmens, Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Nestorians living there, X. 89.
- , of the conferences held there in the ninth century for the investigation of the foreign creeds propagated there, X. 91.
- , the last Adam of the inhabitants of it having been incarnate in the shape of an elephant, X. 137.
- , different names by which it was called, X. 154.
- Chabná*, a village near Chusher, an account of, XVII. 528.
- Chacra-varitta*, the range of mountains which surrounds the world, VIII. 284.
- Chacra*, a mountain in Sumatra, X. 150.
- Chacragiri*, a mountain, III. 343.
- Chacra Lokit*, a river in Asama, also called Samá or Sam, XIV. 425.
- Chacravan*, or *Chacraman*, the same with Pushcara or Iceland, XI. 31.
- Chacra Verma*, King of Cashmir, XV. 70.
- Chacshu*, the river Aparagandika, Cocsha, or Oxus, VIII. 309, 330, 331, 351—XI. 64.
- Chacshus*, the same with the Oxus, III. 351.
- Chacshusa*, a Menu, son of Pushpurna by Nadwala, V. 253.
- Chadga*, a king of Chitracuta, IX. 139.
- , a Brahmana, of his having been in the service of Augustus as an Augur, X. 109.
- Chadgadri*, a hill, XIV. 383.
- Chadgasena*, how long he reigned at Chitracuta, IX. 166.
- Chailya* or *Chola*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Chaisagar*, account of the peak of, VI. 520.
- Chaitanya*, founder of a new form of worship among the Vaishnavas, XVI. 110—XVII. 310.
- Chaitrapála* or *Chandrapála*, successor of Jayananda, IX. 140—as Emperor of India, opposes Sultan Mahmood, 157, 158—son of Ram Chandra, 167.
- Chaitraratha*, a grove, VIII. 350.
- Chaityan Sinha*, commonly called Cheyt Sing, XIV. 378.
- Chakar Patar*, organic remains found at the crest of the Niti pass in Bhot, XVII. 17.
- Chakkichap*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Chakrinās*, a Vaishnava sect, XVI. 13.
- Chakshamchu Ari*, a mountain near mount Rambhal, XVII. 528.
- Chalcomene*, one of the nymphs of Bacchus, charms Morrhœus, XVII. 618.
- Chaldaic*, still spoken in Diyárbecr, III. 4.
- Chaldeans*, who taught them astronomy, X. 137.
- Chalias*, a Ceylonese (Singhalais) caste, history of, VII. 440.
- Chalk*, used by the Brahmens to mark their foreheads, XI. 87.

Chalsatoon, Lithinos-pyrgos, the stone tower in the mount of Meru, VIII. 318.

Chálu River, converted into wine after the conquest of India by Bacchus; XVII. 610.

Chama, of the beings so called by the Burmas, VI. 178.

Chambá, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Chambal, the same with the river Charmmanwati, XIV. 407.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, his account of Mahabalipuram, I. 145.

Chamdara, the same with the Jamadhara mountains, XIV. 388.

Chamdsee, a place of worship in Shegar, XVII. 519.

Champa, friend of Vana Raja, built Champanagara, IX. 187, 199.

Champanagara or *Champanere*, a town built by Champa, IX. 187, 199.

Champawat, a town of Kamaon, XVI. 148.

Chamunda, founder of the Chaulukya dynasty of Guzerat, XVI. 324.

Chamundá, the same with the goddess Raudri, XI. 112.

————, one of the terrific forms of the Sakti of Siva, XVII. 229.

Chamunda Raya, of an inscription said to exist on a rock at Belligola, recording a grant of land by him to the shrine of Gomatiswara, XVII. 283.

Chanacy, of the concern of the gods for his crime, and the mode of expiating it pointed out by Indra, IX. 97, 173.

Chanacya, a priest by whose intrigues Chandragupta was raised to the throne, IX. 96.

Chanчуca, a tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Chanda, a tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Chandapálíka, a teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Chandan, the same with the river Goga, XIV. 401.

Chandandá, a river which flows from the Pariyatra mountain, VIII. 335.

Chandana, sandal wood, of its growing in Malaya, XI. 38.

Chandáwan, a village near Ghazipur, XVII. 305.

Chandela, an account of the mountain, XVII. 513.

Chandica, the Shetland Isles, XI. 14.

Chandra, *Lumus* or *Soma*, of his losing his sex, and having by the sun a numerous progeny called the Pulindas, III. 311, 384, 385.

————, produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 134.

Chandra or *Chanda-Bárdai*, bard to Prithu Raja, IX. 77.

Chandra Achárya, a teacher of the Jain faith, XVII. 253.

Chandrabhágá, a river in the dwíp of Chandra, VI. 471.

————, the name of a river in Panjáb, now called the Chináb, VI. 471—VIII. 335.

————, the same with the Acesines, IX. 53—XI. 70.

Chandra Canta, the same with Chandradwípa, XI. 16—England, 22, 57.

Chandracantésuára, a name of Mahadéva, its origin, XI. 57.

Chandradása, his going to the metropolis of King Nanda after he was dethroned by the Yavanas, and his apparently dead body burnt under the suspicion that it was the body of the person who reanimated that of Nanda, IX. 95.

————, supposed to be the same with the nephew of Porus, who fled after the defeat of his uncle by Alexander, IX. 94.

Chandraddsa, king of Vicatpalli beyond the Vendhyan mountains, IX. 94.

Chandradwip, the British isles, one of the sacred isles, VI. 471, 503—VIII. 333.

———, of its distance from the Arctic circle, XI. 16, 17, 18, 35, 44.

———, the terrestrial moon, XI. 94.

Chandra-gupta or *Sandracottus*, account of, V. 262, 263; applies to the King of Nepal for succour to overcome Ugradhaniva, V. 266; defeats him and is firmly established on the throne, 267; visits the camp of Alexander, 284; his being of a low tribe, 285; contemporary with Seleucus Nicator, 285; of the treaty concluded between him and Seleucus, 285; of his being aspersed as the spurious son of a barber, on account of his being called Maurya, 285.

———, how far back the Hindus carried their antiquity in his time, V. 242.

———, of the situation, &c., of the city in which he resided, V. 272.

———, when he ascended the throne, IX. 87, 91; son of Nanda, 95; disinherited by his brothers on account of his having been born of a base woman, 96; supposed to be the spurious son of a barber, 96; said to have been killed by Alexander, 96; conquered the greatest part of India, and drives the Greeks out of the Panjáb, 99; of the city he built in the Deccan, number of years he reigned, and when he died, 99.

Chandragupta or *Chandrapála*, successor of Maha Bali, IX. 201.

Chandram or *Chandrarasa*, Amber, a description of, XI. 39.

Chandramandalam, the same with Loceirè in the White Island, XI. 44.

Chandránana, one of the four eternal Jinas, XVII. 275.

Chandraprabha, wife of Vicramacesari, IX. 126.

Chandrapura, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.

Chandrasarita, the same with the Chináb, XI. 71.

Chandrasechara, a title of Mahadeva, III. 385.

Chandrasechara or *Chandra-giri*, a division of the Raghu-nandana hills, XIV. 389.

Chandrasekhara Achárya, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.

Chandrasena, successor of Gandharupa's son Vicramáditya, IX. 175.

Chandrasri, the same with Anantavarma, IX. 111.

Chandra Sucla Avarttana, Britain, VIII. 305.

Chandrasuri, the second, founds the family of that name, XVII. 287.

———, a Jain spiritual teacher, XVII. 287.

Chandravaha, a stream about the mount Sitanta, VIII. 359.

Chandravartta, a river in Curuvarsha, XL 15.

Chandrāvati, wife of Vicramáditya, IX. 127.

Chandrāvati, the same with the river Chandan or Goga, XIV. 401.

———, rulers of enumerated, XVI. 322.

Chandri, Chandra so called when he incurred the state of a female, III. 385.

Chandradwípa, one of the divisions of the old continent, VIII. 330.

Chandristhán, the country round the lake of Amarasarovera, III. 303, 310.

Chandrodaya, the same with the Chandracanta mountain, XI. 57.

Chang, a name given to the province of Hiundès, XVII. 45.

- Chang*, a city near Changé, XVII. 528.
- Chang-dama*, a sort of cap worn by the inhabitants of Birbúm, XVII. 529.
- Changé*, a stage near Chabná, XVII. 528.
- Changi*, the dialect used in Digarchi, XVII. 525.
- Chang Larche*, a city, its distance from Lulu, &c., XVII. 520.
- Chanicara*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VII. 339.
- Chanoch* or *Henoch*, the same with Capila Muni, VI. 474.
- Chanshing*, a stage near Chúrkú, XVII. 515.
- Chaos*, vide *Tamas*.
- Chaprang*, a town in Hiundès to which the trade from Mána Ghat is confined, XVII. 47.
- Charachita*, the city in which Suracha was to appear, IX. 145.
- Charana*, ancestor of the Charanas, sprung from the sweat of Mahádéva, IX. 78.
- Charanadrí* or *Charanagiri*, the same with Chunar, XIV. 459.
- Charanas*, the bards of the gods, IX. 78.—origin of, 79.
- Charak Púja*, a festival not directed by any of the authorities of the Hindus, XVII. 230.
- Charan Das* founder of a sect worshipping Rádhá-Krishna, XVI. 129—moral code of, 130.
- Charchita*, the name given to certain meetings in Ceylon, and to the places where they were held for the purpose of investigating into new dogmas and opinions propagated there by the Christians, Manicheans, Jews and Muslemans, X. 79.
- Chari*, a river, XIV. 428.
- Charitras*, romances in Sanscrit, VIII. 269.
- Charku*, western gate of Natan, XVII. 524.
- Charma*, son of Satyávrata traced to Cham—cursed by his father, III. 313; named Has-syasila or the laugher—his descendants so called, 330; descendants of, 331. VIII. 248.
- , born after the flood, V. 256.
- Charmabala*, the same with the river Charmmanivati, XIV. 407.
- Charma-chandaka*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Charmadwípa*, Sumatra, VIII. 338.
- Charmanvati*, a river, which flows from the Pariyatra mountain, VIII. 335.
- Charmaranga*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Charmmadwípa*, a country near the source of the river Charmmanivati, XIV. 408.
- Charmmanivati*, a river, its various names, XIV. 407.
- Charung*, a small town in Nepál, XVII. 524.
- Charrakas* or *Sunya Vadis*, a Hindu sect, XVI. 18.
- Charvanáyanas*, a king who reigned on the mountains of Jwálamucha, III. 427.
- Cháryári*, the four friends, associates of Muhammed, IX. 144.
- Chasa* or *Chasya*, the great ancestor of the tribe of Chasas called Cassius, VI. 456.
- Chasa*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338, 340.
- Chasa-giri*, the same with the mount Caucasus, VI. 455.
- Chasa-giri* or *Chasaghar*, the same with the mount Himáchel or Himálaya, VI. 459.
- Chasas*, an ancient tribe who inhabited Caucasus, VI. 455, 456.
- Chaspur*, the metropolis of Casar, called Cachara or Cuspoor, XIV. 385.

- Chasta*, situated in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Chasyas*, the same with the tribe of Chasas, VI. 456.
- , inhabitants of the snowy mountains, X. 89.
- Chata*, a village in an island in the Brahmaputra, XVII. 351.
- Chatak*, a place about a days journey from Silhet, XVII. 499.
- Chatars* or *Chateri*, a tribe, neighbours of the Syalas, VIII. 342.
- Chatgánh*, a district, XIV. 389; a river, 456; derivations of its name, &c., supposed to be the same with Pentepolis, 445.
- Chatgari*, a place in the route from Gobati to Mursing gaon, XVII. 454.
- Chatgrám*, called Phullagram, XIV. 444.
- Chatraul* or *Chatraur*, the capital city of Cashcar, VI. 457.
- Chatta*, an Arabian astronomer who flourished in India, X. 101.
- Chattala* or *Chattganh*, place where Ráma began his bridge, XIV. 429, 453.
- Chattola*, one of the three districts of Tripura or Traipura, XIV. 451.
- Chattrasál*, Raja of Bundelkand, XVII. 298.
- Chaturanga*, a game at dice, III. 402.
- Chaturayana*, a king descended from Vatsa, III. 436.
- Chaturtha*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Chatuspada*, a tribe living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Chauhan*, the dynasty of Baladeo which succeeded Prethevi Raja in Delhi, IX. 168.
- Chauli Maheswara*, a place of worship on the Narmada, formerly the residence of the Hackayas, IX. 103, 105.
- Chaulukya* or *Solunky*, dynasty of Guzerat, chronology of, XVI. 321; history of, 323.
- Chaunapas*, supposed to have reigned in Egypt, III. 406.
- Chaura*, a poet, seduces the daughter of Carna, king of Magadha, IX. 110.
- Chavilá*, a country, supposed to be the same with Cábul or Cabura, VI. 486.
- Chazinkhá*, a village, its distance from Lulu, XVII. 520.
- Cheduba*, an island, called Bazacata, XIV. 452, 453.
- , a division and dependancy of Aracan, XVI. 372.
- Chélas*, disciples of Hindu convents, XVI. 39.
- Chemi* or *Chemia*, a name of Egypt, III. 405.
- Chemmis*, an island in a lake near Butus, III. 405; Panapolis, 435.
- Chenna Bāsava*, the son of Vāsava's sister, XVII. 199.
- Cheritra*, of its five sorts, XVII. 267.
- Chermis-mannifer*, the insect producing Gez or Manna described, XIV. 182.
- Cherra Punji*, a place in the Kásya hills, XVII. 503.
- Chess*, on the Indian game of, II. 159.
- , the Burman game, compared with the Indian, Persian, and Chinese, VII. 468.
- Chétana Swámi*, preceptor of Bába Lál, XVII. 295.
- Chhaditastán*, the place where Antarmada was saved by Vishnu, III. 431.
- Chhedopasthápaniya*, described, XVII. 267.
- Chhémaca*, the same with Mahácarni, IX. 107.

- Chhinnamastaka*, one of the terrific forms of Sakti, XVII. 229.
- Chiamay*, the same with the Brahmacunda lake, XIV. 435, 436.
- Chila*, a small river to the north-east of Jemuyacandi, XIV. 402.
- Childing Kona*, pass of, XV. 363—latitude, longitude and elevation of, 409.
- Chilka Lake*, account of, XV. 187.
- China*, on the gods of, VI. 261.
- *and India*, ancient intercourse between, IX. 40, 42, 58.
- , supposed to be Angadwipa, VII. 304.
- , an empire, to the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 319, 340, 341.
- Chináb*, a river in the Panjáb also called Chandrabhágá, VI. 471—VIII. 335.
- Chinapattana*, Madras, VIII. 339.
- Chinas*, the Chinese, VIII. 331.
- Chinese*, on the “Shi King,” their second classical book, II. 195.
- , on the, being the seventh anniversary discourse, by Sir Wm. Jones, II. 365.
- *Languages*, enumeration of, X. 267.
- , originally on the banks of the Oxus, XI. 109.
- Chingerkhál*, a river on the road from Silhet to the cave of Bhuvan, XVII. 510.
- Chingree*, the lesser Dumura, XIV. 439.
- Chintáhára*, a surname of Mahádéva, III. 376.
- Chintáharasthali*, a place on the banks of the river Cálí, III. 377.
- Chintamani*, astronomical tale from, III. 333.—vide Ráhu.
- Chipera*, a river, XVII. 324.
- Chipitnáśica*, a tribe in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Chiron*, brother of Aphros or Aphraus, VIII. 375.
- , brother of Hesperus, XI. 46.
- Chirote*, a town in India, XIV. 437.
- Chitáugh*, a river, XIV. 407.
- Chitcar Naymanncasu*, a country, the same with Teitcicar and Naymann, VI. 484.
- Chitotpala*, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.
- Chitpávana*, a tribe, account of their origin, IX. 239.
- Chitpur*, near Calcutta, the same with the town of Chittrapur or Chittragram, XIV. 380.
- Chitrabala Gachcha*, a division of the Jains, XVII. 287.
- Chitra-cuta*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339—in Bundelchand, IX. 189.
- Chitra-cuta* or *Chitrsánu*, a hill in Bandelachand, XIV. 334.
- Chitra-durg*, inscription on three plates of brass found there, IX. 412.
- , of another similar inscription found there, IX. 421.
- Chitragupta*, acts as chief secretary to Dharmarájá, V. 297.
- Chittrapur* or *Chitra-gram*, metropolis of Ganga-Riddha, XIV. 380.
- Chittrotpala*, the greater Vaitarani, XIV. 404.
- Chivara*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Choaspes*, the same with the river Arachotas or Tarnic, VI. 517.
- , a river to the eastward of the Indus, VI. 530.

- Chockshung*, a place near Dum, XVII. 516.
- Chocoria*, a river, XIV. 454.
- Chocshu* or *Choeshus*, the same with the river Oxus, VI. 488.
- Choktep*, a village in the Iravadi, a description of, XVII. 434.
- Chola*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- , a descendant of Turvasu, IX. 92.
- Chorasmians*, being descendants of the Sacas, XI. 81.
- Chordiaja*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Choudri*, a title given to the headman of a Hindu corporation, XVII. 476.
- Chourangi*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Crishna*, of the Hindus fancying that the prophecies regarding the birth of a Saviour were fulfilled in his person, X. 28.
- Christ*, being the son of a carpenter, and the same with the serpent Agatho-daemon, X. 40.
- , represented as ascending from the sea, firmly seated upon a rock, X. 45.
- , considered as a form of Buddha, X. 60.
- , of the different opinions regarding his death, X. 61.
- , the idea of his dying upon the Cross considered as a blasphemy by the Christians in the first ages, and by the Muslemans, X. 65.
- , of the Muslemans thinking that his possessing a needle prevented his admission into heaven, X. 66.
- , skilled in the combination of colors, &c., X. 82.
- , his followers in Persia and Arabia, also being good handy-craftsmen, X. 82.
- , notions concerning the number of years he lived, of his ministry, &c. X. 93.
- , affinity between his history and that of Buddha, X. 97.
- , a carpenter, *Tacshaca* and *Sravaca*, in Sanscrit, X. 119.
- , said by the Manicheans to reside in the moon, XI. 94.
- Christian Era*, supposed to have been introduced and new modelled in India by the Aryya kings on the decline of the Christian religion, X. 97.
- Christian Religion*, on its origin and decline in India, X. 27, 189.
- Christianity*, made great progress in the Peninsula of India, at a very early period, X. 69.
- Christians*, St. Thomè, on the Coast of Malabar, account of, VII. 364—X. 79, 85, 96.
- , considered as the followers of Buddha, X. 60, 92.
- , many of them in Ceylon in the ninth century, X. 79, 96.
- , their notion regarding a Paradise in the West, XI. 91.
- Chronological Table*, of the Moghul Emperors from Umeer Tymoor to Alumgeer II., the father of the Emperor Shah Alum, VII. 447.
- , of the kings of Magadha, IX. 82.
- , of the kings of Cashmir, XV. 81.
- , of Rájás of Aracan till the conquest of the Burmese, XVI. 380.
- Chronology*, on the dates of Buddha and Crishna, I. 426.
- , of the Hindus, by Sir Wm. Jones, essay on, II. 111.
- , supplement to the above essay, II. 389.

- Chronology*, of the Hindus, treatise on, by *Lieut. Fraser Wilford*, V. 241.
 ———, note thereon, III. 208.
 ———, remarks on the principal *Æras* and Dates of the ancient Hindus, V. 315.
 ———, of the Burmas, VI. 168.
 ———, of the Baudhists, VII. 418.
Chronometry Indian, account of, V. 81.
Chronos or *Time*, corresponding in power with *Brahma*, III. 359.
Chrora, a mountain into which the Demon *Chrorāsura* was transformed, III. 377.
Chrorāsura, a Demon, transformed into a mountain, III. 376.
Chshemadhūrta, a country in the north of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 340.
Chukshām, its distance from the *Sitang* village, XVII. 516.
Chulica, a country, VIII. 336.
Chumra, a village five *cos* from *Visiking* in *Nepāl*, XVII. 532.
Chuna, a place, VIII. 291.
Chundār, the same with *Charanādri* or *Charanagiri*, XIV. 458, 459.
 ———, called *Srigala* and *Sagala*, XIV. 461.
 ———, description of a coin found there, XVII. 579.
Chunargurh, route from, to *Yertnagoodum* in the *Ellore* Circar, VII. 57.
Chunda, a village near the *Dihong* inhabited by the *Meeshees*, XVII. 337.
Churao, a species of *Boa* in *Kamaon*, XVI. 208.
Churkū, a place near *Parābasi*, XVII. 514.
Churning of the Ocean, things produced from it, XI. 133.
Churpati, a perfect *Yogi*, and teacher of the practices of *Yoga*, XVII. 190.
Churr-Erku, a river near *Digarchi*, an account of, XVII. 525.
Chusher, a village near the river *Yeko Chango*, XVII. 528.
Chutacachha, lies to the north-east of *Multán*, XI. 52.
Chuta Nágpur, a district, XIV. 404.
Chutta, an Arabian astronomer who flourished in *India*, X. 101.
Chyé, a village near the river *Shanga*, XVII. 531.
Chysaman, minister of *Raja Las* usurps the rule of *Aracan*, and deposed, XVI. 361.
Cicata (Kikata), a place in the district of *Gaya*, III. 413.
 ———, the kingdom of *Magadha*, or south *Bahār*, IX. 32, 74, 82, 91—XIV. 3, 98, 401.
Cilitna or *Ceritna*, a goddess worshipped at *Ciritcona* at *Moorshedabad*, XIV. 419.
Cimmerians, said to have been kept in continual darkness by high mountains, V. 241.
Cimmrityu, the range of *Caimur* between the river *Sona* and *Tonsa*, XIV. 384.
Cimpurusha or *Cinnara Chanda*, one of the divisions of the world, VIII. 306, 345.
Cimpurusha, son of *Agrudhra*, VIII. 329.
Cindia, now *Cauntee* or *Mirzapur*, IX. 55—XIV. 396.
Cinnarachanda or *Cimpurusha*, (see the latter), VIII. 306.
Cinnaras, a Demon tribe, inhabiting *Cinnereth*, VIII. 331, 358—IX. 78.
Cinnereth, supposed to be the country of the *Cinnaras*, VIII. 357.
Cira, a country in the north-west of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 340.

- Ciráta*, a tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339, 341.
- , a country near Parinda or Sinhapur, extends to Cape Negrais, XIV. 428, 430.
- , a Sanscrit name for the Palis, north-east of Benares, III. 319, 351—VIII. 33, 332.
- Ciráta Tamasa*, a country in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 337.
- Ciritcona*, a place near Moorshedabad, XIV. 419. See Cilitna.
- Cirtidhanva*, a descendant of Viswadhanva, surnamed Caunapa, III. 403.
- Cirttipála*, a descendant of Prithwipála or Jidhana, king of Delhi, IX. 170.
- Cishcindha and Cishcindhaca*, a tribe and country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Cisrishta*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Cissii, Cussæi or Cossæi*, a race of people who inhabited the mountains of Persia, VI. 456.
- Classes, Indian*, enumeration of, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., V. 53.
- Claudius*, when the reign of that emperor commenced, IX. 41.
- Clematis Smicacifolia*, botanical description of, XIII. 402.
- Cleopatra*, declared to have been an incarnation of Isis, X. 30.
- CLEVELAND, AUGUSTUS, Esq., monument to his memory, IV. 105.
- Clicis or Mountaineers of Tipra*, on their manners, religion, and laws, II. 187.
- Clisobora*, now called Muza-nagar and Calisapura, V. 270.
- Clito*, daughter of Evenor and Leucippe, XI. 54.
- Clotho*, the same with the female energy of Brahma, XI. 115.
- Coal and Lignite*, on the occurrence of in the Himalaya, at Silani, XVI. 387; at *Kala-wala* pass, 394; on the occurrence of within the Indo-Gangetic range, 397; discovery in Burdwan, Sylhet, 398; Sagur and the Sandstone hills of Himalaya, 399; varieties described, 403; localities of stated, 404; specific gravity, compared with known specimens, 406; appearance in Sandstone unfavorable to true formation, 406; probability of large deposit in India, 407.
- Coal district of the Damoda*, description of the, XVIII. Pt. I. 163.
- Coas*, a river which comes from the country of Cashghar, VI. 530.
- Cocajon*, the same with the mount Casjon, III. 412.
- Cocalladéva*, father of Gangeyadevi, and grandfather of Sricarnnadeva, IX. 108.
- Cocamucha-mandala*, one of the sacred places in India, XI. 62.
- Cocila or Coil*, the upper part of the river Vaitarani, XIV. 404.
- Cocileswara Mahádéva*, an incarnation of Mahádéva, VI. 476.
- Cocsha*, the same with the river Aparagandeka, Chacshu or Oxus, VIII. 309, 326.
- Codanda*, Siva's bow and arrow produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.
- Codaru or Codura*, a town near Raja-mahendra, XIV. 428.
- Coelus*, dismembered by Saturn, and the birth of Venus from that circumstance, XI. 139.
- Coffee Plant*, Aracan well adapted for its cultivation, XVI. 379.
- Cogend*, a place, route from it to Cuchan, VIII. 320.
- Cohala*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Cohcas*, the same with the mount Caucasus, VI. 456.
- Coh Soleiman*, mountains near the Tuct Soleiman, called Paruetoï, VI. 520.
- Coil or Cocila*, the upper part of the river Vaitarani, XIV. 404.

Coins, Roman, found at Nellore, II. 332.

—, ancient, of the Society's cabinet described, XVII. 559.

Coj or *Cuj*, a country, VIII. 336.

Cola, a descendant of Turvasu, divides India with his brothers, IX. 92.

Coláhala, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

Colavána, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Colchis, a country, of its inhabitants, VI. 515.

COLEBROOKE, H. T. Esq., on the duties of a Hindu widow, IV. 209.

—, enumeration of Indian classes, V. 53.

—, on Indian weights and measures, V. 91.

—, on Hindu religious ceremonies, V. 345.

—, translation of Delhi lath inscription, VII. 175.

—, on the Sanscrit and Pracrit languages, VII. 199.

—, on the Hindu religious ceremonies, VII. 235, 288.

—, on the origin of some Mohammedan sects, VII. 338.

—, description of a species of Ox named Gayal, VIII. 487.

—, on the Vedas or sacred writings of the Hindus, VIII. 369.

—, observations on the Jains, IX. 287.

—, on Indian and Arabian Zodiac, IX. 323.

—, on Olibanum or Frankincense, IX. 377.

—, on ancient monuments containing Sanscrit inscriptions, IX. 398.

—, on Sanscrit and Pracrit poetry, X. 389.

—, on the sources of the Ganges, XI. 429.

—, on the notions of Hindu astronomers, XII. 209.

—, on the heights of the Himálaya mountains, XII. 251.

—, on the Dryobalanops Camphora, XII. 535.

COLEBROOKE, LIEUT. R. H., on the islands Nankouree and Comarati, IV. 129.

—, astronomical observations in the Andamans, IV. 317, 385.

—, ditto in the Carnatic islands, IV. 321.

—, ditto on Barren island, IV. 397.

—, observations on the course of the Ganges, VII. 1.

Coles or *Collers*, descendants of Cola, an account of, IX. 92.

Coles, tribes so named, &c., XV. 202.

Colinga, a country, VIII. 336.

Collagiri, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Coller or *Colara*, a name given to India, IX. 92.

Coloë of Ptolemy, a marsh at the Tacazze's rise, III. 358—vide Cula.

Colonization, observations on, XI. 65.

Columbo or *Columba Root*, an account of the plant furnishing this medicine, X. 385.

Comanh, the province of Almora, VI. 456—XIV. 397.

Comar-warra, an excavation near Ellore, described, VI. 400.

Comartz and Nancowry, islands, description of, IV. 129.

- Comaunish* or *Commenases*, the same with the river Ocdanes, XIV. 412.
- Comba*, a country, VI. 483.
- Comedi*, the same with the Cumuda range of mountains, VIII. 355.
- Comilla*, a place near Tipera, XVII. 565.
- , description of a gold coin dug up near it, XVII. 565.
- Commenases* or *Comaunish*, a river also called Ocdanes and Sarayu, XIV. 399, 412.
- Common-place Book*, plan of a, III. 249.
- Comædi*, the same with Ghandhamadana and Cumuda, VIII. 321.
- Comowly*, a place, VIII. 292.
- Condochates*, the same with the river Gandaci or Gandacavati, XIV. 412.
- Conduz*, a river and town near Bamiyan, VI. 464.
- Conglomerate Calcareous*, of the Nermada, XVIII., Pt. I. 36, 41.
- Conjeveram*, subdued by the king of Orissa, XV. 279.
- Conjevaram-Dévaváni*, grant of land found there translated, III. 38.
- Continent*, divided into seven Dwípas or islands, III. 300.
- Convallaria oppositifolia*, botanical description of, XIII. 380.
- *cirrhiifolia*, botanical description of, XIII. 382.
- Conversion*, of Muselmans and Hindus, I. 274.
- Cookus* or *Goghus*, the same with the village of Ichrowle, XIV. 405.
- Coosy*, of the course, &c. of that river, V. 272.
- Cootub Minar*, account thereof and of the inscriptions in its vicinity, XIV. 480. (See Cuttab.)
- Cophes*, the ancient name of the Landi-Sindh, VI. 487.
- , the same with the river Arachotus or Tarnic, VI. 517.
- , a city near the hills of Felorez, VI. 518, 530.
- Copper of Sumatra*, account of the, IV. 31.
- Coptos*, (vide Gupta,) a holy place in Egypt, III. 335, 401.
- Copts*, modern differ in feature from the Egyptians of Herodotus and their statues and mummies, III. 356.
- Coral of Sumatra*, account of the, IV. 23.
- Coramoran* or *Hoang-ho*, the river Nalini or Sindhu, VIII. 333.
- Coromandala*, a country, VIII. 336.
- , measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, on the coast of, VIII. 137,—See likewise XII. 1, 353—XIII. 1.
- CORSE*, JOHN, Esq., on the method of catching elephants, III. 229.
- Corran*, hills, XIV. 435.
- Corygaza*, the same with the country of Gaura, IX. 72.
- Corygazu*, (Gaur), a town on the banks of the Ganges, V. 276, 338.
- Cosa* or *Causici*, a river, VIII. 293, 335.
- Cosala*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337, 338.
- Cosalaca*, the same place with Tosala-Cosalaca, VIII. 338.
- Cosha*, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 391.
- Coshabpoor*, a place on the banks of the Hydaspes, X. 113.

- Cosmas Indopleustes*, the age in which he lived, VIII. 308.
- Cosmogony*, of the Boudhists, VII. 408.
- Cosmographia Barmana*, extracted from the writings of the Burmas, VI. 167.
- Cosoagus* or *Cosoagon*, the same with the river Causici, XIV. 418.
- Cossæi*, *Cussæi* or *Cissî*, inhabitants of the mountains of Persia, VI. 456.
- Cossais*, the same with the tribe of Chasas, VI. 456.
- Cossimbazâr*, an island, XIV. 419.
- Cossini*, a tribe supposed to be the same Cachhas, XI. 52.
- Cossiopea*, also called Lebana and Cephus, Nripa or Nrirupa, and said to be the same with Caicous, VIII. 258.
- Cotimi*, capital of the royal serpent Sancha Nàga, III. 343.
- Cotipatra* or *Ten Millions of Petals*, the Ensete of Bruce, III. 310; Lotos of the Nile, 311.
- Cottus*, the son of Tellus and the Sun said to be one of the Tripatres, XI. 118.
- COULTHARD, CAPT., on the trap of Sâgar, XVIII., Pt. I. 47.
- Couros*, how long his dynasty lasted, IX. 181.
- Coutta Râjâ*, in Ceylon, image of the, VI. 433.
- Cower*, a lake, an account of, III. 309.
- Cows*, on the veneration paid to, VIII. 80.
- COX, CAPT. H. H., account of Burmese Petroleum wells, VI. 127.
- , on the Burma game of chess, VII. 486.
- Cqena*, the same place with Cucan or Cocan, VIII. 321.
- Cracacha*, king of Craunchadwâp, his wars with the Dêvatas, III. 326.
- CRACROFT, W., astronomical observations by, XV. App. I.
- Crama*, a river born from the Ricsha mountain, VIII. 335.
- Cratu*, one of the seven Rishis, IX. 84.
- Craunchadwîpa*, a new division of the Continent, III. 301—VIII. 285, 286, 298, 339; 364—XI. 29.
- Crauncha*, its three-fold gap supposed to be the three belts leading into the Baltic, XI. 14.
- Crauncha Meru*, situated in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Cravyachya*, a tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Cravyadâdhipati*, supposed to be the same with Lycurgus Edonos, III. 351.
- Cravyadas* or *Cannibals*, name of the inhabitants of Cushadwîp—Cravyadadhipeti their king—battle with Parasurama—his blood the Sohita Chanda—the Lycurgus of the Greeks, III. 351.
- CRAWFORD, J. ESQ., on the ruins of Prambanan in Java, XIII. 337.
- , on the Hindu religion in the island of Bali, XIII. 128.
- Creation*, the Hindu account of it, from the Mânava Sastra, I. 244.
- , ditto from the Vêdas, V. 361—VIII. 392, 425.
- , how effected, III. 358.
- Creta*, daughter of Hesperus, XI. 54.
- Cretæus Jupiter*, supposed to be the same with Critèswara, III. 323.
- Crete*, the island in which the progeny of Minos resided, III. 323.

Crete, an island in the ocean of Grita, XI. 47, 79.

Cripa, a river which flows from the mount Suctiman, VIII. 335.

Criravana or *Grove of Dalliance*, near the Nile, where Bhava and Amba resided, III. 387.

Crishicara, a tribe living to the south of Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Crishna, attributes of, and affinity with Apollo, I. 259.

——, the son of Devaci, restores his grandfather Ugra to his kingdom, III. 327; defeats Sanchásura, a demon king, 346; the same with Vishnu, 370; establishes the Cutilacesa government, 371; recovers the sons of his Guru, 399.

——, of a fiery meteor which appeared on his birth, V. 276.

——, his leaving Mathura, and retiring to Dwaraca, with his friends and relations through fear of Calayavana and Jarasandha, VI. 508; brother of Bala, 532.

——, remarks on, VIII. 61; his obtaining the shell, which is one of Vishnu's insignia by killing Sanchasura, 300; the same with Bacchus, 314; makes a chasm in the north-west through the mountains surrounding the world, 366.

—— or *Radhamohana*, supposed to be the same with Rhadamanthus, IX. 88; of his having an estate near Dwáraca in Gurjarat, 93; brother and successor of king Maha Carni, 108; brother of king Suraca, 142.

——, his achievements and character, X. 34; considered as the principal incarnation, 37; the last manifestation of the deity, but one, 38; his birth followed by a massacre of all the male children by Cansá, 39; involved in the general curse denounced against his whole tribe, 65; his body pierced with iron, but not dying of the wound, 65.

——, when he was born, XI. 65; his having slain the bear Jambá, 70; the same with the Cretan Jupiter, 79: not a native of India, but having come from the White Island or Creta, 84; rescued his parents from confinement, 85; the eighth son of Vasudeva, 85; his age, 85; the most perfect of all Vishnu's forms, 92; his search after the sons of his spiritual guide, 100.

——, on the war between him and Jarasandha, XV. 100.

Crishna, a mountain, VIII. 327, 351; the black mountains, 355; inhabitants of, 363.

Chrisná, a river, VIII. 302, 335.

Crishná the Little, the same with the river Asthimati or Tacazze, III. 303, 305, 329, 442, 443; the same with the Siris, 459.

Crishná the Great or *Cáli*, (black), an epithet of Maha Cáli, III. 304; its junction with the Nanda held sacred—couplets from the Atharvaveda regarding, 305.

Crishna Gangá, the same with the river Criyá, Ceyan or Cane, XIV. 409.

Crishna Giri, the black mountain of Barbara, seen by Bruce, III. 334.

——, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

Crishnángana, a city, also a river, in the Sanchadwipa, VIII. 302.

Crishna Vellára, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

CRISP, JOHN, account of the Pogy Isles by, VI. 77.

Critadharúvali, a geographical treatise, XIV. 379.

Critamala, a river which flows from the mount Malaya, VIII. 335.

Critavirya, the fourth in descent from Mahishman, IX. 105.

- Crita Yuga*, the golden age, VI. 508.
- Critésvara*, supposed to be the same with Jupiter Cretæus, III. 323.
- Critrimenas*, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the Cynick circle, III. 418.
- Cryá* or *Cryána*, the same with the river Ceyan, Crishná Ganga or Cane, XIV. 409.
- Crocodilopolis*, the same place with Arsinoe or Fayum, III. 426.
- Cronian*, supposed to be the same with the Baltic, VIII. 298.
- Cronian Straits*, known by the name of Straits of Hercules, XI. 14.
- Cronus*, the same with the Craunchadwipa, VIII. 298.
- , the same with Brahma, XI. 118.
- Crophí*, a mountain near the rise of the Nile, III. 308.
- Crosses*, of the Bauddhas and Manicheans, X. 124.
- Crounda*, the division of the earth, otherwise called Crauncha, VIII. 285.
- Cruzcool*, the same with the gulf of Ramu, XIV. 454.
- Cshatriya Tribe*, Indian, account of their origin, V. 55.
- Cshaudra Ságara*, the sea of honey, VIII. 299.
- Cshétra*, regular figures, VIII. 267.
- Cshétra-dersana*, a treatise on geometry composed by order of Rájá Jayasinha, VIII. 267.
- Cshétrasamása*, a Hindu geographical work, VIII. 267, 269—XIV. 378.
- Cshétriwara*, the metropolis of a powerful tribe of Cshétris, Thanehsar, IX. 53, 54.
- Cshetriyas of Western India*, the Catheri of the Ancients, XV. 119.
- Cshettris*, the second class of the Hindus, X. 89.—(See Cshatriya.)
- , their going to Jalpesa, when Parasurama undertook to destroy them, and also to Bhemavatepuri, XIV. 386.
- Cshiprá*, the same with the river Avanti, XIV. 408.
- Cshira*, a tree and island in Curuvarsha, XI. 15.
- , a favourite dish of the Hindus so called, XI. 34.
- Cshirábdhi*, surrounds the Sácadwipa, VIII. 298.
- Cshira Samudra*, how far it comes down, VIII. 298.
- Cshiroḍadhi*, the white sea, XI. 17.—(See Cshirábdhi.)
- Cshiroda Samudra*, the sea or lake of milk in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Cshuba* or *Nicshuba*, the same with the goddess Halana and Nahalana, XI. 67.
- Cshudra Lohita*, a river, the lesser of the two Lohita rivers in Asama, XIV. 425.
- Cshurárpana*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Ctesias*, remarks on his account of some parts of India, IX. 64.
- Cu*, a country to the eastward of Bengal, XIV. 391.
- Cubánis*, Hindus living near Derbend, IV. 383.
- Cubéras* or *Cuvéras*, a tribe of inferior deities, V. 299.
- Cucan* also *Cocan*, the same place with Cqena, VIII. 320, 321.
- Cuch*, the country to the east of the Indus in India, XI. 51.
- Cuchas* or *Cachhas*, a tribe living in the ocean, XI. 51.
- Cucshabara* or *Sthulodara*, a Giant living in the mountains. IX. 59.
- Cucu*, a place, XIV. 401.

- Cucura*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
Cucuradwīpa, an island to the north of Mascā, XIV. 454.
Cucur-dia or *Cucurdiva*, same as the above, XIV. 454.
Cufa, a city, III. 337.
Cuhi, a name of the river Hiranyabaha, XIV. 406.
Cuhita, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Cushu or *Day after Conjunction*, a river flowing into Amara lake, III. 309, 331.
 ———, a river that flows from the Himāvat mountain, VIII. 335.
Cuj, one of the two divisions of the inhabitants of Assam, IX. 62.
Cujjhati, a name of the river Hiranyabahā, XIV. 406.
Cukerūhanserā, a place in the island of Cucura-dwīpa, XIV. 454.
Cula Mountains, the range from Dobazorā to the Tacazze's, the marsh of Coloë, III. 357.
Culendas, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Culū, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Culya, or *Culya Sétuka*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
Cumāna, a country, VIII. 336.
Cumāra, one of the twins Aswinicumārau, III. 391.
Cumāraca or *Cambāraca*, (the river Camberikhon, Cambādac or Cabbadac,) XIV. 463.
 ———, a branch of the Bhairava or Boyrub, XIV. 464.
Cumārachanda, the country on both sides the Ganges, III. 369.
Cumāras, a tribe, VIII. 332.
Cumāri, Ilā, the daughter of Bharata, VIII. 329.
Cumārīca, one of the divisions of the old continent of India, VIII. 330.
Cumaril Bhattachārya, instigator of the persecution of the Bauddhas X. 92—XVI. 25.
Cumbhacarna, the same with Vijaya, III. 393.
Cumbhacola, a place called Combaconum in the Maps, XIV. 377.
Cumenuthis, wife of Canopus, her tomb, III. 406.
Cumeru, the lower hemisphere and residence of Dæmons, III. 299.
Cumoda, a damsel produced through the churning of the sea, XI. 137.
Cumuda, a white flower sacred to the moon—Camudadri mountains near the Cālī, III. 307, in Cushadwīp without, 331.
 ———, the elephant of Nairrit, also called Nairityadigaja, VIII. 303; the same with Gandhamadana and Comcedi, a mountain, 321, 351, 355, 361; inhabitants, 363.
Cumudāri, mountains near the river Cālī. III. 307, 331.
Cumudvati, the same with the river Euphrates, III. 313, 365—IV. 368—VIII. 361.
 ———, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335.
Cumula, having eight towns of the Danavas on its peak, VIII. 359.
Cunūha, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Cundaci, the same with the river Gandacā, XIV. 415.
Cundādri Mountains, in Cushadwīp without, III. 331.
Cundanapura, near Muzaffer Nagar, the seat of king Bhishmaca, IX. 35.
Cunhrur Pāla, successor of Jayasinha, IX. 189; poisoned by Ajapāla, 189; cousin of Jayasinha or Siddha Rajesa, 190.

Cunjaradari, in south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Cuntala, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336, 337 ; a tribe, 331.

Cuntha or *Vicuntha*, the mother of Vishnu, in one of his incarnations, X. 139.

Cuntí, wife of Pandu, IX. 104.

Cupid the Elder, being the son of Lucina and lover of Venus, III. 405.

— *the Younger*, son of Venus, III. 405.

Curavas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Curetis, from Curetis under king Philistides note, III. 323. Vide *Ciratas*.

Curetes, children of Sochus, III. 426.

Curatyá, a river in Bengal, the same with Caratoyá, VI. 533—XIV. 422.

—, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.

Currucea and *Curruckpur*, districts on the site of the Chadgadri hills, XIV. 383.

Curu, an extensive country to the north of Sumeru, VI. 491, 503.

— or *Acravata*, one of the divisions of the world, VIII. 307, 330, 336, 338, 345, 354, 367—son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.

—, the same country with Siberia, X. 155—XI. 13, 16, 17.

Curucadésa, a part of Cicata or Magadha, XI. 82.

Curruckpoor, a district in the country of Bhòjá, south of the Ganges, XI. 82.

Curuckshetra, plains of, XIV. 407.

Curves, demonstration of a theorem concerning their intersection, I. 330.

Cusa, one of the seven divisions of the earth, VIII. 285, 286, 299, 361.

—, a sage, VIII. 296.

Cusá or *Cusi*, the same with the river Causici, XIV. 418.

Cusadwípa, the second Dwípa or division of the earth. VIII. 296 ; surrounded by the sea of Surá or Irá, 297 ; the same place with Cush, 297. See *Cusha*.

Cusadya or *Cushadha*, the same with Oude, XIV. 413.

Cusagráma, a village in which the hermitage of the sage Cusica Vasishtha lies, XIV. 418.

Cusapraranas, a tribe, VIII. 332.

Cush or *Cusha*, a country which begins at Candahár and includes part of Irán VI. 487.

—, the same with the Cushadwípa, VIII. 297.

Cusha, one of the seven divisions of the old continent, III. 300, 331, 333—XI. 29. See *Cushadwip*.

—, the progenitor of a great Indian family ; father of Caushica, III. 302.

Cushadha or *Cusadya*, the same with Oude, XIV. 413.

Cushadwíp, repopled after the conflagration caused by Anayasadevi, IV. 366.

Cushadwíp without, the new division, III. 301 ; is Abyssinia and Ethiopia, derivation of its name, 302 ; residence of Shamicas, 316 ; Pauranic division, 7 districts, 7 mountains, 7 rivers—names given, 331 ; its inhabitants Cravyadas extirpated by Parasurama, 351.

Cushadwíp within, the old division, 2 springs of Naptha in, III. 297 ; extends from the Mediterranean to Serhind, 301 ; included in Jambudwíp in the new arrangement, 302.

Cushmánda, son of Mandapa, III. 401.

Cusi or *Cusa*, the same with the river Causici, XIV. 418.

- Cuspoor* or *Cachúr*, the same with the country Hedamba, XIV. 438.
- Cussæi*, *Cossæi* or *Cissli*, a race of people who inhabited the mountains of Persi, VI. 456.
- Cussay*, *Kathee*, *Moitay* or *Meekly Language*, vocabulary of, V. 230.
- Cussid*, affray between his son and the elephants of Sanchadwîpa, VIII. 303.
- Cusumanaga*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Cusamaphala* or *Madhura*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Cusumapoor*, the capital city of Chandragupta, V. 279.
- Cusumapuri*, a town built by king Udasi, also called Padmavati, IX. 36.
- , the same place with Rangamatty, IX. 39.
- Cusumâvatipuri*, a place in Magadha, where Buddha died, IX. 81.
- Cutasaila*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Cu-Tecwashan*, a district in Chatgân, XIV. 450.
- Cutilacesas* or *Cutila-lacas*, a tribe on the Câlî, III. 303, 326, with curled hair, produced by Capila, their legend, 349; their king, (vide Blemys) 352; emigration of from India to Egypt, according to Apollonius, 353; origin considered, similar to the Hasyasilas and Gaituli, statues of ancient Indian gods, with curled hair and flat noses, ascribed by the Brahmens to Bauddhas, traces of Indian mountaineers to negroes, 356.
- Cuttak* or *Orissa*, proper town of, XV. 189; population, 208.
- Cuttâlam* or *Curtalam*, a place, XIV. 377.
- Cutub Minâr near Dehli*, description of, IV. 313.
- , account thereof, and of the inscriptions in its vicinity, XIV. 480.
- Cutuca*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Cuvéra*, the Indian Plutus, I. 247.
- , chief of the Yacshas, III. 313.
- , where he was born, X. 154.
- , rules in the north of Meru, XI. 30.
- Cuvéras*, the same with the Cabires, III. 426.
- Cuvéras* or *Cuberas*, also called Guhyas, and the same with the Cabirian tribes, VIII. 363.
- Cycle*, *Indian of Sixty Years*, called Guru or Vrihaspati, essay on, III. 209.
- Cydara*, a river, an account of, X. 149.
- Cymbium*, emblem of the earth, the same with the Argha of the Hindus, VIII. 273.
- Cynick Circle*, of the princes who constitute it, III. 418.
- Cynthus*, the same with Delos, the sister of Latona, XI. 97.
- Cyrene*, an island near the Straits of Hercules, X. 141—XI. 53.
- Cyrrha*, one of the two summits of mount Parnasus in Greece, VI. 502.
- Czernichef*, a Russian traveller, an account of, VIII. 319.

D.

- Daarme Kutta*, description of the plant, VI. 362.
- Daba*, in Little Tibet, description of the town and temple, XII. 420.
- Dabbling*, village of, XV. 368.

Dab-shelim, the first Bála Ráyá prince, IX. 179; king of Gujerat, 181.

———, raised to the throne of his ancestors by Sultan Mahmud, IX. 186.

Dacea, census of the city of, XVII. 535, 541, et seq.; diminution of its population since 1814, 535; commerce and cotton manufactures, 551, 558.

Dacsata, a town, supposed to be the same with Tacpo, IX. 70.

Dacsha, father of Satí, III. 361; son of Brahmá, instructor of Aswinicu, 391; his sacrifice, V. 249; a Brahmádica or incarnation of Brahmá, V. 249—VI. 473—VIII. 254.

———, of the conflict between him and Mahádèva, VI. 475, 476.

———, his head cut off by Mahádèva, VI. 476; restored to life again with the head of a goat placed upon his neck, 477.

———, killed by his brother Karddameswara, VIII. 255.

———, his sacrifice having been disconcerted by Virabhadra, XVII. 188.

Dacsha Brahmá, issued mystically from the navel of Adima, V. 249.

Dacshina, south, VIII. 274.

Dacshinacantha, a town, XIV. 409—situation, &c. of, 410.

Dacshinágni, one of the three sacred fires born of Agni and Lacshmi, XI. 144.

Dacshinapatha, the Deckin, IX. 127.

Dadhichi, a Rishi, swallows up the sacred books when the gods were busied in churning the white sea, XI. 140.

Dadhí Ságara, the sea which encompasses the Crauncha Dwípa, VIII. 298.

Dadhyaçh, taught the Atharva Vèda to the descendants of Twashta, XI. 78.

Dadu, founder of the Vaishnava sect of Dadu Panthis, tenets of, XVI. 79.

Dædalus, cotemporary with Minos and Crishna, a great artist, XI. 79.

Dagope, a Bauddha shrine, XVII. 605.

Dagaru, a river falling into the Brahmaputra, XVII. 417.

Dahanavisha, a tribe living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Dahara, a place between Mongir and Surujgurb, IX. 109.

Daicandi, a tribe in Hazarab, VI. 487.

Daidalus, son of Micior, XI. 80.

Daityas, a tribe on the Nile, their wars with the Deratas, III. 325.

———, demons, X. 27—devils, XIV. 443.

Daityasudana, a title of Vishnu, derived from his overthrow of the Daityas, X. 39.

Dakshiná, a Kalá, or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215, 219.

Dakshinácharis, a sect of the Saktas, XVII. 218.

Dákinis, a body of female fiends, XVII. 222.

Daldal, vulgar name for low ground surrounding *Stri Raja*—vide *Taltal*.

Dalkisor, the same with the river Dariceswari, XIV. 403.

Dalphnæ Pelusiæ, the same place with Tahpanhes, III. 383.

Dáma, name of several places on the coast of the river Rajyu, XIV. 447.

Dam Dum, a midge common in the hills near the Dihing, XVII. 420.

Damiadee, the same with the river Goghas or Gogus, XIV. 405; also called Dummody, 406.

———, now called Lohree or Rohree, XIV. 407.

Damoda, *Damodi* or *Damodara*, the same with the river Vedasmriti, XIV. 402.

Dámodara, king of Cashmir, XV. 20.

Dámola, equivalent to half a kanch, XVII. 27.

Danaus, his offspring, the Greeks, supposed to be the same with the Danavas of mount Anala, VIII. 362.

Dánavas, a tribe on the Cálí, or children of Danu-Beli, their leader, named Danavendra, their origin unknown, III. 303; historical notice of, 357.

——, enemies of the gods, VIII. 362.

Danda, son of Ráhu, III. 333.

——, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340,

Dandaca, a country, VIII. 337.

——, a forest in the Sahyádrí mountains in the Dekhin, X. 67.

Dandacánana, a tribe or country in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Danda Grahana, a religious distinction of the Hindus, XVI. 123.

Dandamis or *Damadamis*, an account of him, X. 102.

Danderwál, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Dandis, a class of Saivas; origin and customs of, XVII. 172, 176.

Dángaya, a country; also the name of a tribe, XIV. 392.

DANGERFIELD'S, geological map, XVIII. Pt. I. 90.

Dáangi or *Dángar*, forests; an account of them, XIV. 392.

Dánh, a rivulet in Brahmakund, XVII. 388.

Danton, a village a little above the Jellalore river, XIV. 465.

Danturaca, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.

Danu, mother of the Danavas, III. 357.

Damube or *Ister*, a river, VI. 503.

Daonas, a name given to the Brahmaputra and also to the Tista, XIV. 439, 433.

Dapa, a town in Hiundès, XVII. 47.

Dapaldenna, description of a copper coin found amongst its ruins, XVII. 579.

Depha, a river; an account of its bed, XVII. 416.

Dapha Bhum, the same with the peak of Beacon, XVII. 362.

Daphne, a place near Pelusium, the same with Takpanhes, III. 363.

——, the laurel tree, VI. 500.

—— *involucrata*, botanical description of, XIII. 383.

—— *cannabina*, Loureir, botanical description of, XIII. 385.

—— *Gardneri*, botanical description of, XIII. 388.

Dárad, the native country of the Daradas to the north-west of Cashmir, VI. 457.

Dárada or *Dawurd*, the same place, VIII. 336, 340.

Daradánása, the same with Dardanus, III. 377.

Daradas, a tribe, the same with the Dardæ, VI. 457—VIII. 331—XVII. 615.

Daradura, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Dáranagar, its distance from Hastinapur, XIV. 457.

Darang, a place in Asam, in the route from Gohati to Murning Gaon, XVII. 454, 463.

Darashekoh, attracted by the doctrines of Baba Lal, XVII. 295.

Darda, the same with the Daradas, VI. 457.

Dardanása, descended from Jamadgni, son of Abhayanas, III. 453; elopes with the daughter of king Chitrarátha, 453; marries Pramada, reigns on the banks of the Nile, 453; supposed to be the same with Dardanus, 454.

Dardaneis, a nation on the banks of the Vitastu or Hydaspes, III. 454.

Dardanoi, of their origin, III. 455.

Dardanus, the same with Daradanasa, III. 377, 454.

Dards, the same with the Daradas, XVII. 615.

Dardura, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

Daricesi or *Daricésuari*, the same with the river Dalkisor, XIV. 403.

Dárinagur, distance and bearing of Hastinapoor with that place, IX. 54.

Darma, one of the Tartar passes on the Dhouli, in the Himálaya, XVII. 2.

Darma Ghat, its inhabitants, XVII. 19; divination practised by them, 20; burn their dead only in the month of Kartik, 22.

Daropanisus, the same with the mountains of Dhar, IX. 61.

Darsa, name of one of the twins Aswinicumarau, III. 391.

Dáru, a description of liquor used by the Bhotias, XVII. 49.

Daru Avatar, an incarnation of Vishnu, XV. 317.

Darva and *Darvada*, countries in the north-west of India, VIII. 337, 340.

Dasahará, a festival in honour of Durga, XVII. 221.

Dasamanis, a class of Saivas, an account of, XVII. 172.

Dasami, the southern mountains, XIV. 387.

Dasapura, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

———, ten strong holds in Dasárna on the Vindhyan hills, XIV. 391.

Dasapurvis, certain teachers of the Jain faith, their names, XVII. 286.

Dasaranya, ten forest Cantons, XIV. 405.

Dasaratha, descended from Surya or Heli, III. 460—a drought in his reign, 461.

———, defeats Sani, and exacts a promise from him that he would never more attempt to pass through the wain of Rohini, III. 461.

Dasaratha Ráma, cotemporary with Parasurama, V. 287.

Dasarna, a river and country in the south, VIII. 335, 338, 342—XIV. 408.

Dasárna or *Dasaranya*, the ten forest Cantons on the Vindhyan mountains, XIV. 391.

Dasavaikaliká, one of the standard works of the Jains, XVII. 287.

Daseraca, a tribe or country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Dasnámi, explanation of the appellation, XVII. 181.

Dasnámi Dandis, an account of them, XVII. 177.

Daspur, a village in Pandua, XVII. 568.

Dattátreya, son of Atri, and a form of Vishnu, V. 261—XI. 99.

———, the same with the Tolti of the Egyptians, V. 261—VI. 483.

———, impression of his feet in the temple of Mahacala-myan in Pekin, VI. 483.

Dattatreya Muni, son of Atri and Anasuya, XVII. 183.

- Dáva*, son of Tamah by Sthavira, III. 332.
- DAVY, J., M.D. F.R.S., analysis of the snake stone by, XIII. 317.
- DAVIS, SAMUEL, on Hindu astronomy, II. 225.
- , on Roman coins found at Nellore, II. 331.
- , on the Indian cycle of 60 years, III. 209.
- Dáwurd*, the same with the country of Dárad, VI. 457.
- Dayarám*, the Raja of Hatras, patron of the Sunyabadis, XVII. 305.
- Dé*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Deba*, a judicial officer in Hiundès, XVII. 46.
- DE BECK, H. J. L., on the Manwar pearl fishery, V. 393.
- Debpála* or *Devapála*, son of Sthirapala or Dhirapala, IX. 205, 208.
- Déb Rhjá*, situation of his encampment, XVII. 455.
- Deccan*, mountains in the, VIII. 334.
- Deer*, (*Black*) of Bengal, dissertation on, XV. 157.
- Deities*, their ultimate resolution into the Supreme Being, XI. 127.
- Dehanpur*, a place near Sirhind, XVII. 295.
- Dehli*, extent of the town, V. 273—VIII. 291.
- , some account of the observatory there, V. 189.
- Dehr Wárre*, or the Hallalcore's quarter, an excavation near Ellore, described, VI. 423.
- Dchtereá*, the same place as Gangapur near Banares, III. 395.
- Dekhin*, a country, XIV. 376.
- Delos*, supposed to be the same with the White Island, XI. 97.
- Delphinus Gangeticus*, a new species of dolphin, account of, VII. 170.
- Delphos*, on the cave at, VI. 502.
- Delta*, formed by the woods of Aranya, III. 335.
- Dembea*, a lake near Pushpaversham, III. 329.
- Demetrius*, where he reigned, X. 115.
- Demuru*, its bark eaten by the Asamese with beetle, XVII. 334.
- Dendera*, account of the ruins of the ancient temple of Isis there, being an extract from Capt. C. B. Burr's Journal kept during the campaign in Egypt, VIII. 35.
- Deo*, (*Deva*) assumption of this title by successive impostors at Poona, VII. 383.
- Deoban*, also called Theón-painai, the forests of the gods, VIII. 313.
- Deo Calyun* or *Calayavana*, the son of Jupiter or of Prometheus, VI. 506, 516.
- , Sasni or Gazni, the place of his residence, VI. 518.
- , chief of the Yavanas, expelled by Crishna, VI. 532.
- Deodúr*, the same with the pine, XVII. 9.
- Deoghir*, the same place with Doulet-abad, I. 372.
- Deonaush*, a corruption of Deva Nahusha, III. 304.
- , king Nahusha, supposed to be the same with Dionysius, XIV. 376.
- Deo Páni*, the same with the Brahmakund, XVII. 352.
- , a stream which falls into the Brahmakund, XVII. 324.
- Deorumpænæ* or *Theonpainai*, the same with Deoban, or the forest of the gods, VIII. 313.

- Deran-giri* or *Doranga-giri*, western parts of the Gara or Garo hills, XIV. 384.
- Derbyshire*, of a cleft in it, VI. 502.
- Deriades*, supposed to be the same with the prince Duryodhana, IX. 72—XVII. 610, 612.
- , defeated by Bacchus, XVII. 616, 617, 619.
- Deriadeus*, abhorred by Dyonysus, III. 352.
- Dersanas* or *Schools of Philosophy*, arise from religious differences of various sects, XVI. 2.
- Dersandvarani*, Jain disbelief, XVII. 271.
- Dersanavāsanas*, of the four mental obstructions so called, XVII. 266.
- Deryapoor*, some robbers withdrew to it when Patna was taken by the Musulmans, IX. 37.
- Desārana*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, the same with Dosarene, VIII. 337.
- Desiderata*, in asiatic science and history, by Sir W. Jones, IV. 187.
- , list of oriental subjects requiring farther illustration, published by the Society in 1799, VI. 1.
- , list of, published in 1801, VII. 1.
- Desolation*, of the world, when it happened, IX. 88.
- Deucalion*, *Déo-Cályūn* or *Deva-Cala-Yavana*, on the æra and history of, V. 288.
- , remarks on the history of, VI. 505, 510.
- Deucalion and Pyrrha*, mankind produced from stones thrown by them behind their backs in the beginning of the iron age, X. 138.
- Devachandra*, a Jain of the Vagrasakha division, XVII. 288.
- Devaci*, (*Devaki*) daughter of Ugrasena and mother of Crishna, III. 327.
- Devacuta*, a hill, VIII. 348, 364.
- Devadharasinha*, a name of the emperor Bhoja, IX. 137; his era, 202.
- Deva-giri* or *Maya-giri*, part of the Raivata hills, the abode of Maya, XIV. 384.
- Devahute*, mother of Capila, and daughter of Swayambhuva, VI. 474.
- Deva Nahusha* or *Dionysus*, the Nous or Nile of the ancients, III. 304; flight of the *Devatas* on his invasion of Egypt, 314; extirpated the Cutilas, 350, 362, 452.
- , his conquest of the countries in the west, VI. 503—XIV. 376.
- Devanad*, the same with the river Damodara or Vedasmriti, XIV. 402.
- Devanagar*, a town in Cabul, built by Atri, III. 316, 348.
- Devanāgari Letters*, observations on, by Sir Wm. Jones, I. 13.
- , a written character in the north of India, III. 315.
- , the same with the city of Devanahush Nagari or Nahusha, VI. 501.
- Devanahushanagari*, a city caused to be built by Devanahusha on the lesser Meru, VI. 500.
- , the same with Dionysiopolis and Nysa, VI. 501.
- Devanandana*, the Gandhamadana forest, VIII. 351.
- Devanica*, mountains near Cabul, III. 316, 348; a mountainous region, VI. 461.
- , the same with Parapomisean hills, VI. 496.
- Devarshectā*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 389.
- Deva Rāya*, when he reigned in Vijāyanagar, XVII. 592.
- Deva Sailim*, his descendants after the usurpation of the Solanci tribe, IX. 185.
- Devasarma*, a servant of king Tamrasina, IX. 147.

- Deva Sarovera* or *Amara*, lake of the gods, III. 303, 306.
- Devasená*, one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Devasringa*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Devates*, term of the Brahmens for countries on the Nile, III. 303; a tribe which fled from Egypt, probably the Shamicas, 311; caused by the invasion of Deva Nahush, 314; their contest with Daityas, 325; arrival of King It to their aid, 326.
- Deva Tát* or *Deva T'wástha*, the same with Tacshaca, X. 54; crucified, 62; succeeded by Gopáditya, 54; conformity between his and Buddhas' doctrine, 94; battle between him and Samana Gautama, 94; the same with Viswacarma, 126.
- Deaversha*, a district of Cushadwíp without, III. 331.
- Devenipati*, the ninth king of Ceylon after Vijaya embraced the Bauddha religion, X. 83.
- Devi*, the Goddess, her station Mahábhaga or Hieropolis, III. 297; her epithet Anáyasa at a spring of Naptha near the Tigris, dedicated to her—temple of Anaías there mentioned by Strabo, 297; Mirèswara Devi or Meroesa Diana, 325.
- , the same with Isi and Isis, nature and the earth, III. 374.
- , one of the five principal deities of the Hindus, XI. 119.
- , her destroying Mahishasura, XIV. 445.
- , the Sakti of Siva, XVII. 222.
- Devicá*, a river which flows from the Himávat mountain, VIII. 335.
- , the same with the river Sarayu, XIV. 411.
- Dewára*, a place in Bhot, XVII. 19.
- Dhabalá* or *Dhabali*, the same with the river Bahudá or Mahodá, XIV. 418.
- Dhacca*, various names by which it is called, XIV. 380. See *Dacca*.
- Dhadhara*, of the course, &c. of the river, IX. 223.
- Dhakkachala*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Dhaktha*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Dhúmis*, the same with the Prán Nathis, XVII. 298.
- Dhammilla*, father of Sudherma or Agnivaisya Brahman, XVII. 257.
- Dhana*, a disciple of Rámanand, XVI. 43; legend of, 46.
- Dhanada*, the same with Cuvera, XI. 30.
- Dhanadeva*, father of Mandita, a Brahmana of the Vasishtha tribe, XVII. 257.
- Dhanamitra*, father of Vyakta, a Brahmana of the Bharadwija tribe, XVII. 257.
- Dhamandhara*, of his birth, deeds, &c., IX. 141.
- Dhananjaya*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- , a name of Saliváhana, IX. 134; the same with Arjuna, 140.
- Dhandupála*, a king of Gwalior, the sixteenth from its foundation, IX. 154.
- Dhanésa* or *Indian Buceros*, description of, IV. 119.
- , remarks on the foregoing description, by Sir Wm. Jones, IV. 127.
- Dhanidhara* or *Dhananjaya*, grandfather of Saliváhana, IX. 134.
- Dhanucugram*, lies to the north-east of Janacapura, XIV. 415.
- Dhanushman*, situated in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Dhanwantari*, a learned physician produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 135.

- Dhanya*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Dhar*, *Dhárá* or *Dháránagar*, the same with Dhâr, and Sailadhara, IX. 137—177, 199.
- Dharani*, a Buddha form of prayer ensuring a charmed life, XVI. 429.
- Dharma*, the first man, sprung from the right side of Brahma, is the father of Sama, Cama, and Harsha, VIII. 254.
- Dharmachand*, the grandson of Nának Shah, and founder of the Udási sect, XVII. 233.
- Dharma Ghát*, its trade confined to Kiunlang, XVII. 47.
- Dharmapattan*, formerly a place of some note between Calicut and Cananor, VIII. 339.
- Dharmapuri*, twelve months' journey from Yamapuri, X. 142, 440.
- , the same with the purgatory of St. Patrick in the gold island, X. 145.
- Dharmarāja*, the two-faced sovereign of the Pitres, V. 297.
- , men tried by him after death, XI. 48.
- , a title of Yudhishthira, XI. 85.
- , one of the forms of Yama, and an emanation of Vishnu, XI. 90.
- Dharmaranya*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Dharmārck*, trial by a species of ordeal, I. 392.
- Dharmas*, Scriptures of the Nepalese Bauddhas, the eight described, XVI. 423.
- Dhatuci* or *Vagradhatuci*, one of the islands of Lanca, XI. 29.
- Dhatuki*, one of the two divisions of the old continent, VIII. 328.
- Dhawa'jōti*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Dherma Rājā*, sovereign of Bhutan so called, XV. 129.
- Dherma-sastra*, quoted, regarding Nagas and Garudas, III. 343.
- Dhevaras*, a tribe, boatmen, VIII. 331.
- Dhirápāla*, the same with Sthirápāla, IX. 74.
- Dhokal Gir*, leader of a party of Saiva Nagas, XVII. 209.
- Dhouli*, one of the branches of the Sarda or Gogra, XVII. 2.
- Dhrishadvati*, the same with the river Caggar, XIV. 466.
- Dhriti*, fortitude, a Kalá or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Dhruhya*, one of the sons of Yayati, IX. 92.
- Dhrwa*, son of Uttanapoda and Suniti, V. 252; the same with Enos, 256; his great age, 258.
- , the polar star, V. 253—IX. 85.
- Dhumayati*, a river supposed to be the same with the Dummody, XIV. 406.
- Dhumra*, son of Ráhu, III. 333.
- Dhundhamara*, a king so named from his killing the Daitya Dhundhu, XIV. 443.
- Dhundhu*, a Daitya killed by king Dhundhamara, XIV. 443.
- Dhundhuka*, a town in Gujrat, IX. 187.
- Dhundhirāj*, a title of Ganésa, XVII. 231.
- Dhutpāpa* or *Tutapus*, a river formed by the Setlej joining the Caggar, VIII. 335—XIV. 446.
- Dhwaja*, son of Ráhu, III. 333.
- , situated in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Dhyan*, mental abstraction, a Bauddha practice, XVI. 437.
- Dhyáni* or *Anupapadaka*, the Celestial, Buddha saints, XVI. 440.

- Dhyani Bodhisatwas*, authors of creation, names and lineage of, XVI. 442.
- Diamond Brescia*, described, XVIII., Pt. I. 10.
- Diamond Island*, one of the numerous splinters of the magnet-like mountain created by Sucracharyya called Mani, XIV. 429.
- Diamond Mines*, of southern India, description of, XV. 120.
- , of Panna, XVIII., Pt. I. 100.
- Diamuna*, the river Ajamuna, XIV. 395.
- Diana*, goddess of woods, III. 388.
- Dibong*, a stream feeding the Brahmaputra, XVII. 317, 336.
- Diburu Nala*, a river of Asam, its rise and course traced, XVI. 333—XVII. 357.
- Dichu*, a river in the village Tangsu-Chambu, XVII. 520.
- Dichyadris*, disciples of Jaina, XI. 95.
- Dicpalas*, eight guardians of holy places worshipped in India, III. 318.
- Didda*, queen and regent of Cashmir, XV. 77.
- Didnasus*, father of Orontes and Morrheus, XVII. 615.
- Diespiter and Divespetir*, titles of Jupiter and Indra, I. 241.
- Dihing*, south part of the Lobit river in Assam, XVII. 320.
- Digambaras*, one of the two principal divisions of the Jains, XVII. 288.
- Digarchi*, a stage near Mátán; an account of, XVII. 525.
- Digaroo*, a stream which discharges itself into the Lohit, XVII. 324.
- Dihong*, one of the branches of the Sri Lohit in Asam, XVII. 317, 326, 330, 340, 404, 456.
- Dihong Dipong*, a river; derivation of its name, &c., XVII. 456.
- Dikho*, a river which discharges itself into the Dihing river, XVII. 320, 323, 350, 401, 467.
- Dikrang*, a river in Asam, XVII. 339, 360.
- Dilli*, built by Rayasena or Anangapala, IX. 169. See Dehli.
- , of certain tombs near that city, asserted to be of its ancient Christian kings, IX. 212.
- , a village; its situation, XVII. 353.
- Dinájpur*, account of an inscription on a plate of copper found in that district, IX. 434.
- , remarks on the state of agriculture in, X. 1.
- Dindima*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Dinna Suri*, one of the seven Dasapurvi Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Dionysiaks of Nonnus*, the history of the Mahá-Bhárata, or great war, IX. 93.
- , remarks on the portion of relating to the Indians, XVII. 607, 619.
- Dionysiopolis*, the same with the city of Devanahusha Nagari, VI. 501.
- Dyonysos*, supposed to be the same with the elder Ráma, XVII. 607.
- Dionysus*, III. 304; traced to Parasurama, history of Nonnus, conquers Blemys, III. 352.
- , of the number of kings from him to Sandrocoptos, V. 291.
- , supposed to be the same with Deva Nahusha, XIV. 376.
- , history of the Mahabharat by him, IX. 93—XVII. 607.
- , the same with Bacchus, XVII. 610. Vide Deva Nahusha.
- Dioscori or Dioscuri*, the Aswinau or Cumáras, III. 392—VIII. 362—XI. 77, 78.
- Diospolis*, a town, an account of Thebes, III. 397.

- Dipaldinna*, a place in Ceylon, some copper coins found there, XVII. 582.
- Dirghagriva*, with long necks, a tribe in the north-west of, VIII. 340.
- Diryodan*, supposed to be the same with Doriaden, VI. 494.
- Dis*, director of nature, and the powers or energy of the earth, V. 299.
- Disai*, a river which discharges itself into the river Dihing, XVII. 320.
- Disang*, a river which discharges itself into the Dihing river, XVII. 320.
- Disha*, an Arabian astronomer who flourished in India, X. 101.
- Distilling*, on the method of, practiced by the natives at Chatra, in Ramgar, I. 309.
- Disu*, a rivulet near the Thematheya mountain, XVII. 369.
- Diti*, the mother of the demons, a Kala or part of the Mula Prákriti, XVII. 215.
- Divicara*, a name of the sun, under which is worshipped in Sacadwípa, XI. 74.
- Div Argenk*, gives himself up to the devil, IX. 119.
- Diva-saran*, the same with the lake Sitodá, VIII. 351.
- Divination*, practiced amongst the Burmas, VI. 172.
- Divine Knowledge*, how obtained, XI. 128.
- Divishta*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Divodása*, the same with Ripanjaya, III. 410; with Hercules Diodas, 416; first mortal king of Varanes, 416; his mind corrupted by Buddha, and dethroned, 411.
- Div-sefid*, the same with Tára Daitya, VIII. 279.
- Divya*, a river; the same with the Vipasa or Beyah, VIII. 341.
- Divyanadi*, a river also called the little Gandaci, XIV. 418.
- Divyapramána*, definition of, XVII. 269.
- Dneister*, the same with the river Tyras, III. 412.
- Doanas* or *Daonas*, the same with the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 433, 438.
- Dobarowa*, the ancient Coloë, vide Cula, III. 357.
- Dobu*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Dodāla*, a town in India, also called Dundhyali and Yauk-dundh, VI. 461.
- Doja*, silver ingot used in large payments in Bhot, XVII. 25.
- Dolomite*, of Jabalpur, XVIII., Pt. I. 34.
- Dombac*, the river Nabhi Naf or Teke Naf, now the boundary of Aracan, XIV. 448.
- Doms* or *Out-castes*, of Kamaon, XVI. 160.
- Doob Grass*, (*Durva*), remarks on, VII. 474.
- Doomar Leyna*, an excavation near Ellore, described, VI. 395.
- Doranga-giri* or *Deran-giri*, western parts of the Gara or Garo hills, XIV. 384.
- Doriaden*, supposed to be the same with Diryodan, VI. 494.
- Dorias*, a river, XIV. 437.
- , the same with the river Dumura, XIV. 439.
- Dorotheus*, a bishop wrote on the peregrinations of the Apostles, X. 78.
- Desarene*, the same country with Desarana, VIII. 337.
- Dosaron*, a name wrongly given to the river Mahanadi, XIV. 405.
- Dow's History of India*, some mistranslation in, XV. 244.
- Dracshala*, a river which flows from the mount Mahendra, VIII. 335.

- Dramatic*, pastoral drama, by *Jayadēva*, entitled *Gilla Orinda*, translation of, III. 185.
 ———, theatrical representations amongst the Burmas, VI. 305.
 ———, *Bhavabhūti's* drama, entitled *Mālatī Mād'hava*, extracts from, X. 452.
Drastoca, a town, the same with *Bamiyan*, VI. 495.
Drāvīr Sect of the Jains, by whom founded, and when, XVII. 290.
Dravira or *Dravida*, the peninsula of India, VI. 471—VIII. 339, 341.
Dravida, a country or tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
Drimyrhizæ, description of several of the monandrous plants of India, belonging to the class so called by Ventenot, XI. 318.
Drishadvati, a river west of Anugangam, now called Caggar, VIII. 335—XIV. 381, 470.
Druhas, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Druids, of their religion, XI. 122.
Dryness of the Air, in Cashmir, XVIII. Pt. II. 231; at Spiti, 240.
Dryobalanops Camphora, or the *Camphor tree of Sumatra*, description of, XII. 535.
DUBOIS' account of Vaishnava mendicants, XVI. 36.
Dudu, village of, XV. 243; its latitude, longitude, and elevation, 408.
Dudubhimarasthān, the place where Dundubhi was killed, III. 404.
Duli, one of the branches of the Ganges, XVII. 2.
Dulpati, one of the titles given to the headman of a Hindu corporation, XVII. 476.
Dum, a village near the frontiers of Nepal territory, XVII. 516.
Dumbura, *Dumura* or *Dumuriya*, the upper part of the river Carmaphulli, XIV. 439, 445.
Dumku Gaon, a village near Mursing Gaon, XVII. 455.
Dummody, the same with the river Damiadee, XIV. 406.
DUNCAN, J., on the coast of Malabar, V. 1.
Dundhu, of the great affinity between him and Antæus, III. 407.
Dundhyali, the name of the town of Dodola, also called Yauk-dundh, VI. 461.
Dundhumarasthān, supposed to be the same with the town of Anteu or Antæopolis, III. 407.
Dundiya, a religious order of the Jains, XVII. 291.
Dundubhi, a Racshasa, attacked by and killed Viswadhanwa, III. 404.
Dunga Sétu, a stage near Mopcha, XVII. 521.
DUNKIN, SIR WM., extracts of journal from Aleppo to Bussorah by, IV. 401.
Durbungah, the capital of Tribucta, IX. 71.
 ———, the same with the town of Dwarabhanga, XIV. 417.
Durlabha, nephew and successor of Vāllabha, IX. 188.
Durgā, her resemblance to Pallas, I. 252.
 ———, the divine energy personified, XVII. 210; Sakti and Maya of Siva, 214, 220.
 ———, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335; a country, 337.
Durga-coshala, a country to the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
Durgā Pūjā, remarks on, VIII. 75, 86.
Dúrihars, a class of Jogis, followers of Bhairava, XVII. 193.
Duriya, how far distant from Kulita, XVII. 456.
Durvāsas, a saint and supposed incarnation of Mahādēva, III. 380—XI. 70, 99—XVII. 183.

- Durvāsas*, son of Atri, and a portion of Mahādēva, V. 261.
Duryodhana, of his having given the district about Bhagulpoor to Carna, IX. 36.
 ———, a Kaurava prince, XVII. 609.
 ———, a descendant of the sun through his daughter Tapati, XVII. 617.
Dus Outar, (*Dasá-vatára*,) an excavation near Ellora so called, described, VI. 416.
Dussaun, supposed to be the same with the river Dasárná, XIV. 408.
Dussæi, an Indian tribe, XVII. 616.
DUVAUCEL, M. A., on the black deer of Bengal, XV. 157.
Dwaipáyana, a title of Vyasa, also of Vishnu, XI. 80.
Dwápara, the third age, XI. 131.
Dwárabhanga or *Durbanga*, a town on the banks of the river Camala, XIV. 417.
Dwáracá in Guzerat, settlement north of, by Ravana's wives, III. 357—XI. 87.
 ———, Anartta, VIII. 341.
 ———, one the Panchoean islands, XI. 85.
Dwáracèsa or *Dwáraka*, the same with the river Dalkisor, XIV. 402, 403.
Dwijarāja, a mountain, VIII. 352.
Dwípas, geographical term for the seven divisions of the old continent, their names, III. 300 ; six subsequently added—names of, 301 ; *Upadwípa*, a term of inferiority applied to some of the first—eighteen mentioned by Cálidás, 302.
 ———, remarks on the, VIII. 285, 296—X. 127,
 ———, all excepting India being without law, XI. 123.
Dyutiman or *Brilliant*, a mountain of Gems in Sanchadwíp, III. 343.
Dzangbo-tchou, a river in Tibet, the same with the Yarou Dzang-bou-tchou, XVII. 462.

E.

- Earth*, represents Parvati, III. 363.
 ———, its circumference, V. 241.
 ———, its lotos, forms and divisions described, VIII. 273, 305, 365, 366.
 ———, the consort of Vishnu, X. 27.
 ———, supplies the body at the time of generation, XI. 117.
EAST, SIR EDWARD HYDE, on a boring made near the river Hooghly, XII. 542.
Ebaulac, situation of the tomb of Lamech, VI. 482.
Ebedmelch, the Negro, one of the nine persons who never tasted death, XI. 61.
Ecacharana, a tribe in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Ecapada, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
Ecavilochana, one-eyed, a tribe in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
EDWARDS, MR., description of a silver coin in his cabinet, XVII. 560, 573, 579, 582.
Ecliptic, observations for determining its obliquity at the Madras observatory in Dec. 1809, June and Dec. 1810, XII. 192.
Eden Mosaical, situated in the forest of Garutman, VI. 513—VIII. 317.
Edrisi, a Mohammedan geographer, XVII. 282.

- Egygia*, supposed to be the same with the Puscaradwipa, VI. 470.
- Egypt*, probable communication of with India, I. 268—VIII. 263, 274.
- *and the Nile*, *Wilford's* discourse on, from the Hindus' books, III. 295, 335, 371.
- , remarks on the preceding essay, III. 463.
- , errors in *Wilford's* essay on, occasioned by the frauds of a Pandit, VIII. 248.
- Egyptians in time of Herodotus*, had curled hair, flat noses, colour black, III. 365; modern Copts differ from mummies and ancient statues, 356.
- Egyptian Triad*, ultimately resolve into the Sun, III. 372.
- Egyptian and Hindu Religions*, their resemblance, VIII. 47.
- Egyptian Pyramids*, what intended for, X. 135.
- Ekanta Ramáya*, one of Baswas' chiefs, XVII. 200.
- Eighúr*, on the population and language of, III. 11.
- Ekámrèswara*, a title of Siva, XVII. 199.
- Ekkhor*, the place of burial of the emperors of China, VI. 484.
- Elastic Gum*. See Gum.
- Elben*, the same with the town of Alybe or Alyben on the banks of the Choaspes, VI. 531.
- Electris*, being the same with the island of the Moon, XI. 36.
- , the same with the White Island, XI. 57.
- Elei* or *Eleü*, tribes who dwelt on the banks of the Astaboras, III. 443.
- Elephant*, of the odoriferous liquid which exudes from its temples, III. 444.
- *Wild*, an account of the method of catching at Típara, III. 229.
- , of Cuttack, XV. 183.
- Elephanta*, some account of the celebrated cave in that island, IV. 409.
- , remarks on the sculptures at, VI. 251.
- , of the images of Siva in these caves, XVII. 188.
- Elephantiasis*, on the cure of, II. 149. See also Appendix, II. 499.
- Eleusis*, remarks on words used in the mysteries of, by *Capt. Fraser Wilford*, V. 297.
- Elim*, the station of Rájarájèswara and his consort, the same place as Nysa, III. 386.
- Elimaide*, Patna, IX. 61—XIV. 393.
- Elixoia*, an island, VI. 490.
- Ellasing*, the same with the town of Alosanga, XIV. 390.
- Ellipticity of the Earth*, from pendulum experiments at Madras, XI. 304.
- , derived from the measurement of meridional arcs, XII. 351.
- Ellora*, excavations near that town, VI. 382; in the mountain eastward of ditto, 389.
- , the image of Siva therein, XVII. 188.
- ELLIOT, JOHN, on the inhabitants of the Garrow hills, III. 17.
- ELLIS, F., discovery of a modern imitation of the Vedas, by, XIV. 1.
- Elmaide*, Patna, XIV. 393—IX. 61.
- Elymide*, the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, XIV. 393.
- Emodus*, the same with the mountains of Hema or Hemada, XIV. 395.
- Enacac*, the gangetic provinces, XIV. 381.
- Encolla*, Utcala or Orissa, IX. 72.

- England*, supposed to be the Swétadwípa of the Hindus, VIII. 247.
- Engwa*, Burmese name for Ava, its etymology, XVI. 277.
- Enoch*, the same with Capila, an incarnation of Vishnu, VI. 473.
- , Idris, VIII. 294; translated into Paradise, XI. 60.
- Enochia*, a city, the same with Capilasthán, VI. 473.
- Enos*, when he lived, V. 256.
- Ensete of Bruce*, the Hindu Padma Cotipatra or Lotos of the Nile, III. 310.
- Eorta*, the same with the Hardwár, XIV. 457.
- Equinoxes*, notions of the Hindu astronomers on precession of, XII. 209., and Appendix.
- Erannoboas*, the same with the river Sone or Heranyabaha, V. 272—XIV. 399.
- Erineses*, supposed to be the same with the river Harinesi, XIV. 416.
- Erythia*, an island, supposed to be the same with Tardesa, XI. 50.
- Erythræan or Red Sea*, III. 321—VIII. 304.
- Esineus*, lies in the modern Gizni, XVII. 615.
- Essenians*, a learned sect among the Jews, XI. 61.
- Ethics and Jurisprudence of the Asiatics*, remarks on, IV. 176.
- Ethiopia*, origin of the name, III. 328, 400—VIII. 263.
- Ethiopians*, their origin, III. 353; being the Yadavas, 368.
- Ethiopic Language*, its origin and affinities, III. 4.
- Eucolla*, supposed to be in Utkala, XVII. 617.
- Euphrates*, the Cumudvati, III. 313, 365.
- Europe*, Varaha Dwípa, VIII. 299.
- , early inhabitants of disinclined to roam, X. 113.
- Eurymedon*, son of Vulcan, XVII. 617.
- Eusebius*, when he lived, X. 104.
- Euxine*, the same with the Icshu sea, VIII. 297.
- Evenor*, lived in the White Island with his sister Leucippe, XI. 54.
- EVEREST, CAPT.**, on formulæ for calculating azimuths, &c., XVIII. Pt. II. 93.
- , on the compensation bars of the trigonometrical survey, XVIII. Pt. II. 189.
- EVEREST, REV. R.**'s memorandum on Himálayan fossils, XVIII. Pt. II. 107.
- Evhemerus*, an ancient author, account of, XI. 84.
- EWER, WALTER**, account of the Cootub Minar by, XIV. 480.
- Extraction of the Roots of Integers*, as practised by the Arabs, XVII. 51 to 168.
- Expansion*, of metals, XVIII. Pt. II. 201.
- Eylbend or Elben*, of Alybe on the banks of the Choaspes, VI. 531.
- Ezour Vadam*, proved to be a modern invitation,, XIV. 2. See Yajurvéda.

F.

- Faiazábád*, new capital of Badacshán, also called Faiziyy-ábád, VI. 457.
- Fakeers*, account of two with their portraits, V. 37—VI. 102.
- Fate*, being three-fold, XI. 113.

- Faunus*, his daughters with child by Hercules, III. 441.
Fayum, the same place with Arsinoe or Crocodilopolis, III. 426.
Febris, being the primitive name of Rome, III. 442.
FELL, CAPT. E., translation of inscriptions by, XV. 436.
Feeroz Sháh, lat'h of, translation of one of its inscriptions VII. 175. See *Firúz Shah*.
Felorez, the hills called Sereh-Asp, VI. 518.
Feringi Bázár, the same with Hastimalla or Antimela, south east of Dhacca, XIV. 426.
Ferries, public and nullahs in Aracan, account of, XVI. 376.
Feudal System, Hindu institutions similar to, XV. 219.
Fevers of India, on Sol-lunar influence in, VIII. 1.
Fingal, grandson of Trenmor, deified, X. 29.
Fingya Ling, a place at Lássa, XVII. 520.
Fire, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 390.
Firoze or *Firúz*, the eldest son of Yesdejird; of the affinity between his history and that of Vicramáditya, IX. 154, 155, 241.
Firúz Sháh, inscriptions on the monument called the staff of Firuz Shah as explained by Rhádácánta Sarman, I. 379; translation of one of the inscriptions, VII. 175.
FLEMING, DR. J., catalogue of Indian drugs by, XI. 153.
Flood, when the last one happened, V. 291.
 —, origin of the world after it, Burmese account of the, XVI. 281.
Fohi, his restraining the overflowing of the yellow river, VI. 478.
FONTANA, NICOLAS, on the Nicobar isles, III. 149.
Fortification, observations on the theory of walls in, VI. 93.
Fort St. George, trigonometrical operations to connect with Mangalore, X. 290.
Fossil, trees of Pondicherry, XVIII. Pt. I. 9.
 —, shells of the Gawelgerh hills, XVIII. Pt. I. 187.
 —, limestone of central India, XVIII. Pt. II. 43.
 —, shells of the Himálaya, XVIII. Pt. II. 107; Sowerby's list of ditto, 278.
Fouman, an island and a kingdom to the eastward of Siam, IX. 61.
Frankincense or *Olibanum*, essay on, IX. 377.
FRANKLIN, LIEUT. WM. account of Delhi by, IV. 419.
 —, CAPT. J., on the geology of Bundelkhund, XVIII. Pt. I. 23.
 —, on the Punna diamond mines, XVIII. Pt. I. 100.
Frát, the same with the river of Cunduz, VI. 488.
Friction in Mechanics, hints relating to, by *Reuben Burrow*, I. 171.
Fringy Bázár. (See *Feringy Bázár*.) XIV. 444.
Frumentius, the apostle of Abyssinia, makes converts in south India, X. 69.
Fulgo, a river in Magadha, the Cacuthis, V. 275—IX. 32.
Fulta or *Fullagrama*, a place to the south of Calcutta, VI. 478—XIV. 462.
Funeral Rites and Ceremonies, of the Hindus, VII. 239.
Futtehpoor, described, VI. 74.

G.

- Gabhasti*, the same with the Brahmaputra, XIV. 424.
Gabhastimán, one of the divisions of the Old Continent, VIII. 330.
Gada, Crishna's brother, countries named after him, IX. 34.
Gadapur, *Gadipoor* or *Canouj*, IX. 34.
Gala-grama, the country of Asama, XIV. 387.
Gadaras, an account of, XVII. 206.
Gades, at the extremity of Atlantis or the Old Continent, VIII. 285, 367.
Gadha, son of Gulica, grandson of Tamah or Saturn, III. 332.
Gádhendrapuri, the same place with Goshera or Ghojára, IX. 151.
Gádipura, from Gada, the same with Ghazipoor, IX. 34.
Gadir, of the two gates so called, X. 156.
Gagasmira, a town, XIV. 405.
Gágra, (*Ghágra*), the river, of the tombs on its banks, VI. 482.
Gahakhanduja, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Gahrwal, a state incorporated with the Bhot mehals, XVII. 1.
Gaita, a river in India, the Khatai or Brahmaputra, XIV. 432.
Gaitas, the river Choaspes, the Geudis or Geuthis, VI. 531.
Gaituli or *Gaityli*, in Egypt, descendants of Cutilas or Hasyasilas, III. 355.
Gajahvaya, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
Gajapati, princes of Orissa, gold coins of the, XVII. 593.
Gajapur, lies in Mohurabánja, XIV. 428.
Gajapúrbi, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Ganáchhandas, in Sanscrit prosody, on, X. 400.
Gajasaila, a mountain, VIII. 362.
Gakhen, a little village near the Dihing, XVII. 414.
Galava, a Rishi, VIII. 346.
Ganapatcunda, ruins of on the banks of the Gágra, VI. 482.
Ganapati, the same with Ganèsa, XVII. 231.
Gánapatyas, worshippers of Ganèsa, XVII. 231.
Ganaráshttra, a place in the south of India, VIII. 339.
Gancara, *Gancaradesa* or *Gancar-deha*, part of Bengal so called, V. 269—X. 145.
Gandacá or *Cundaci*, a river, and a mountain, XIV. 415.
Gandacápati, the river Gandaci, or Condochates, XIV. 412.
Gandaci, a forbidden river in Tirhut, VI. 533—VII. 335—XIV. 412, 419.
Gandaci Sila, a rocky hill, also called Salygram, Sailagram or Sailachakra, XIV. 413.
Gandari or *Gandaras*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Gandhamádana, hills west of Meru, the Cumuda, III. 390—VIII. 321, 345, 351.
Gandhapála, the father of Vicramáditya, IX. 143.
Gándhára, a country and tribe in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 331, 340.

- Gándhāras* or *Gandarii*, country of, where situated, XV. 103.
- Gandharūpa*, father of Vicramāditya, descended from Raja Carna, IX. 107.
- , the same with Bahram Gor, IX. 175.
- Gandharvā*, celestial chorister, III. 404—IX. 148 ; a demon tribe, VIII. 301.
- , a country or tribe in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 341.
- Gandharva Chanda* or *Indradwipa*, a division of the Old Continent, VIII. 330.
- Gandhaviti*, Vayus court on the mount Meru, VIII. 348.
- Gandoruja*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Ganésa and Janus*, the identity of, I. 225.
- Ganésa*, son of Mahādēva, III. 410—XI. 119—XVI. 16—XVII. 231.
- , grants a boon to the king of Benares, X. 37.
- , his head cut off by Parasurámá, XI. 93.
- , extract regarding him from the Brahma Vaivarta Purána, XVI. 127.
- a Purána, VIII. 256.
- Ganésis*, the same with the Vainacis, female descendants of Ganesa, III. 410.
- Gangá*, a river goddess, III. 402.
- , issues from the Manasa lake, VIII. 322.
- , a river, Mahadeva's receiving it on his head, VIII. 351.
- , one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Gangúmba*, wife of Vásava, XVII. 198.
- Gángún*, the western branch of the river Vama, XIV. 410.
- Ganganai* or *Tanganai*, lived on the banks of the Gangan, XIV. 410.
- Gangapur*, Allahabad, V. 273—IX. 55.
- , near Benares, temple of Vagiswara there, III. 395.
- , a district included in the forests of the Vindhyan mountains, XIV. 392.
- Gānga*, *Riddha*, a district of Bengal, XIV. 380.
- Gangarda*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Gangá Ságara*, Bhagiratha brings the Ganges thither, VIII. 294.
- Gangatassi*, silver coin current in Bhot, XVII. 25.
- Gangautri*, the source of the Ganges river, XIV. 454, 461.
- Gangavansa*, Rajas of, XV. 267.
- Gangawartta*, a place, XIV. 455.
- Gangawáz*, a place of pilgrimage of the Hindus, IV. 381.
- Ganges*, its direction on entering the plains of India, V. 273 ; towns on its banks, 275.
- , issues from the Bindu-sarovara, VI. 474, 488 ; overflowings restrained, 475 ; tides explained, 478 ; sacred, 490.
- , on the course of the, through Bengal, VII. 1 ; smaller rivers and branches of, 23.
- , flows from Meru, VIII. 309, 318 ; runs through Cumarica, Chanda or India, 330 ; called Trepathagá and also Saptadha, 330 : course described, 331.
- , survey of the sources of the, in the Himádra or Emodus, XI. 429, 446.
- , a favorite deity of the Hindus, of its three Gangautris, XIV. 460 ; five mouths in the Antsrvedi, 462 ; Bhagirathi, 465

Ganges, of Apollonius, king of the Indians and slain by them—directed the course of waters into the sea—his death avenged, III. 353; *Ganges*, not a male deity—*Gangeya*, a celebrated hero—the *Ganges* led by Bhagiratha to the ocean, 354.

——, tutelary divinity of the house of Raghu, XVII. 614.

Ganges and Jumna, journal of a survey to the heads of the rivers, XIV. 60; various names of, 381: its waters of a muddy yellowish colour, 396; its issuing from under the feet of Vishnu, falling into the Manosarovara lake, then alighting on the head of Mahadeva, and thence descending into the Bindusarovara, 455; of the soil of its banks near Pádanta; 458.

Ganges and Nile, the rise of occasioned by rains, II. 480.

Ganges Regia, now *Satganw*, a town on the banks of *Ganges*, an account of it, V. 278.

Gangetic Provinces or *Anu Gangam*, essay on the, IX. 32.

——, ancient geography of, XIV. 38.

Gangeyadēva, father of Sri Carnnadeva, IX. 108.

Gangeyanas, son of Bhaleyanas defeats Indra, and thence called Virauja-jit, III. 430.

Ganj Bakshis, a division of the Nanak Shahi sect, XVII. 236.

Gára or *Garo*, hills between the Brahmaputra and Silhet, XIV. 384.

Garbatho or *Garmatho*, hills bordering on the land of the Troglodytes, III. 400.

Gardafui, a Cape, III. 308—VIII. 300.

Garddabhína Dynasty, founded by Bahramgur, IX. 155; seven kings, 219.

Gardhabha Rúpa, father of Vicramáditya, IX. 130, 147.

Garga, a sage, father of Cala Yavana, VI. 506, 510.

——, spiritual guide of the Vrishnis and Andhacas, VI. 507.

Gárhapatya, one of the three sacred fires born of Agni and Lacshmi, XI. 144.

Garhwál, a country and monarchy, XVII. 25.

Gárizim, a mountain, III. 322.

Garjo, a species of mule in Bhot, XVII. 10.

Garmora, the same with the river Grivamotica to the north-east of Jemuyacandi, XIV. 402

Garmathone, a queen of Egypt, III. 399.

Garmúra, a name of the river Dikrong, XVII. 339.

Garo or *Garro Hills*, inhabitants of, III. 17—XVII. 501.

——, description of the, XVII. 508.

Garphans, officers of justice in Hiundès, XVII. 46.

Gartokh, residence of the Lhassa Viceroy a fair annually held there in Sept., XVII. 34.

Garu, a Tartar village or mart, XV. 375, 423.

Garuda, in the Dhermasastra, descendants of Atri or Superna—mythological terms for birds—the Rokh of Arabians and Simorg of Persians—legend regarding, III. 343.

——, the vehicle of Vishnu, VI. 443; a boon granted him by Vishnu, 513.

——, native of Bactria, brother of Aruna, VI. 514.

——, his den in Shabar or Shibr near Bamiyán, VII. 258.

——, destroyer of serpents, VIII. 361; father of Sunabha, 362; son of Vinatá, 364.

——, called Swarnachura, XIV. 447.

- Garuda*, the same with the bird eagle, XVII. 568.
- Garuda Mudra*, a golden coin, to whom ascribed ; XVII. 596.
- Garudas*, immense birds, a race of men, III. 343.
- , the same with the Rokhs or Simorgs, VIII. 302.
- Garudasthán*, situated in the vicinity of Cabul, V. 289—VI. 511.
- Garutmat* or *Garutman-ban*, the forest in which Garuda lived, VI. 512.
- , Bamiyan and Mosaical Eden are situated in it, VI. 513.
- Gathas*, sacred moral tales of the Bauddhas, XVI. 426.
- Gauda* or *Gaur*, kings of, tributary to Magadha, IX. 73.
- , part of the province of Malava, IX. 103.
- Gauda* or *Gauri-dés*, Bengal, IX. 72—XVII. 617.
- Gaudaca*, inhabitants of Gauda or Gaur, the Corygazus, VIII. 338.
- Gaudit*, the same with the river Godupo or Gorroy, XIV. 463.
- Gaudhavana*, the wind, X. 121.
- Gaudma*, (*Gautana*), adoration of, at Pegue, V. 118.
- Gauhati*, the same place with Prágyotisha, IX. 74.
- Gaultheria fragrantissima*, botanical description of, XIII. 397.
- Gaums*, chiefs of the Sinh-pho tribes, account of, XVI. 340.
- Gaur*, Bengal, VIII. 260. See *Gauda*.
- , catalogue of its kings, IX. 112.
- , or *Goda*, the same with the country of Caon, XIV. 436.
- Gaura*, a mountain to the north of Cailása, VIII. 330.
- Gaurá*, *Gauri* or *Gaurani*, a river supposed to be the same with the Agoranis, XIV. 410.
- Gauragrira*, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Gauramucha* or *Gauruchnáth*, a Brahmin, of the discourse between him and Samba, when the latter requested him to consecrate a place in honor of the sun, XI. 72.
- Gaur-ban*, a forest to the north of Cabul, XI. 72.
- Gauri*, a goddess, III. 384 ; a forest, 402.
- , a form of Devi, V. 276.
- , one of the branches of the Sarda or Gogra, XVII. 2.
- Gaurighosha* or *Cory-gaza*, the same place with Bengal, IX. 105.
- Gautama*, family of, their feuds with Viswamitra and Jamadagni, III. 350.
- , the last incarnation of Jina, IX. 143.
- , waged war against the Aryyas or Christians, X. 95.
- , or *Buddha*, called *Maga* by the Burmahs, XI. 75.
- , monuments to, objects of worship among the Burmese, XVI. 282 ; birth and austerities of, relics bestowed by, 282 ; worshipped at Aracan, 356.
- , one of the disciples of Mahavira, XVII. 246 ; son of Máyadevi and Sudhodana, and author of the Indian metaphysics, 256 ; Verddhamanas chief pupil, and also the legislator of the Bauddhas in the east, 280 ; serves Mahavira one month, 286.
- Gautamesa*, one of the twelve principal forms of Siva, XVII. 197.
- Gautamiputra*, one of the princes of the Andhra dynasty, IX. 114.

Gauvansas, inhabitants of India, derivation of the name, VIII. 317.

Gauzalac, site of the tomb of Lamech, VI. 482.

Gavya, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Gayá or *Gya*, description of a cave near, I. 276.

————, the district of, III. 413 ; holy place at, XI. 82.

Gayál, a species of Ox, description of, VIII. 487.

Gáyatri or *Savitri*, the mother of the Vedas, XI. 119.

Gazni or *Sasni*, the capital city of Coj, VI. 516 ; near Cabul, 517, 519.

Gazos, lies in the modern Gizni, XVII. 615.

Gedrosia or *Kedrosia*, a country included in Camboj or Coj, VI. 516.

Gendis, a river in India, XVII. 612.

Genealogical Table from Satyavrata to Chandragupta, extracted from the Puránas, V. 241.

Genghiz Khán, (*Chengíz Khán*,) his destroying Ghulghuleh, VI. 472.

Gentil, the same with the mount Vatsa, VIII. 352.

Geography, conversation with an Abyssinian, concerning the Nile, Gondar, &c. I. 383.

————, on the island of Hinzuan or Johanna, II. 77.

————, description of Asam from the Persian, II. 171.

————, account of the kingdom of Nepal, II. 307.

————, description of Carnicobar, II. 337.

————, of the Garrow hills north-east of Bengal, III. 17.

————, on the Nicobar or Nancaveri isles, III. 149.

————, on Egypt and other countries adjacent to the Cálí or Nile of Ethiopia, III. 295.

————, geographical system of the Brahmens and Baudddhas, III. 299.

————, on the islands of Nancoury or Soury and Comartz, IV. 129.

————, on the Andaman islands, IV. 385.

————, description of Barren island, IV. 397.

————, divisions of the Malabar coast, V. 2.

————, travels of two Fakeers in India, &c., V. 37—VI. 102.

————, of the Pogy or Nassau islands off Sumatra, VI. 78.

————, of Sirinagur, VI. 336.

————, essay on mount Caucasus, &c. VI. 455.

————, on the course of the Ganges, VII. 1.

————, route from Chunarghur to Yertnagoodum, VII. 57.

————, survey across the Peninsula of India, design of a, VII. 312.

————, on the sacred isles in the west, supposed to be the British isles, VIII. 245.

————, on the geographical systems of the Hindus, VIII. 267.

————, on the geography of India, VIII. 290.

————, geographical extracts from the Puránas, VIII. 343.

————, on Anu Gangam or the Gangetic provinces and of Magádha, IX. 33.

————, on the sources of the Ganges, XI. 429.

————, survey for the purpose of discovering sources of the Ganges, XI. 446—XII. 267.

————, journey to lake Mánsaróvara in Un-des, a province of Little Tibet, XII. 375.

Geography, account of a journey to the sources of the Jamuná and Bhágirat'hi, XIII. 172.

———, memoir relative to a survey in Kamaon, XIII. 293.

———, account of B́japúr, in 1811, XIII. 433.

———, journal of a survey to the heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, XIV. 60.

———, latitudes and longitudes of places in Hindustan and the mountains, XIV. 163.

———, determination of the heights and positions of the Himálaya mountains, XIV. 187.

———, on the ancient geography of India, by *Lieut. Col. T. Wilford*, XIV. 373.

———, ancient geography of Anu-Gangam, or the gangetic provinces, XIV. 381.

———, of Bhutan, XV. 129; of Orissa, XV. 165.

———, course of the Setlej or Satudra, XV. 340.

———, of Kamaon and Gerhwal, XVI. 137.

———, of Aracan, XVI. 354.

———, survey of Asam and the neighbouring countries, XVII. 314.

Geology, of the Nalla Malla range of mountains, XV. 121; of Cuttack, 167; of hills of ditto, 177; of the course of the Setlej, 339; of the building stones of Agra, 429.

———, of the Himálaya, XVI. 390.

———, of central India, XVIII. Pt. II. 27.

———, of the Peninsula, XVIII. Pt. II. 115.

———, nomenclature of, XVIII. Pt. II. 30.

———, of Pulo Penang, XVIII. Pt. II. 149.

———, of the Queda country, XVIII. Pt. II. 164.

Geometry, demonstration of the 12th axiom of the first book of Euclid, VII. 449.

———, of the Hindus, remarks on a diagram used in one of their games, Ap. II. 479.

Gepál or Ajapála, when his forces were defeated by Mahmood, IX. 154.

GERARD, CAPT. P., on the climate of Subátu, XV. 469.

———, DR. J. G., discovery of Himálayan fossils by, XVIII. Pt. II. 107.

———, on the Spiti valley, XVIII. Pt. II. 238.

Gerhwal, a territory partly annexed to Kamaon XVI. 137; passes in, 141.

Geudis or *Geuthis*, the same with the Gaitas, VI. 531.

Gez or *Manna*, description of this substance, and of the insect producing it, XIV. 182.

Ghalum Thi, a river in the Nága mountains, XVII. 389.

Ghana or *the Oil Shop*, an excavation near Ellore, described, VI. 401.

Gharghará, the same with the river Sarayu called Gorgoris, XIV. 411.

Ghatotcacha, son of Bhíma, XI. 136.

Gheda or *Ghainda*, a sacred place, IX. 228.

Gheraba, a place, VIII. 320.

Ghertope, in Little Tibet, described, XII. 440.

Ghóra, son of Tamah by Sthavira, III. 332.

Ghorasthán, the place where Ranasura fought with Capeyanas, III. 428, 434.

Ghorbund, the same with Goracshavan or Alexandria ad Paropamisum, VI. 495.

Ghoshá, a tribe or place in the midland country, VIII. 338, 340.

Ghosa Rája or *Gandharupa*, the father and predecessor of Vicrama, IX. 145—X. 43.

- Ghoshen* or *Ghoshayana*, the abode of shepherds, III. 329.
- Ghritadhárá*, a river in Sanchaparvata, XI. 31.
- Ghritasthán*, the same place with Swetam, XI. 46.
- Ghulghulek*, a city south of Bamiyan destroyed by Chengiz Khán, VI. 463, 472, 525.
- G'huree*. See Horometry.
- Giam-cout*, lies in the center of the Malayan Peninsula, XIV. 440.
- Giants*, scorched by the breath of the serpent Vasuki in the churning of the sea, XI. 133.
- Gihon*, a river which compassed the land of Cush, the same with the Hir-Mend, VI. 487.
- Ginár*, a mountain equally sacred to the Hindus and to the Jains, XVII. 285.
- GIUSEPPE's, *Father*, account of Nipál, II. 307.
- Gipsies*, their Indian origin, III. 7.
- , their resemblance to the Nats of Hindustán, VII. 479.
- , their dialect compared with Hindustani, VII. 481.
- Giri* or *Gir*, one of the pupils of Trotaka, XVII. 181.
- Girinagara*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Girinar*, a mountain on the west of India, covered with Jain temples, XVII. 276.
- Girisalila*, lies to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Giri-Vraja*, original residence of the kings of Magadha, IX. 79.
- Girivarja*, the Rajagriha hills and mansion of Jarasandha, XIV. 383.
- Girrel*, a place, VIII. 320.
- Gítagóvinda*, a pastoral drama by *Jayadéva*, translation of, III. 185.
- Gityáryá*, a species of Sanscrit metre, X. 412.
- Goalpára*, a place on the frontier of Asam, XVII. 316.
- GOBARDHAN CAUL, on Hindu literature, from the Sanscrit, I. 340.
- Godávari*, a river which flows from the Sahya mountain, VIII. 335.
- Godhana*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Goderi*, the same with the river Godupa or Gorroy, XIV. 463.
- Gods*, of Greece, Italy, and India, dissertation on the, I. 221.
- , of their churning the ocean, XI. 36, 132.
- Goúnd* (*Gónd*) *Mountaineers*, their ferocious conduct, VII. 111.
- Gocarni*, a small river to the north-east of Jemuyacandi, XIV. 402.
- Godo* or *Gaur*, the same with the town of Caor, XIV. 424, 436.
- Godama*, *Gautama* or *Buddha*, on the religion of, VI. 163. See *Buddha*, &c.
- Godavahi* or *Godupa*, the same with the river Godupa or Gorroy, XIV. 463.
- Gogá*, the same with the river Sulacshni or Chandan, XIV. 401.
- Gogayya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Goggra*, discharges itself into the Irawadi, XVII. 465.
- Goghas*, or *Goghus*, a river, an account of, also called Damiadee, XIV. 405.
- Gogra*, the same with the Sarda, XVII. 2.
- Goguwal*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Gohati in Assam*, the same with Pragjyotisha, VIII. 336—IX. 80.
- Gohati*, route from it to Mursing Goan, XVII. 454.

- Gola* or *Gosamp*, a snake of Kamaon, XVI. 209.
- Golál*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- GOLDINGHAM*, J., account of Elephanta caves by, IV. 409.
- , account of the sculptures at Mahabalipoorum by, V. 69.
- Golocas*, the terrestrial paradise in the air, XI. 60, 104.
- Golangula*, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Gold*, of Limong in the island of Sumatra, on the, I. 336.
- , of its affinity with the Sun, XI. 20.
- Gold Mines*, of Siam, XVIII. Pt. I. 143.
- Golden Mountains*, Justin's account of the, XI. 29.
- Gollas*, chiefs of the white Hunni, VIII. 337.
- Gomati*, a river that flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335—XIV. 410.
- Gombah*, a place of worship, VIII. 324.
- Gomeyam* or *Gomedhadwípa*, the same with Placshadwípa, XI. 58.
- Gonardda*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Gonenda*, king of Cashmir, contemporary with Crishna and Yudhishthira, XV. 15.
- Gooadhana*, a mountain made by Indra, VIII. 336.
- Goorkah*, conquest of Kamaon, XVI. 189; and deterioration, 206.
- Gopáchala*, a hermit, called Gualípa, IX. 154.
- Gopáditya*, the successor of Deva Twashta and grandson of king Yudhishthira, X. 54.
- Gopatiapsarasa*, a shepherdess on whom Garga begot Calayavana, VI. 507.
- Gopavíja*, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Gópya*, the Hindu muses and nymphs, I. 264.
- Gopichandana*, a white clay used by Hindu sects for marks, XVI. 32.
- Gor*, Asama, XIV. 387, 436.
- Gorachili*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Goracshavan* or *Ghorbund*, the same with Alexandria ad Paropamisum, VI. 495.
- Gorakhhétr*, a plain near Dwáraka, XVII. 188; in Peshawar, 188.
- Gorakhnath*, flourished in the fifteenth century, son of Malsyendranáth, XVII. 188.
- , his temple of at Gorakhpur, XVII. 190.
- , the temple converted into a Mohammedan mosque by Ala-Addin, XVII. 191.
- Górahptár*, a district and a town, XVII. 188.
- , explanation of an inscription on a plate of copper found there, IX. 406.
- Goraksha*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Gorgones*, a tribe that lived in the White Island, XI. 52.
- Gorgoris*, the same with the river Gharghará, XIV. 412.
- Gorma*, current rupee in Bhot, XVII. 25.
- Gormoshcán*, the place where the town Zuffa stood, VI. 518.
- Gorotman*, the terrestrial paradise of the Parsis, VI. 513.
- Gorroy*, the same with the river Godupa, XIV. 463.
- Gosáin*, a Hindu mendicant, XVII. 573.
- Gosála*, a follower of Mahavira, XVII. 233, 286.

- Gotts*, of their having conquered the White Island, XI. 90.
- Gotama*, a Rishi, XVII. 256.
- Goujda and Nidigal*, account of inscriptions on plates of copper found there, IX. 438.
- Gouryphul (Gauripal)*, description of the plant so called, VI. 364.
- Govinda Chandra*, the sixth of the Rahtore dynasty at Kanoj, XVII. 585.
- Govinda Pada*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Govindha*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Govind Rāya*, an incarnation of Vishnu in Bussora, IV. 382.
- Govind Shāhis*, the most important division of the Nānak Shāhi sect, XVII. 237.
- Grahas*, the posterity of Rāhu, an account of them, supposed to be the ancestors of the **Garū** or Greeks, who came from Egypt, III. 334.
- Grahila*, son of Gulica, and grandson of Tamah or Saturn, III. 332.
- Graiaai*, women in Africa, the offspring of Phorcys and Ceto, III. 334.
- Grain*, grown at Oujein, particulars of the, IV. 46.
- Grallatores*, of Nipal, migration of the, XVIII. Pt. II. 122.
- Grāmas*, or *Musical Scales of the Hindus*, essay on, IX. 445.
- Gramya*, a Rishi, VIII. 346.
- Graii*, the Greeks, III. 334.
- Granite*, basis of the Peninsula, XVIII. Pt. I. 37., Pt. II. 59.
- , at Herapur, XVIII. Pt. I. 75.
- Graucalus*, a name of the mount Caucasus, VI. 458.
- Great Desert*, diary of a journey across the desert from Aleppo to Bussora in 1782, IV. 401.
- Great Spirit*, of his cave near the Mississippi, XI. 101.
- Greece, Italy and India*, on the gods of, I. 221.
- Greek Kings of Bactriana*, their rule extending to the banks of the Indus. X. 114.
- Greek Language*, borrowed largely from the Sanscrit, V. 301.
- Greeks*, attempted to make a settlement in the island of Salsette, I. 375.
- , (*Graioi*), supposed origin of the name, III. 334.
- , the offspring of Danaus supposed to be the same with the Danavas, VIII. 362.
- , of their idolatry, XI. 126.
- , their settlements at Callian near Bombay, at the time of the Ptolemies, X. 114.
- Greeks of Bactriana*, possessed the Panjāb for more than a hundred and twenty years, X. 98.
- Grellman's Account of the Gipsies*, remarks on, VII. 480.
- Gridhracuta*, the hills called Griddore, XIV. 383.
- Grivamotica*, a small river to the north-east of Jemuyacandi, XIV. 402.
- Gross-beak*, Indian, described, II. 109.
- Guama*, a measure among the Bhotas, XVII. 24.
- Guda*, the same with the river Sarvarica, XIV. 422.
- Gudāsvattha*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Guebris or Parsis*, a tribe of the Hindus in Baharein, IV. 382.
- Guhila Rajputs*, a leading tribe of Guzerat, their genealogy detailed, XVI. 322, 329.
- Guhyasthān*, a place in Nepāl, VI. 477, 502.

- Gujas*, a class of Bauddha scriptures, XVI. 426.
Gujjaradès, Gujrat, III. 450—IX. 231—XIV. 375.
Gujjarásht or *Gujrat*, last dynasty of, IX. 178, 231.
Gulica, son of Tamah or Saturn, III. 332.
Gulma, grandson of Tamah king of Barbara when invaded by Capanesa, III. 332, 428.
Gum Elastic, Vine, of Penang, some account thereof, and experiments on, V. 157.
 ———, botanical account of, and comparison with American Caout-chouc, V. 167.
Gumgáon, a place in the route from Gohati to Mursing Gaon in Asam, XVII. 454.
Gunás, pass of XV. 348.
Gunavati, wife of Vicramáditya, IX. 127.
 ———, stumbles against the cross to which Mandavya was fixed, and cursed, X. 68.
Gundruc, the same with the river Cumaraca, XIV. 463.
Gundrufsein, (*Gandhargh-sen*), legend of, VI. 35.
Gunga, a river that flows from the snowy mountains, VIII. 335. See Ganges.
Gunt or *Rent Free Lands*, XVI. 205.
Gunts, horses of the Tartar breed used in Bhot, an account of, XVII. 14.
Gupta or *Guarded*, (vide Agupta and Ægyptos,) Gupteswara concealed in the Nile, III. 337.
Guptasthán, the same with Coptos in Egypt, III. 335, 401.
Guptavadhutas, a class of the Sactas, an account of, XVII. 228.
Guptèswara, the same with Cardameswara, III. 336.
 ———, how Mahádèva acquired that title, III. 401.
Guptèswarasthán, on the banks of the Nile, III. 401.
Gupti, account of, XVII. 267.
Gurjara and *Gurjarat*. See Gujarat, III. 399—VIII. 269—IX. 93.
Gurjara Language, remarks on, VIII. 228.
Guru, a spiritual teacher, VIII. 250.
Guru Govind, son of Tegh Bahader and founder of the Govind Sháhi sect, XVII. 237.
Gurus or *Spiritual Guides*, among the Kabirpanthis, XVI. 73, 90, 119, 122.
Gushtasp, king of Persia, his supposed identity with Darius Hystaspes, XV. 91.
Gusobosatz, the name of the latter Buddha. X. 95.
Guzerat, alluvium of, XVIII. Pt. I. 84.
Gwalior, its fort, IX. 153; taken by Firoz, 154.
Gwálpára, lies on the borders of Asáma, XIV. 443.
Gwender. See Abyssinia.
Gyá, description of a cave near, I. 276.
Gyges, the son of Tellus and the Sun, XI. 118.
Gymnosophists, description of, XVII. 279.
Gyndes, a river near the Tigris. III. 454.
Gypsum, of the Himálaya, XVIII. Pt. I. 216.

H.

Habashes, the Hasyasilas, III. 330.

Hadini, the same with the river Brahmaputra, VIII. 333.

Hafiz, story of, III. 173 ; distichs from, 174.

Haihaya, son of Yadu and grandson of Nahusha, IX. 105.

Haihayas, a powerful nation, defeated and killed Jamadagni, III. 350.

———, supposed to be the same with the Persians, VIII. 339—IX. 105—XI. 64.

Hailal, Lucifer, III. 334.

Haimacuta, situation of, VIII. 345.

Haimar or *Haymert*, of the number of years allotted to him, IX. 162.

Haimavati, a river in Heranyavatam, XI. 16.

Haramba Sect, the same with the Kanchaliya sect, XVII. 229.

Hala, a country to the south of Jambuna, VIII. 340, 341.

Hála or *Háli*, a name of Bála, IX. 35

Hala Canara, a character, XVII. 595.

Halaná or *Nahalana*, the same with the goddess Nicshubhá, XI. 67.

Hale, the same with the river Arbis, XI. 131.

Halhed, Mr., remarks on his system of writing asiatic words in European letters, I. 7.

Hali, a river near the Brahmakund, XVII. 386.

Halitomenion, one of the twin sons of Osiris and Isis, III. 393.

Háloc, the god of waters, XI. 108.

Hamilton, Dr., his estimate of the population of Dacca, XVII. 537.

Hamir, General of Moavyeh, when he fought with the Hindus, his different names, IX. 164.

Hamira, son of Rawul-Arshi, king of Mewár, IX. 189, 192.

Hang, village of, XV. 391 ; latitude, longitude and elevation of, 409.

Hangarang, purgunnah of, XV. 382.

Hannibal, the drivers of his elephants, when he crossed the Rhone, Hindus, X. 107.

Hansa, one of the four kinds of Sangásis, XVII. 203.

Hansamarga, a country, VIII. 336, 337.

Hanumán, of his birth and parentage, XI. 141.

———, an appropriate accompaniment to the person of Rám, XVII. 573.

Hara, Mahádèva, III. 370 ; the destroyer, IX. 134.

Harabhaga, a name of Vicrama, IX. 134.

Haracula or *Haraja*, of his fight with Garuda, VI. 514.

Haradwúra, a place, XIV. 455, See Hardwár

Harahara, a name of Mahádèva used as an exclamation, V. 137.

Harahari, obtains the Rudracadamba tree on mount Mandara, VIII. 349.

Haramoren, a river in China, VI. 531 ; the river Sita, VIII. 309 ; the Nalini, 333.

Hardar, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

HARDIE, Dr. J., on the country between Baroda and Udayapur, XVIII. Pt. I. 82.

- HARDIE, DR. J.**, on the geology of central India, XVIII. Pt. II. 27.
- Haradwár*, a place, (See *Haradwár*), VIII. 268, 278, 326—IX. 54.
- , called Eorta and Arate, XIV. 457.
- or *Haridwár*, of affray there between the Saivas and Vaishna Nágas, XVII. 209.
- Harhaura*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 341.
- Hari*, a god, VIII. 363 ; Vishnu, IX. 55.
- Harichanda* or *Harivarsham*, one of the divisions of the known world, VIII. 306.
- Haricuta*, an account of the mountain, VIII. 363.
- Hari Das*, a disciple of Chaitanya, XVI. 115.
- Harina*, the same with Sorendip or Serendah, Raneh and Madagascar, VIII. 303.
- Harinaghatta*, the same with the Trinacachha, one of the mouths of the Ganges, XIV. 464.
- Harinasringodaca*, also called Mrigasringodaca, a pool in Sheepoory, XIV. 416.
- Harinesi*, a river, supposed to be the same with the Erineses, XIV. 416.
- Harinèswara* or *Harinesa*, a title of Siva, XIV. 416.
- Hariparvata*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Harisarma*, a servant of king Tamrasina, IX. 147.
- Harischandris*, a nominal sect, legend of its founder, XVI. 131.
- Harita*, a tribe of Palis near the Indus, III. 319.
- Hari Vans*, founder of the Radha Vallabhi sect, XVI. 128.
- Harivarsha*, son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.
- Harivarsham* or *Harichanda*, one of the divisions of the world, VIII. 306, 345.
- Harmonia*, the books of Egyptian science supposed to be the same with the Vedas, III. 319.
- Harpocrates*, one of the twin sons of Osiris and Isis, III. 393.
- Harsha*, the son of Dharma, the first man, VIII. 254.
- Harsola*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Haryacsha*, a son of Prithu, built Rajagriha, V. 269.
- Haryanand*, pupil of Rámanand, legend of, XVI. 46.
- Hassarab* or *Hazarab*, the country which extends from Herat to Bhalac, VI. 487.
- Hassyasilas* or *the Laugher*, nick-name of Charma, and name in Sanscrit for his descendants, commonly called Hassyas, Hanselis, Habashis—probably the African Negroes or primitive Abyssinians, III. 331 ; traced to the Cutila Cesas, who settled on the Nile expelled by Deva Nahush, and scattered over Africa, 355.
- Hastamalaka*, one of the principal disciples of Sankaráchárya, XVII. 181.
- Hastanáura* or *Hastanáwer*, the same with Hastina Nagara, XIV. 457.
- Hasti*, the founder of the city of Hastinapur, V. 282.
- Hastibandh*, the same with the town of Hastimalla, XIV. 444.
- Hastibara* or *Hastivara*, a river in the Sanchadwipa, (Astabaras or Astaboras,) VIII. 303.
- Hastimalla*, the town of Antibola or Antomela, now Feringy Bazar, XIV. 426, 446.
- Hastiman* or *Hastimati*, a river in Sanchadwipa, the same with the Aistamenos, VIII. 303.
- Hastinanagara*, lies on the old bed of the Ganges, (See below), XIV. 457.
- Hastinapoor*, built by Hasti, V. 282 ; situation and present state of, IX. 54—XIV. 457.
- , destroyed by the Ganges, XIV. 459.

- Hastinapura*, the same place, also called Cusumapuri, IX. 45.
- Hastishaba*, the river Mareb or Astosalas, in the Sanchadwipa, VIII. 308.
- Hastyasvapura*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 342.
- Hasyasila*, nick-name of Charma, III. 326.
- Hasyasilas*, a tribe, the descendants of Charma, III. 330; Negroes, 331, 353.
- Hauras*, lakes near Silbet, account of, XVII. 499.
- Haviladára*, the same with the river Swarnachari or Cesara, XIV. 447.
- Haviladáragrama*, situated amongst hills on the banks of the river Swarnachári or **Cesára**, XIV. 446; also called Ranguna, and inhabited by the Magas, 447.
- Havyavahana*, a title of Agni or fire, X. 121.
- Hayagriva*, a horse, VIII. 258.
- Hayanana* or *Asvamucha*, supposed to be the Parthians, descendants of Torgoma, VIII. 359.
- Hazarab* or *Hassarah*, the country between Herat and Bahlac, VI. 487.
- Heber*, *Bishop*, remarks on his estimate of the population of Dacca, XVII. 537.
- Hebrew*, the language, VIII. 275.
- Hedamba*, or *Haramba*, a king of Casar, XIV. 385, 442.
- Hedamba*, a country now called Cachar, Cuspoor or Rhandacota, XIV. 385, 438.
- Hedyotis stricta*, botanical description of, XIII. 369.
- Hegira*, date from the Cálí Yuga to that epoch, V. 243.
- Heliopolis*, supposed to be the same place with Sauristhan, III. 383.
- Hellenick Shepherds*, the Yavanas of the land of Cush, III. 362,
- Hema Mountain*, also called Hemada, Hemoda and Emodus, XIV. 385, 446.
- Hemá*, the same with the river Nabhi, XIV. 446.
- Hemacaras*, gold making ants of the Hindus, XIV. 447.
- Hemachandra*, a celebrated scholar patronised by Kumára Pála, XVI. 325.
- , a propagator of the Jaina doctrines, XVII. 244, 281.
- , a Jain of the Vagrasakha division, XVII. 288.
- Hemacuta*, mountains in Sanchadwip, III. 303, 329, 335.
- , situation and extension of, VIII. 306, 338, 344, 345, 351.
- Hemagiri*, situated in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Hemalata*, the wives of the kings of the Silver Islands so called, XI. 50.
- Hemásringa*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Hematala*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Hengho*, the Chinese name for the Ganges, XIV. 381.
- Hengist*, the tenth in lineal descent from Manu or new Odin, X. 29.
- Henoch* or *Chanoch*, the same with Capila Muni, VI. 474.
- Hera*, analogy with Heracles or Hercules, III. 408.
- Heracula* or *Hercul*, supposed to signify the race of Hera or Heri, and Hercules, III. 408.
- Herapur Granite*, formation at, XVIII. Pt. I. 75.
- HERBERT, CAPT. J. D., on Indogangetic Gypsum, XVIII. Pt. I. 216.
- , on Himálayan minerals, XVIII. Pt. I. 227.
- Hercules*, of his mystical boat called the Cup of the Sun, III. 363.

- Hercules*, great affinity between his character and that of Viswadhanva, III. 407.
- , his bringing the Nile from Ethiopia, VIII. 294.
- , three peaks of gold, silver, and iron, having been placed near his pillars at the mouth of the Baltic, XI. 24.
- , he and Perseus being the only heroes who ever penetrated beyond mount Atlas into the land of darkness, XI. 104.
- Hercules the Indian*, the same as Bala, the brother of Crishna, and called Heri-cula, or sprung from Vishnu, or Heri, III. 408—V. 270.
- Hercules Diodas*, supposed to be the same with Divodasa, III. 416.
- Heredi*, the same with the snake Sanchanāga, III. 345—VIII. 301, 302.
- Heri*, Vishnu, III. 370; represents Hercules, 408.
- Heridatta*, a bard, distinguished from Linasu, III. 318, 455.
- Hermas* or *Hermias*, one of the principal disciples of Manes, IX. 215.
- Hermes* or *Harmonia*, books of Egyptian science supposed to be the Vedas, III. 319.
- Hero*, the same place with Hoemus, III. 422.
- Heroon* or *Heröopolis*, the same with the town of Pethom, III. 422.
- Hershasru*, a lake in the countries adjacent to the Nile, III. 341.
- Hershasuri*, the seventieth Jain spiritual teacher, XVII. 288.
- Hesiod*, when he lived, X. 117.
- Hesperia*, the same country with Suralayam, Ispura or Isápura, VIII. 279.
- Hesperus*, son of Saturn, XI. 46; son of Neptune and Clito, 54.
- HEYNE, DR. remarks on the geology of Hyderabad by, XVIII. Pt. I. 11.
- Hidambá*, the sister of the king Himdamba and mistress of Bhima, XIV. 442.
- Hiddekel*, a river, the same with that of Bahlac, VI. 487.
- Hieropolis in Syria*, called in the Purānas Mahābhaga or Station of Devi, III. 297—IV. 374.
- , legends from the Purānas regarding, IV. 363. See Semiramia.
- Hieraglyphics*, of the Hindus, VIII. 45.
- Hillaga*, an Arabian astronomer who flourished in India, X. 101,
- Hillola*, a Daitya, XIV. 443.
- Hima*, (*Imaus*), snowy mountains to the north of Nipála or Nayapála, XIV. 385.
- Himáchala* or *Himadra*, the snowy mountain to the south of Ilavrata, VIII. 306.
- Himáchel* or *Himálaya*, the Caucasus of the ancients, Chasa-giri, VI. 455, 459.
- Himadri* or *Emodus*, sources of the Ganges in, XI. 429.
- Himálaya Mountains*, boundary of Jyapeti's portion, III. 313; or seat of snow, two ranges north and south, lake Manasasaras in the north, 329.
- , general mention of, 389, 418—XIV. 381, 387—XVII. 615.
- , observations on their height, XII. 251.
- , trigonometrical determination of their height and positions, XIV. 187.
- , on the course, &c. of the Setlej in, XV. 339.
- Himálayas*, of the roads through them, XVII. 3.
- , temperature of the numerous springs throughout the chain of the, XVII. 17.
- , latitude of the, XVII. 466.

Himálayas, on the minerals found in the, XVI. 387, 391, 395, 399, 406.

Himani, mountains, VI. 524.

Himapraya or *Himávan*, the snowy mountains, VIII. 298, 340, 344, 345.

Himávat or *Snowy Mountains*, rivers that flow from, VIII. 385.

Himmárgujeráti, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jainas, XVII. 293.

Himmet Behadar, the pupil of Rajendra Gir, a Dasnámi ascetic, XVII. 209.

Hindoon, a city, XIV. 405.

Hindí, specimen of, in a poem, by *Gunná Beigum*, I. 55.

———, remarks on its derivation from Sanscrit, VII. 220.

———, books relating thereto, I. 340, 350.

Hindú, a, stated to have pointed out the way to India by sea, X. 106.

Hindu Algebra. See *Algebra*.

Hindu-cash, *Hindu-kesh* or *Hindu-coh*, a part of the mountainous region of Devica, VI. 461.

Hindu Chronology, observations on, IX. 138; contradictions in, 167.

Hindu Community, three of its four classes no longer existing, XVII. 309.

Hindu Empire, date of its final overthrow, by *Sahebuddeen*, IX. 137.

Hindu Geography, III. 299; terrestrial paradise, 300; divisions of the Old Continent or seven Dwípas, 300; six additional, 301; system of Cálidás, 302.

Hindu Language and Literature, traces thereof amongst the Malays, IV. 221.

Hindu Mystical Poetry, essay on, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, III. 165.

Hindu Numismatics, observations on, XVII. 598.

Hindu Religion, on the origin of the, by *J. D. Paterson*, VIII. 44.

———, remarks on the above, by *H. T. Colebrooke*, VIII. 82.

———, its resemblance to the Egyptian, VIII. 47.

———, on its existence in the island of Báli, by *J. Crawford*, XIII. 128.

———, observations on the internal constitution of the, XVII. 309.

Hindu Remains, account of ancient in Chattisgerh, XV. 499.

Hindus, on the origin and history of the, I. 415.

———, on the trial by ordeal by the, I. 389.

———, on their legislature from the Sanscrit, with commentary by *Goverdhan Caul*, I. 340.

———, on the astronomical calculations of the, II. 225.

———, on the chronology of the, II. 111, 389—V. 241.

———, their want of geography and civil history, III. 295.

———, of the divisions of the globe according to them, III. 299.

———, of the legendary wars of their three principal gods, III. 371.

———, extraordinary customs and practices prevalent amongst them, IV. 331.

———, the duties of a faithful widow among the, IV. 209.

———, of their living in several places in Persia, IV. 383.

———, the fire for religious purposes, how produced from the Arani by the, IV. 384.

———, remarks on the principal æras and dates of the ancient, V. 315.

———, on the music of the, III. 55—VI. 504.

———, on their chronology, V. 241, 290.

- Hindus*, supposed destruction of ancient records by the, V. 244.
 —, on the religious ceremonies of the, V. 345—VII. 232, 288.
 —, on the funeral rites of the, VII. 239.
 —, on the marriage ceremonies of the, VII. 288.
 —, their systems of astronomy, and their connection with history, &c. VIII. 193.
 —, on their geographical systems, VIII. 267.
 —, of their early intercourse with the western countries, VIII. 358; with Egypt, 260.
 —, geological systems and geometry of the, VIII. 267.
 —, observations on their history, VIII. 269.
 —, of their maps, VIII. 270; figure of the earth, 271; four Cardinal points, 274; periodical changes of the world's surface, 282; divisions of the Old Continent, 284.
 —, their notion regarding the different quarters of the horizon, IX. 42.
 —, their reckoning an era from the accession of the reigning prince, IX. 307.
 —, date assigned by them to the prophetic birth of a Saviour, X. 35.
 —, their tutelary deities supposed to lead their armies, victory ascribed to them, X. 59.
 —, of their eating beef in former times, X. 89.
 —, of their 23 famous astronomers, X. 102; of the constellations, 104.
 —, of their fondness of travel in early times, X. 105; many of them servants in Greece, 107; some of their tribes settled in Colchis to this day, 108; a large detachment followed Alexander to Persia, 109; some in Alexandria, A. D. 300, 113; numerous in Arabia and Persia, 115; intercourse with Carthagina, 116.
 —, of their images adopted by the Romans, X. 111.
 —, of the system and antiquity of the Yugas according to the, X. 117.
 —, correct notions of the creation of the world, X. 118.
 —, identify the emanations with the original, the disciple with the master, X. 121.
 —, whence they reckon their longitude, X. 155.
 —, their fondness for a symmetrical arrangement, X. 156.
 —, of the two roads through which they suppose departed souls to pass, X. 157.
 —, reckon seven privileged persons who never tasted death, XI. 61.
 —, insist that theirs is the universal religion of the world, XI. 122.
 —, of the two modes of worship followed by them, XI. 124.
 —, how living beings originate, according to their belief, XIV. 431.
 —, according to them how the deceased souls are carried away, XVI. 440.
 —, of their gold making ants, XIV. 447.
 —, of the various religious sects of the, XVII. 169.
 —, scepticism and unbelief obstinately kept alive among them for ages, XVII. 318.
Hinglaj, a place at Cape Mudan, of Leuco Thea's annual visit there, XI. 131.
Hinnà, the scarlet dying shrub of the Arabs described, II. 85.
Hinzûân or *Johanna*, remarks on the island of, II. 77.
Hippados, of Ptolemy, an inland sea, III. 301.
 —, the same with the Mediterranean and Yamodadhe, VIII. 304.
Hippolytus, a Bishop; his having resided in Arabia; supposed to have written the treatise concerning the peregrinations of the Apostles; his age, X. 78.

- Hiraclides of Pontus*, living at the taking of Rome by the Gauls, XI. 23.
- Hiraclius*, successor of Phocas, taken prisoner by Khosru, IX. 237.
- Hiranmaya* or *Hiranyamaya*, one of the divisions of the world, VIII. 306, 345—XI. 15.
- Hiranmaya*, son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.
- Hiranya* or *Suvarna Island*, the same with Ireland, XI. 30, 56.
- Hiranyabaha*, being the same with the river Sone, V. 272—XIV. 398, 399.
- , the eastern branch of, also called Cujjhati or Cuihi, XIV. 406.
- Hiranyacasipu*, the same with Vijaya, son of Casyapa and Diti, III. 393.
- , killed in or near the White Island, XI. 93.
- Hiranyacsha*, the same with Jaya, son of Casyapa and Diti, III. 393.
- Hiranyamani* or *Sparsamani*, the philosophers stone, XIV. 468.
- Hiranyamaya*, one of the peaklands of Hiranyavatam, XI. 16. (See Hiranmaya.)
- Hiranyarecha*, or *Suvarnarecha*, the same with the river Suctimati, XIV. 403.
- Hiranyavatam*, an account of the situation of the country, of its inhabitants, &c. XI. 16.
- Hiranyaverna*, king of the country bordering on the river Cálí, III. 448.
- , his one hundred daughters married to the sage Rishicesa, III. 449.
- Hirmend*, a river near Bamiyan, the Jihon, VI. 464, 487; its source, 531.
- History*, of India, remarks on the, I. 420.
- , of the Arabs, remarks on the, II. 3.
- , of the Tartars, II. 23.
- , of the Persians, II. 47.
- , on the descent of the Afghans from the Jews, II. 69.
- , of the Hindus. (See Chronology,) II. 111.
- , account of Nepal, II. 307.
- , on the ancient history of the Chinese, II. 368.
- , account of the defeat of the Mahrattas at the battle of Paniput in 1761, III. 88.
- , observations on Asiatic, IV. 1.
- , of Malabar, V. 1.
- , of Chandragupta or Sandracottus, V. 262.
- , historical notices of Sindiah, VI. 7.
- , of the historical works of the Burmas, VI. 302.
- , list of the Rájas of Serinagar, VI. 338.
- , essay on mount Caucasus, VI. 455.
- , account of the St. Thomé Christians on the coast of Malabar, VII. 364.
- , of the Chalias to Cingalese (Singhalais) cast, by Adrian Ragian Pokse, VII. 440.
- , chronological table of Moghul emperors, VII. 447.
- , historical essay on the sacred isles in the west, VIII. 245.
- , of Magadha, IX. 32.
- , of the Bala Rayas or Balhar emperors, IX. 117.
- , of the eras of Vicramáditya and Sáliváhana, IX. 117.
- , of the Sikhs, XI. 200.
- , of the Rosheniah sect, XI. 363.

- History*, Malahu history of Johor, extract from, XII. 110.
- , of Cashmir, general review of the, XV. 1.
- , of Orissa, XV. 254. (See Inscriptions.)
- Hitabhra*, Amber, XI. 37.
- Hiundès*, a province of Tibet adjoining to Bhot, XVII. 34; gold dust procured in its rivers, 43; subject to the Lámá at Laasa; its names, administration, 45; military force, 46; trading towns and marts, 47.
- Hium Wál*, a species of bird peculiar to Bhot, XVII. 16.
- Hivites*, supposed to be the same with the Saddhas, VIII. 358.
- Hladini*, a river in Gabhastiman, VIII. 330; the Brahmaputra, 331—XIV. 426.
- H' Lokba*, the same with the country of Lokabadja, XVII. 462.
- Hohang-ho*, the same with the river Sitaganga, VI. 488—VIII. 294.
- or *Caramoran*, the river Nalini or Sindhu, VIII. 333.
- Hodu*, the same with the country of Hud, VIII. 343.
- HODGSON, B. H., on the Baudha literature of Népal, XVI. 409.
- , route from Katmandu to Tazedo, XVII. 513.
- , on a new species of Buceros, XVIII. Pt. I. 178.
- , description of the Aquila Nipalensis by, XVIII. Pt. II. 13.
- , ditto of the Circætus Nipalensis, XVIII. Pt. II. 21.
- , migration of the Natatores and Grallatores in Nipal, XVIII. Pt. II. 122.
- , on the wild goat and wild sheep in Nipal, XVIII. Pt. II. 127.
- , description of the Ratwa deer, XVIII. Pt. II. 170.
- , ditto of the Buceros Homrai, XVIII. Pt. II. 139.
- , ditto of the wild dog of the Himálaya, XVIII. Pt. II. 221.
- HODGSON, COL. J. A., magnetic observations at Calcutta by, XVIII. Pt. II. 1.
- Hoemus*, the place where Typhon was struck by lightning, III. 422.
- Homchi*, a petty state in Mysur, XVII. 284.
- Homer*, had little geographical knowledge of the western countries, XI. 23.
- Hooloo*, a species of small black long armed ape, XVII. 336.
- Hopameh*, the same with Cenresi, XI. 90.
- Horizons Artificial*, remarks on, I. 327.
- Hormuz*, the youngest son of Yesdejird; affinity with Bhartrihari, IX. 155.
- Horometry*, Hindustanee, account of, V. 81.
- Horsa*, being the tenth in lineal descent from Manu or the New Oden, X. 29.
- Horus*, one of the Egyptian Triad, III. 370; same with Mahádéva, 375; with Arveris, 382.
- , lord of time, the same with Hara, IX. 374.
- and *Vishnu*, on their four month's sleep, VIII. 73, 86.
- Hoshán* or *Oshu*, also called Oosh or Owsh, a place, VIII. 319, 320.
- Hot Fountain of Moulmein*, described, XVIII. Pt. I. 154.
- *Spring of Chitorc*, description of the, XVIII. Pt. II. 53.
- Hot Oil and Iron*, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 392.
- Hottentot Language*, there being Sanscrit words in it, XI. 110.
- HOUGH, REV. G. H., translation of inscription on the Rangoon bell by, XVI. 270.
- Houlomien*, a king of Magadha, subjects all India to his power, IX. 44.

- Hradana*, the same with the river Airradon, XIV. 444.
Hradancita, description and properties of the river, IV. 370.
Hradini or *Hladini*, the Brahmaputra river, XIV. 426.
Hrádya or *Hrádyan*, another name for the same river, XIV. 426.
Hridan, inhabitants of Hridu, IX. 52.
Hridu, the same place with Rotas, IX. 52.
Hridas, Rhotas or the Rhodas, VIII. 331.
Hubáb, (in Arabic the serpent), mountains of, in Sanchadwipa, III. 343; mentioned by Ptolemy, named Ophiusa by the Greeks, 344.
 ———, the mountains in which Sanchásura lived, VIII. 302.
Hud, the ancient name of the country of the Syalas, various names of, VIII. 342.
Hud-Vallala, the shepherd, also called Yulluleah and Lelaïos, VIII. 343.
Hugli, a district, XVII. 568.
Hukung, a valley in Asam, XVII. 359, 443.
Húli or *Hólacá*, a Hindu festival, similar to the first of April in Europe, II. 333.
Húli of the Hindus and Hilaria of the Romans, remarks on the, VIII. 77, 86.
Huna or *Hunnoi*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Hunas, a tribe supposed to be the same with the Murundas, IX. 113, 206.
 ———, of their thirteen kings reigning on the Indus, IX. 219.
Hunni, their chiefs called Gollas, inhabit the upper part of the Panjáb, VIII. 337.
Hupong, a place on the banks of the Dihing river, XVII. 431.
Hurdwar, (*Haridwár*,) account of the Mélé, or annual fair, held there, VI. 312.
Huron, a lake in North America, the island of the great spirit, XI. 101.
Hushastu or *Tears of Joy*, a lake near the Nile, III. 341.
Hushenk, the second king of the Peshdadian dynasty, IX. 179.
Hussein Sháh, the year in which he began his reign, XIV. 376.
Hyder Ali Khán. (See history of Malabar), V. 31.
Hydaspes, a river, XVII. 605.
Hygrometer, made of the Panimooloo grass, IX. 15.
 ———, made from a grass called in Canarese Oobeenahooloo, IX. 24.
 ———, an improved, description of, by *Lieut. Kater*, IX. 394.
Hygrometry, observations at Benares on, Appendix, XV. 12. (See Spiti.)
Hymns, read in Sikh Sangats, XVII. 234.
Hyparcho, a river, account of, and derivation of its name, IX. 65, 66.
Hyparchos, the same with the river Hypobarus, XIV. 421.
Hyphasis, the same with the river Beyah, IX. 231.
Hypobarus, the same with the river Icshumatí and Hyparchos, XIV. 421.

I.

- Iarchas*, chief of Brahmens, visited by Apollonius, his account of the emigration of the Cutilacesas to Egypt, III. 353; origin Indian, name derived from *Yásca*, 354.
Iberia, western parts of Europe, its derivation, VIII. 277.

- Ibrit*, a district in Egypt, III. 389.
- Iceland*, Peuce of the Argonautic expedition, VIII. 284.
- Ichchhárupá*, the first manifestation of the divine power, XVII. 211.
- Ichhámati*, a branch of the river Carmaphulli, XIV. 446; of the Bhairava or Byrub, 464.
- Ichrowle*, a village, also called Goghus or Cookus, XIV. 405.
- Icshu*, the sea of the juice of sugar-cane, surrounding Placshadwipa, the Euxine, VIII. 297.
- , a river which flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335.
- Icshumati*, a river, its various names, XIV. 420.
- Icshwáku*, his descendants having ruled in the countries watered by the Indus, IX. 219.
- Ichwacu*, the son of Noah, born in the second age, X. 38.
- Ichthyophagi*, on the coasts of Persia, the Sir-matsyas or Sermáhi, IX. 68.
- Idá* or *Irá*, a name of *Ila* or *Ilá*, VIII. 255; Olympus, 312.
- , the name of the goddess earth, VIII. 314.
- Iditá* or *Ilitá*, a title of *Devi*, appears to the gods on the banks of the *Cáli*, III. 394.
- Iditá* or *Ilitasthán*, supposed to be the town of *Idithya* in Egypt, or *Leucatheia*, III. 394.
- Idithya* or *Ilithya*, a town in upper Egypt, III. 394.
- Idris*, Atri, VI. 500; Enoch, VIII. 294.
- Idumeans*, a Hindu race, III. 2.
- Ilehagoim*, the isles of the nations, the same with *Jazir-alomam*, VIII. 283.
- Ila*, son of *Vaivaswata*, *Manu* or *Noah*, VIII. 314; *Mitra*, *Varuna* or *Neptune*, 315.
- Ilá*, wife of *Buddha* and daughter of *Satyavrata* or *Noah*, V. 261.
- , daughter of *Bharata*, *Satyavratha* or *Pretha*, earth, VIII. 296, 329.
- Ilitá* or *Idetá*, a title of *Devi*, III. 394.
- Ilium* or *Acleiam*, a city the mount *Ida*, VIII. 312.
- Illepei Tree*, uses of, VIII. 480.
- Iver-gelmer*, all rivers take their origin from, according to the *Edda*, VIII. 317.
- Ilys*, the earth, VIII. 315.
- Ilaon*, a hero, the son of *Poseidon*, VIII. 315.
- Ilápati*, said to be the son of *Noah*, definition of the name, VIII. 255.
- Ilapu* or *Ilapus*, the holy city of *Ilá* or *Idá*, VIII. 312; of *Indra*, 315.
- Ilavrata*, one of the divisions of the known world, VIII. 306, 344.
- , its mountains called *Tien-chan*, *Kiloman*, *Tangrah* or *Tangla*, VIII. 311.
- Ilávratta*, son of *Agnedhra*, VIII. 329.
- Imá*, the land of the departed, XI. 101.
- Images*, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 392.
- Imaus*, the same with the *Himálaya*, III. 389—XIV. 385—XVII. 615.
- , the same with mount *Taurus*, VI. 460.
- Imbong Kusar*, a place near the *Dihing*, XVII. 419.
- Immadi Bharati Achárya*, principal of the *Sringeri* establishment, XVII. 180.
- Immádi Sachchidananda Bharati Achárya*, ditto, XVII. 180.
- Incarnations of the Deity*, subject to human infirmities, X. 66.
- Indal*, a rivulet in the mountains of *Asam*, XVII. 377.

- India, Greece and Italy*, on the gods of, I. 221.
 —, on the population and history of, I. 415.
 —, commerce of the Greeks with, I. 369.
 —, known by the name of eastern Ethiopia and Hodu, III. 368.
 —, supposed to be the same with the Sopheir of the Copts, VIII. 277.
 —, various names by which it is called, VIII. 278.
 —, little ancient intercourse with China, IX. 40; Chinese names of, 42.
 —, lists of its kings in different works, IX. 181; four empires of, 182.
 —, of its kings posterior to the Christian era, IX. 200.
 —, of the origin and decline of the Christian religion in, X. 27.
 —, of the adherence of its natives to the punctilios of caste, X. 88.
 —, desire for foreign arts and sciences in, after Alexander's conquest, X. 98.
 —, pilgrims from different countries in the west to, X. 105.
 —, trade with, from the accession of the Ptolemies, X. 114.
 —, fruit of dying in the sacred places in, XI. 61.
 —, language of the aborigines of, XI. 106.
 —, remarks on the ancient geography of, XIV. 373, 393.
 —, description of ancient coins found in, XVII. 560, 561.
 —, its early commercial intercourse with Egypt, XVII. 620.
- Indian Bards*, of three sorts of, IX. 76.
 — *Coins*, description of select ones in the Asiatic Society's Museum, XVII. 559.
 — *Classes*, enumeration of, V. 53.
 — *Islands*, remarks on the origin of their population, III. 9.
 — *Plants*, design of a treatise on, II. 345.
 —, catalogue of, IV. 229.
 —, select, botanical observations on, IV. 237.
 — *Weights and Measures*, treatise on, V. 91.
 — *Plough*, of the shape of, X. 62.
- Indians*, of their being descended from the giant Indus, XVII. 613.
 —, acquainted with the Nile of Ethiopia, III. 462.
- Indigo*, on the manufacture of, III. 477.
- Indo-Chinese Nations*, on the languages and literature of, X. 158.
- Indo-Scythians*, succeeded the Bactrian dynasty, XVII. 578.
- Indra and Jupiter*, the identity of, I. 241.
 —, remarks on, VIII. 68.
- Indra*, garden and metropolis of, round the north pole, III. 299; god of the firmament, legend of his theft of the horse of Sagara, 349; king of Meru kills a Brahman, 450.
 —, Jupiter Pluvialis, VIII. 314; his court on Meru, 347; having a thousand eyes, 359.
 —, sole sovereign of the gods after the conflict with the giants, XI. 138; worships Lacshmi to bring her into the Cshiroda sea, 143; attains the throne of heaven, 146.
 —, divides the mountain-like magnet created by Sucrácharyya, XIV. 429.
 —, ruler of the firmament, XVII. 312.

- Indrabhuti*, son of Vasubhuti, XVII. 256; one of the Ganadharas or masters of the Jain schools, 257; the same with Gautama, 256.
- Indra* or *Tirtha*, account of a class of Dandis so called, XVII. 181.
- Indradhyumna*, a lake in Yu-quang, drained by one of the emperors of China, VIII. 332.
- Indradinna Suri*, one of the seven Dasapurvi Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Indradwīpa* or *Gandharvachanda*, a division of the Old Continent, Japan, VIII. 330, 332.
- , the same with the Orkneys, XI. 14.
- , the seat of Mahendra in the east of Meru, XI. 30.
- Indradyumna*, king of Ujjayini, IX. 197.
- , the Vata tree in Swetadwīpa, conveyed to Jagannātha in his reign, XI. 149.
- Indragiri*, a river issuing from the lake Megisha, X. 148; mountains, 149.
- Indrahasas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Indranila*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Indrasambupathas*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Indravan*, a place in Jambudwīpa, sacred to the sun, XI. 70.
- Indu*, the moon, III. 368.
- Indurubbā* or *Indra-sabbā*, an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 392.
- Indus*, the same with the Sindhu, III. 348, 369—VI. 459, 490—VIII. 418, 328.
- , a giant cast down from heaven by Jupiter, XVII. 613.
- , on the prohibition of crossing that river, VI. 529.
- , of the countries to the westward of, and eastward, IX. 225; its branches, 229.
- , of its distance from England, X. 108.
- Inke*, a river near the Dihing, XVII. 418.
- Ino*, the same with Isthmias, III. 366.
- Inscriptions*, in Sanscrit on copper, found at Mungir, I. 123.
- , on a pillar near Buddal, I. 131.
- , in a cave near Gyā, (Gayā) I. 276.
- , on a stone at Bōddha Gāyā, I. 283.
- , on a royal grant found at Tāna, I. 357.
- , on the staff of Fīrūz Shāh, I. 379.
- , from the Vindhya mountains, II. 167.
- , in the Maga language, translation of, II. 183.
- , a grant of land in Carnāta, in the Sanscrit language, III. 39.
- , at Mahabalipoorum, V. 75.
- , on a statue of Buddha, V. 132.
- , ancient Sanscrit, translation of, five, from Ellora, Ekvira and Salsette, V. 135.
- , on a rock at Deogamme, (Dēvagrāma) near Caliture, VI. 444.
- , on the lath of Feroz Shah at Dehli, translation of, VII. 175.
- , Sanscrit, on ancient monuments containing, IX. 398.
- , on a plate of copper found in the district of Tipara, IX. 401.
- , on a plate of copper found in the district of Gorakhpur, IX. 406.
- , on three plates of brass found at Chitra-durg, IX. 412.

Inscription, of another found at Chitra-durg, IX. 421.

———, on a stone found at Kurrah, IX. 432.

———, on a plate of copper found in the district of Dinajpur, IX. 434.

———, on plates of copper at Nidigal and Goujda, IX. 438.

———, remarks on a grant of land, by *Jayachandra*, Rájá of Canoj, IX. 441.

———, translation of a Sanscrit inscription on a stone found in Bundelc'hand, XII. 357.

———, account of those in the vicinity of the Cootub Minar, XIV. 480.

———, at Khandgiri, in characters similar to the Greek, XV. 313.

———, on the stones of the Cumuli of the Tartars, XV. 370.

———, ancient Sanscrit, XV. 436.

———, ditto in Chattisgher, XV. 499.

———, description of the Sanscrit on mount *Arbuda*, (abridged) XVI. 284; those elucidating history translated, 284; classed by date into Jain and Saiva, 317.

Insong, a hill near Lugo in Asam, XVII. 414.

Inundations of the Hugli River, on the fertilizing principle of, XVIII. Pt. I. 224.

Inyans, celestials created by Buddha, enumerated, XVI. 441.

Irá or *Sura*, the sea of intoxicating liquors which surrounds the Cusadwípa, VIII. 297.

Irák, Arabi, country about Babylon, VIII. 301.

Irán, (See Persia), some Hindu places of worship therein, IV. 381.

Irávati, the same with the river Hydraotes or Rávi, IX. 53.

Irawadi or *Lohit River*, source of, XVII. 225, 318, 350, 433, 456; breadth of, 439; hills between and Namlang, 448; periodical rise, 463.

Ireland, Swarnaprastha, VIII. 305.

———, of the gold mines there, XI. 23; called Muc, 76.

Iron, abounds in the hills of Cuttack, XV. 179.

Iron Age, when began, IX. 89.

Iron Mines of Siam, description of, XVIII. Pt. I. 145.

Iron Ores, analysis of, XVIII. Pt. I. 171.

Iron Peak of the Golden Mountain, an account of it given by Pliny, XI. 25.

Irshu, prince of the Palis, legend of, III. 316; traced to Orus, 321; called Pingasa, 320.

Irtiz, a river which flows from the lake Saisans or Mahábhadra, VIII. 327.

Iryáb, a district near Cábul, VI. 501.

Isa, had eight forms, two, earth and water, polluted by Cravyadas or Cannibals, III. 351.

— or *Siva*, the same with the Rájarájésvara, III. 386.

Isaiah, the prophet, VI. 489.

Isamus, the Sami or Soma, the boundary of Menander's kingdom, XIV. 410.

Isána, the same with Rájarájésvara, III. 386.

——— or *Siva*, of his court on the mount Meru, VIII. 348.

———, regent of the south, XVII. 275.

Isáni, identical with Rájarájésvarí, III. 386.

Isapura or *Ispura*, the same with Hesperia, VIII. 279.

Ishtenás, one of the Cynick circle, a descendant of Pethinas, III. 418, 423.

- Isi* and *Iswani*, titles of Mahá Cálí, III. 304; consort of Osiris, 361; Devi and Isis, 374; invented the Egyptian letters, 315; reigned over Cushadwíp, 387.
- Islámabad*, translation of an inscription in the Maga language, found at, II. 383.
- Island of the Moon*, of the strata of which it is composed, XI. 34.
- Ismáiliyahs*, on their origin and peculiar tenets, VII. 338.
- Ismandes*, said to have been the same with Memnon, III. 416.
- Ismat*, translation of an ode by, III. 177.
- Ister* or *Danube*, a river, VI. 503.
- Isthmias*, the same with Ino, III. 366.
- Isura*, an island on the southern coast of Arabia, Sanscrit name of, X. 100.
- Iswara* and *Isí*, correspond with Osiris and Isis, I. 253—III. 396.
- or *Lord*, a title of Mahádèva, III. 340.
- Iswara*, fire, creative and destructive, III. 359; (vide Linga, Yoni, Murti,) wars of its followers with the Yonijahs, 360.
- , the same with Jupiter, III. 364; descends after the deluge, 394.
- , maims his brother Brahmá, and kills him as Dacsha, VI. 473.
- , called Arghanátha, VIII. 274.
- Iswarathirtha Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads at Sringeri, XVII. 180.
- It* or *Ait*, an Avatára of Mahádèva, whence Aëtos or the Nile, III. 304; king of Egypt and Ethiopia, residence Mrira, 324; was the mortal Mrira, legend of, 325; his country named Aiteya, descendants Aits, 326; confounded with Aetus or Yadu, Aitam, (Avatám of Diodorus), his situation, 327.
- Itaguri*, inhabitants of the Thaguri mountains, IX. 59.
- Italy*, *India* and *Greece*, on the gods of, by Sir Wm. Jones, I. 221.
- Itfu*, a town in Egypt, III. 389.
- Itihása* and *Puránas*, a fifth Veda, VIII. 372.
- Itiopia*, a name given to Ethiopia, III. 328.
- Ityukta*, a class of Bauddha scriptures, XVI. 427.
- Iva*, mother of Sridèvi, VI. 475.

J.

- Jabalpur*, geological situation of, XVIII. Pt. I. 33.
- , barometrical altitude of, XVIII. Pt. I. 45.
- Jabbu*, a species of mule in Bhot, XVII. 10.
- Jagaddèva*, date of his killing king Bijala, XVII. 201.
- Jagan-nátha*, remarks on the temple and idol of, VIII. 61—XV. 315, 317, 320, 322.
- , population of the town of, XV. 193, 208.
- , of the bone of Crishna deposited there, X. 132.
- Jagganmohun*, Pandit of Rájá Bijjala, and author of the Cshetrasamása, XIV. 378.
- Jagatganj*, a place near Benares, XVII. 478.
- Jagjevan Dás*, founder of the sect called Sárnámis, XVII. 303.

Jaimaláni, the bird which forms the nests eaten by the Chinese described, III. 164.

Jains or *Jainas*, account of the sect of, IX. 287—XVI. 19—XVII. 239; their literature, 240; their scriptures and leading tenets, 246; number of Jinas, 248; their generic names, 249; their doctrines, 262; Moksha, 270; innovations in their worship, 275; their festivals, 276; connection with the Bauddhas, 280; rise on the Coromandel Coast, 283; adaptation to Hinduism, 285; no caste among, 286; temples, 292; their eighty-four Gachchas, 293.

Jainas, of the beginning of the Cálí Yuga, according to them, IX. 208.

Jain Deo, gigantic statue of at Belligola, IX. 256.

Jains, translation of an account of the, by a priest of this sect at Mudgeri, IX. 244.

Jaiswál, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Jalabhumi, Sanscrit term for low ground around (vide) Strirajya, III. 357.

Jaladhara, a mountainous country in Sácam, the same with Ireland, XI. 55.

Jalálábad, lies in the country of Cábul, VI. 479.

Jalander, a place in the Panjab, in which the breasts of the corpse of Sita fell, VI. 477.

Jaloca, king of Cashmir, XV. 20.

Jalpessa, a place, XIV. 386.

Jamadagni, family feuds with Gautama, killed by his allies, (vide Parasurama) III. 350.

———, a sage, who lived in the White Island, an account of him, XI. 93.

Jamadhara or *Jamdhera*, southern mountains, XIV. 388.

Jámáli, a prince, and son-in-law and pupil of Mahávira, XVII. 252, 290.

———, a bear killed by Crishna, father of Jambavati, XI. 70.

Jambavati, wife of Crishna, mother of Gamba, XI. 70.

Jambu or *Jambudwípa*, the inland part of Asia, III. 300.

———, a name given to the Pascaradwipa by the Bauddhists, VI. 470.

——— or *India*, one of the seven divisions of the Old Continent, VIII. 276, 285, 299, 305.

———, a tree on the mount Meru, VIII. 318, 349; also a river, 349.

———, one of the seven Dwípas of the earth, XI. 29, 49.

———, fruit obtained by propitiating Vishnu with religious rites in it, XI. 58.

———, a map of, X. 140.

Jambudwípa, remarks on the geography of, VIII. 290, 296; called Canyadwipa, 296.

Jambula, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.

Jambunada, a species of gold, VIII. 349.

Jambusser, of the sea coast between that river and Narmada, IX. 196.

Jambuswámi, the pupil of Sudherma and last of the Kevalis, XVII. 287.

Jambu Tree, the tree of the gods, said to be Christ, its height, &c., X. 123.

Jamirabha, a mountain, VIII. 351.

Jamla, a Bhotia state east of the Kali, XVII. 30.

Jamuna, the river Jumna, VIII. 280.

Ján, a description of liquor used by the Bhotias, XVII. 49.

Janaka, his country is Videha, VIII. 336.

Janamdèvi, the same with the Mátridèvis, XI. 148.

- Janamejaya*, inauguration of, from the 39th chapter of the Rigvêda, VIII. 399.
- Jangala*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Jangama*, a type of the Siva Linga, XVII. 197.
- Jangamas*, a Saiva sect, XVI. 14.
- , their opulent establishment at Benares, XVII. 202.
- Jangirah*, near Sultangunj, formerly the residence of Sri Carrnadêva, IX. 108.
- Jangoma* or *Jangomay*, half way between the Malayan Peninsula and Varendra, XIV. 441.
- Janma Calpanac*, the birth tree of Jina in the White Island, XI. 94, 149.
- Jannora*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Jant*, method of watering lands by the, X. 4.
- Jantugiri*, the same with the silver mountain or island, XI. 55.
- Janus* and *Ganesa*, the identity of, I. 225.
- Japan*, the same with the Indradwîpa, VIII. 332.
- Japet*, the same with Jyapati, father of Prometheus, VI. 507.
- Jarasandha*, resided at Baliputra, put to death by Crishna, V. 281.
- , a powerful king, father-in-law of Cansa, VI. 508.
- , account of a monument erected by him at Benares, IX. 94.
- , statue of, in the Râjagrîha mountains, and martial games in memory of, IX. 80.
- , called Hercules (Hara-cula), by Nonnus in his Dionysiacs, IX. 80, 93.
- , first king of Magadha, contemporary with Minos, IX. 88, 91; put to death, 106.
- , on the war between him and Crishna, XV. 100.
- Jarathâ* or *Decrepitude*, wife of Tamah or Saturn; her sons, III. 332.
- Jarchas*, chief of Brahmens, visited by Apollonius, his account of the emigration of the Cutilacecas from India to Egypt, III. 353; Jarchas derived from Yasca, (vide) 354.
- Jata*, son of Brahma, XI. 99.
- Jatâdhara*, a tribe or country in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- , a country or tribe in the north-west of ditto, VIII. 340.
- Jataka*, Bauddha sacred treatises on former birth, XVI. 427.
- Jatamânsi* or *Spikenard of the Ancients*, essay on, II. 405.
- or *Valeriana*, botanical observations on, IV. 433.
- Jatara*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338; a hill, 348.
- Jars*, natives of Jamla, XVII. 30.
- Jatti*, one of the titles given to the headman of a Hindu corporation, XVII. 476.
- Jatudhi*, a mountain, VIII. 352—XI. 16.
- Jaugepoor*, the same place with Yajapoor, XIV. 404.
- Jûwa*, language and literature, on the, X. 189.
- Jaya*, a warder of Vishnu's palace, cursed by the seven Maharshis, III. 393.
- , son of Bhoja, IX. 168.
- Jayachandra*, Râjâ of Canoj, of the battle between him and Prithu Raja, about a damsel given to him by Virabhadra, king of Ceylon, IX. 77, 171; his expedition against Ceylon, 109; last emperor of India, 130; the seventh era beginning from his death, 139; when he died, 166; attempts a sacrifice in which the presence of all the kings of India was required, 171; subjects the king of Sinhaladwîp, 171.

Jayachandra, remarks on a grant of land by, IX. 441.

Jayadēva, translation of his pastoral drama called *Gitagovinda*, III. 185.

———, author of the *Gitagovinda*, XVI. 54.

———, the last Rājā of Dhār, a gold coin attributed to him, XVII. 586.

Jayādēvi, consort of Jina, III. 411.

———, goddess of victory, worshipped in the *Craunchadwīpa*, under the emblem of a sword, VIII. 364.

Jayādri, mountains, XIV. 389.

Jaya Indra, a king, whose prime minister was A'ryya, X. 52.

Jayanagar or *Ambhere*, account of the family of the Rājās of, VI. 68.

———, the town so called, VII. 252.

Jayānanda, son-in-law and successor of Rājā Bhoja, also called *Vicramāditya*, IX. 130, 177; also called *Jayachandra*, 267.

Jayanta, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

———, a heavenly chorister, the son of Brahma, transformed into an ass by Indra, marries the daughter of king Tamrasena in that state, IX. 148.

Jayanti or *Æschynomene Sesban*, historical description of, IV. 297.

Jaypira, king of Cashmir, XV. 53.

Jayapur, the city so called, (See *Jayanagar*), VIII. 267.

Jayasinha, Rājā of Ambhere or Jaynagar, some account of his astronomical labours, V. 177.

———, *Cshetra-dersana*, treatise on geometry, composed by his command, VIII. 267.

———, Rājā of Jaypoor, VIII. 325; successor of Visaladeva, IX. 189.

———, of his having translated Euclid into Sanscrit, and other European works, X. 98.

Jayendra, a king of Cashmir, XV. 33.

Jayini-devi, goddess of victory, worshipped at Cábul, VI. 460; the same with *Asadevi*, 495.

Jayini-devisthán, the same place with Nicæa or Asavana, VI. 460.

———, the same place with Orthospa or Asbana, and with Ninccæa, VI. 495.

Jazartus, the same with the river Sirr or Sitaganga, VI. 490.

Jazi, a river which discharges into the Dihing, XVII. 320.

Jellasure, a river, the same with the Sactimati, XIV. 464.

Jenisea, the same with the river Bhadra-ganga, in Siberia, VI. 488—VIII. 309.

JENKINS, R., account of ruins in Chatèsgurh by, XV. 499.

JENKINS, CAPT. F., on Nagpur minerals, XVIII. Pt. I. 195.

Jeshram, a country, VI. 484.

Jeshu Beg, the same with Rasala or Brongus, VI. 487.

Jesual, the same country with Tosala or Tosale, VIII. 337.

Jesumati, lies to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Jews, on the descent of the Afghans from them, II. 69.

———, on their origin and language, III. 15.

———, their notion of the figure of the earth, VIII. 272.

———, many of them in Ceylon, in the ninth century, X. 79.

———, of their having a true idea of the creation of the world, X. 118.

- Jezir Alomam*, the isles of the nations, the same with Iechagoim, VIII. 283.
- Jhanci* or *Jhancar*, forests, an account of them, XIV. 392.
- Jhan Tang*, a name of the province of Hiundès, XVII. 45.
- Jhatichanda* or *Jharichand*, the Uttamarna, or forests on the Vindhyan hills, XIV. 392.
- Jidhāna*, the same with Prethevi Rájá, IX. 168.
- Jid-jer* or *Jid*, a small lake to the westward of the Jumna and Dilli, X. 115.
- Jina*, a form of Vishnu, husband of Jayadevi, III. 411; his followers, 412; his twenty-four forms; father of Buddha, 413.
- , Shem, said to be an incarnation of, VI. 463.
- , his birth, life, and other accounts relating to him, IX. 210.
- , the mystical number of years of his life explained, X. 93.
- , or *Buddha*, his birth having taken place in the White Island, XI. 94.
- , of the system of philosophy of, XVII. 259.
- Jivani*, a name of Agni or Fire, VIII. 347.
- Jinachandra*, the sixty-first Jain spiritual teacher from Mahavira, contemporary with Akber, founded the Laghu Khetara family, XVII. 288.
- Jinadatta*, a Jain spiritual teacher, an account of him, XVII. 287.
- Jinapati Suri*, when he established the Chitrabala division of the Jains, XVII. 287.
- Jinas*, of the peculiarities which distinguished them from each other, XVII. 250; all born a certain number of times before they arrive at the state of a Tirthankara, 251.
- Jina Sena Chárya*, spiritual preceptor of king Amogaversha, XVII. 242.
- , author of the chief Puránas of the Jainas, XVII. 242.
- Jinendra Suri*, founder of the Lampaka sect, XVII. 290.
- Jinésvara*, when he propagated the Anchaliika doctrine, XVII. 288.
- Jineswari*, the 40th Jain teacher from Mahavira, founded the Kshertara family, XVII. 287.
- Jiobars*, a tribe in Asam, how far they live from the Bibors, XVII. 456.
- Jitasatru*, father of Nandana, XVII. 252.
- Jnanadevi*, goddess of celestial wisdom, III. 430.
- Jnyánaghana Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Job*, the same with Ayub, VI. 482.
- Jobares*, the river Yamuna, XIV. 395.
- Jocasta*, the same with Yogacashta, III. 318.
- Jodamia*, mother of Deucalion, VI. 510.
- Joghion-di-tibbe*, the same with the peak of Balnath Thileh, IX. 52.
- Johanna* or *Hinzuan*, remarks on the island of, II. 77.
- Johila*, a river, also called Juhala, XIV. 400.
- JOHN, REV. DR., account of Avyar by the, VIII. 315.
- Johore*, a river, IX. 39.
- Jogi*, of the popular acceptance of the term, XVII. 192.
- Jogi Dás*, said to be the teacher of Birbhan, slain in the field and restored to life by a mendicant, who bestowed upon him the power of working miracles, XVII. 300.
- Jogiswara*, a title of Siva, XVII. 188.

JOINVILLE, MR., his remarks on the religion, &c. of Ceylon, VII. 399.

Jolura, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Jomanes, the river Yamuna, XIV. 395.

Jona Rájá, his history of Cashmir, XV. 3.

JONES, MR., renders the coal of India available by opening mines in Burdwan, XVI. 397.

————, his description of the Burdwan coal district, XVIII. Pt. I. 163.

JONES, SIR WM., preliminary discourse by, I. ix.

————, on asiatic orthography, I. 1.

————, on the gods of Greece, Italy and India, I. 221.

————, on the sources of the Nile, I. 383.

————, second anniversary discourse, I. 405.

————, third ditto, I. 415.

————, on the Arabs, II. 1.

————, on the Tartars, II. 19.

————, on the Persians, II. 43.

————, remarks on Johanna Island, II. 77.

————, on Hindu chronology, II. 111.

————, on the Indian game of chess, II. 159.

————, on the second classical book of the Chinese, II. 195.

————, on the antiquity of the Indian Zodiac, II. 289.

————, on the cure of snake bites, II. 323.

————, design of a treatise on plants by, II. 345.

————, on the Chinese, II. 365.

————, supplement to Indian chronology by, II. 389.

————, on the spikenard, II. 405—IV. 109.

————, on the borderers, mountaineers and islanders of Asia, III. 1.

————, translation of grant of land in Carnata by, III. 39.

————, on the musical modes of the Hindus, III. 55.

————, on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus, III. 165.

————, on the lunar year of the Hindus, III. 257.

————, on the origin and families of nations, III. 479.

————, on asiatic history, IV. 1.

————, on the loris or lemur, IV. 135.

————, on the philosophy of the Asiatics, IV. 164.

————, discourse delivered on occasion of his decease, IV. 181.

————, a catalogue of Indian plants by, IV. 229.

Joneisa, a description of the plant so named, IV. 355.

Joppe, where Andromeda was chained to a rock, III. 434.

Joshimath, a town of Kamaon, XVI. 149.

————, a village in the Himálaya below the Niti Ghát, XVII. 29.

Joshua, contemporary with Crishna, X. 34.

Jringa, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

- Jualamuchi*, an account of the origin of, V. 297. (See *Anayasa debi*.)
- Juba*, a king, VIII. 281.
- Jubana* or *Jumna*, a branch of the Bhagirathi river, XIV. 465.
- Judicial System and Police*, of Kamaon, XVI. 196.
- Jugnathsubba*, (*Jagannáthasubhá*), an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 389.
- Juhala*, the river Johila, XIV. 400.
- Juhjung*, a stream which discharges itself into the Lohit river, XVII. 324.
- Juhuda*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Juláhás*, weavers, XVII. 477.
- Jumcote* or *Lancápuri*, situation, &c. of, X. 145.
- Jumla*, a principality, XVII. 25.
- Jumná* or *Yamuna*, a river that flows from mount Himávat, VIII. 335.
- , one of the branches of the Indus, IX. 229.
- , falls into the Ganges with the Saresvati at Allahabad, IX. 232.
- Jumna and Bhágíraṭhi Rivers*, account of a journey to their sources, XIII. 172.
- Jumná* or *Jubuná*, one of the branches of the Bhagirathi river, XIV. 465.
- Júmráwál*, rájá of Aracan, deposed; flies to Hindustan; restored, XVI. 362.
- Juno*, presented golden apples to Jupiter, when she married him, XI. 137.
- Junwassa* or *the Place of Nuptials*, an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 399.
- Jupiter and Indra*, the identity of, I. 241.
- and *Leda*, origin of the fable of, VIII. 68.
- , the regent of that planet being the high priest of the gods, IX. 78.
- , where he was born, XI. 47; how long he lived, 85; came from Creta to Panchœa with a body of Cretans to wage war against the Titans, and delivered his parent from confinement, 84; the same with Vishnu, 118; not considered as the supreme being, nor worshipped in India, 128.
- Jupiter Cassius*, worshipped in Syria and Egypt, VI. 456.
- Jupiter Peninus*, ditto ditto in the Alps, VI. 456.
- Jupiter Picus*, supposed to be the same with Picesa Mahádèva, VI. 478.
- Jupiter Pluvialis*, Indra, VIII. 314.
- Jupiter's Satellites*, observations of eclipses of, II. 483.
- Jupiter Triphylius*, supposed to be the same with Siva, III. 365—VIII. 315.
- Jushtenas*, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the Cynick circle, III. 418.
- Justinian*, sent monks to Sirhind for silk worms' eggs, X. 71.
- Juvenal*, declares that he lived in the ninth revolution of the world, X. 33.
- Juwar*, a Tartar pass in the Himálayas, XVII. 2.
- Juwar Ghat*, its inhabitants licenced to trade in Hiundès, XVII. 47.
- Juwaris*, successfully resist the Goorkhas, XVII. 30.
- Jwa* or *Jwoo*, also called Nowabunder, one of the branches of the Indus, IX. 229.
- Jwálámucha*, mountains in the interior of Cushadwip, III. 427.
- Jwálá-muchi*, spring of Naptha; two in Cushadwip, near the Tigris, and near Baku, III. 297.
- Jwaráncusa*. See *Spikenard*, IV. 109.

Jyá, earth, III. 417.

Jyánávarani, definition of, XVII. 271.

Jyapeti, eldest son of Satyavrata, III. 312; his share of the earth, 313.

——, born after the flood, V. 256; the same with Japet, VI. 507.

Jybuck or *Ybaug*, a place lying between Cábul and Balk, VI. 487.

Jyeshthá, the eldest sister of Lacshmi, produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.

Jyngdawon, rajah of Aracan, XVI. 366.

Jyotishkas, one of the four classes of divine beings reckoned by the Jains, XVII. 274.

Jypur, description of the fort of, XVII. 323. See Jayapur.

Jyu, a silver coin found in Bhot, XVII. 25.

K.

Kabir, founder of the sect of Kabir Panthis, XVI. 53; legends regarding, 54; original name Jnyani, 56; usages of his followers, 57; works of enumerated, 58; tenets of, 71; moral code, 73; of his doctrines, XVII. 233.

Kabliya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Kadáresa or *Kedáranáth*, a form of Siva in the Himálaya, XVII. 197.

Kadaya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Kaf, a mountain, III. 343.

Káhari, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Kailas, signification of that appellation, XV. 351.

Kaira, an ancient city on the Gogra, coins found there, XVII. 588.

Kákachandiswara, a perfect Yogi and teacher, &c., XVII. 190.

Kakrun, supposed to be the architect of mortals, III. 426.

Kála, definition of, XVII. 269.

——, a river near the Zeber Pahár, XVII. 505.

Káláat or *Káláat Berlook*, the same place with Káláat Násir Khán, VI. 517, 519.

Kálá Pahár, general, invades Orissa, XV. 288.

Kálápáni, a river which falls into the Brahmaputra, beyond Meyong, XVII. 402.

——, a river in the Pandua hills, XVII. 505.

Kalawala Pass, east of the Jumna, lignite strata developed there, XVI. 391.

Káli, a branch of the Sarda or Gogra, XVII. 2; a river in Byanse, 28.

——, one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prakrita, XVII. 215, 220, 229.

Kalita, a country, XVII. 330.

Kalkar, fort of, XV. 384.

Kalwioluckam or *Rules of Learning*, by *Avyar*, a Tamul female philosopher, VII. 357.

Kalyán, a town, the capital of Vijala Raya, XVII. 198.

Kalyána, how the king thereof was destroyed, XVII. 201.

Kam, a town nine cos from Chumra, an account of, XVII. 532.

Kamala Mudra, a gold coin, an account of, XVII. 594.

Kamaon, a state incorporated with the Bhot mehals, XVII. 1, 25.

Kamaon, statistical sketch of, by *G. W. Trail*, Commissioner, XVI. 137; geographical description, 137; principal lakes, 139; rivers, 140; ghats, 141; Zoology, 142 and 208; towns, 145; population, 151; statements, 227; climate, 155; botany and mineralogy, 157; religion, 161; customs, 162; temples, 165; government, 168; justice, 170; ordeal, 170; tenures of land, 175; mode of calculation, 178; cultivation, 180; products, 182; Goorkha conquerors, 189 and 206; detailed, 226; currency, 191; hill commerce, 193; chief marts, 195; landholders, 201; judicial, 196; police, 198; and revenue system, 200; statement, 229; rent-free lands, 205; present state, 207; additional observation, 208; diseases of the hills, 214; goitre, 216; manners, 218; superstitions, 220. (See Kemaon.)

Kamti, geology of, XVIII. Pt. I. 203.

Kammau, the canonical book of the Rāhaūs, translation of, VI. 280.

Kanaka, a Buddha, the length of life he enjoyed, XVII. 250.

Kanapa, gives his eyes to the image of Ekāmreswara; and restored to him, XVII. 199.

Kanarak, temple of the sun-shine, XV. 326.

Kanower, purgunnah, description of, XV. 352, 394.

Kanchelyas, a Śakta sect, an account of, XVII. 228.

Kands, tribe of, in Orissa, XV. 204.

Kaneri, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Kangla, a village near Chanshing, XVII. 515.

Kanjikaveri Pothi, poem so named, XV. 280.

Kankar Formation, considerations on, XVIII. Pt. I. 17.

—————, at Salambhar, XVIII. Pt. I. 84—Pt. II. 92.

Kamarupa, a district in Asam, its situation, XIV. 385.

Kambhā, a village at the bottom of the Kambhal mountain, XVII. 528.

Kambhal, a mountain near Paite in Asam, XVII. 527.

Kamla, the same with the river Subanshiri, XVII. 329.

Kammecha, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jainas, XVII. 293.

Kamshú, the same with the village Sitáng, XVII. 516.

Kandya in *Ceylon*, of a copper coin found there, XVII. 597.

Kanoj, of several coins found there, XVII. 569, 570, 574, 575.

Kankana, a disciple of Sweta's pupil, XVII. 187.

Kankh or *Kankhis*, the Ganges, XIV. 381.

Kánphata Jogis, disciples of Gorakhnáth, XVII. 188, 191.

Kant, a pergunnah or district, XIV. 410.

Kanthada, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Kapála, ditto ditto, XVII. 190.

Kapola, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Kará Lingis, worshippers of Siva, an account of the, XVII. 207.

Karam, where it falls into the Sahatu river, XVII. 345.

Karbik, a kind of saddle bag used in Bhot, XVII. 12.

Karddameswara, his killing his brother Dacsha, VIII. 255.

- Kariyapar*, a place in Asam, XVII. 454.
Kapila Indra Dēva, king of Orissa, XV. 275.
Karayn Language, vocabulary of, V. 233.
Karbich, sheep saddle bag used by the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
Karmahinas, a Vaishnava sect, XVI. 13.
Karmika, a Bauddha sect, account of their tenets, XVI. 435.
Karta Bhajas, a modern Vaishnava sect of Bengal, XVI. 123.
Karwar Language, specimen of, VII. 65.
Kasan, its latitude, XVII. 414 ; a place near the Dihing, 453.
Kashmir, of the throne of Saraswati there, on which Sanharachya sat, XVII. 179.
Kāshṭa Sanghis, one of the Jain sects, characteristics of the, XVII. 290.
Kūsi, Banares, XVII. 170.
Kasr, a place where the ruins of the Egyptian labyrinth are still to be seen, III. 426.
Kasturi, wild musk deer of Bhot, how ensnared, XVII. 15.
Kasyapa, a Buddha, XVII. 250.
Kathee, Cussay, Moitay or Meekly Language, vocabulary of, V. 230.
Kathnora, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Katmandu, the present capital of Nepāl, XVII. 40.
Kaula or Kulina, a Saiva sect, XVII. 222.
Kausāmbi, the capital of Satānika, XVII. 254, 260.
Kawi Language, observation on, and specimen of the, XIII. 144, 162.
Kaynduayn or Ningthee River in Ava, of the amber mines in it, XVII. 459.
 ———, the same with the river Subhadra, XIV. 382.
Kedāranāth or Kadārēsa, a form of Siva in the Himālaya, XVII. 179, 197.
Kedrosia or Gedrosia, a country included in Camboj or Coj, VI. 516.
Keewaree, a species of water fowl, XVII. 332.
Keilitie, supposed to be the same with the Caulateyas, IX. 45.
Keloman, the same with the mountains of the Ilavrata division of the known world, VIII. 311.
Kenduayan, Irawadi joins with it, XVII. 465.
Kenduen, (See Kayndwen) a river in Ava, XVII. 325, 465.
Kengkia, the Ganges, XIV. 381.
Kerala, Malabar, XVII. 178.
 ——— *Utpatti*, a political description of Malabar, by Sankarāchārya, XVII. 177, 178.
Kedārnāth, a temple in the Himālaya, account of, XVII. 167 ; etymology of, 210.
Kelten or Kerten, a town on the Sampu, also called Punjulin, IX. 64.
Kemacuta, (or *Golden Peak*) mountains, III. 303, 329 ; called Pancrysos by the Greeks, Ollaki by the Arabs, course of the Nile through, 335.
Kemaon, memoir relative to a survey there, XIII. 293. (See Kamaon.)
Kerari, a Śākta sect, an account of, XVII. 229.
Kerari Family, rajas of the, XV. 265.
Kerethi of Scripture, connected with Crete, III. 323.
Keridatta, a bard, distinguished from Linasu, III. 318.

- Kerikala Chola*, persecutes Ramaniya for denying the supremacy of Siva, XVI. 29.
- Kerkhi*, a city now called Aurungabad, I. 374.
- Kesadhara*, a tribe living in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Ketumala*, derives its name from the Placsha tree on mount Vipula, VIII. 349.
- Ketwer*, a town and a district situated to the north-west of Chaga-serai, VI. 458.
- Kewle*, a river near Mudgir, XIV. 401.
- Keyumursh*, the same with Adam, VI. 492.
- Key Umursh*, father of Siamec ; Noah and Adam so called, VI. 465, 528.
- Keteus*, the Hindu who followed Alexander to Persia, his wife became Suttee, X. 110.
- Kevalis*, possessors of true wisdom, XVII. 286.
- Keylas*, (*Cailāsa*) or *Paradise*, an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 404.
- Khācan*, the mortal king of Meru, IX. 151.
- Khak* or *Khagam*, a measure of cloth, &c. among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Khakis*, a Vaishnava sect, XVI. 76.
- Khalang*, its latitude, XVII. 449.
- Khalang Tribe*, of their language, XVII. 442.
- Khamatis*, their history, XVII. 441.
- Khamba*, a tribe of the Bhotias in Sabadu, XVII. 533, 534.
- Khamdan*, a river, of a trident fixed in its bed, and other legends, XIV. 426, 427, 434.
- Khampti*, refugees inhabiting and governing Sadiya, account of the, XVI. 337.
- , priests on the Brahmaputra, XVII. 345; on the Irawadi, 356.
- Khancu*, a country on the banks of the river Cambodia, XIV. 434.
- Khandarya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Khandewāl*, ditto ditto, XVII. 293.
- Khand Giri*, description of the excavated hills of, XV. 311.
- Khanddoya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Khands* or *Divisions of the Racha Bagarati*, enumerated and described, XVI. 427.
- Khatá*, on the language and population of, III. 11.
- Khantha*, a town on the banks of the river Cambodia, XIV. 434.
- Khanung*, a tribe inhabiting the mountains near the Irawadi, XVII. 442.
- Khaphok*, a tribe, XVII. 442.
- Kharam*, a rivulet in Asam, XVII. 360.
- Kharawá*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Khatai*, a name of the river Brahmaputra, also the name of a country, XIV. 432.
- Kheiron*, the same place with Chiron, IX. 64.
- Khetara Family*, by whom founded, XVII. 287.
- Khink-but*, one of the colossal statues in the Samachhes of Bamiyan, VI. 466.
- Khodagunge*, supposed to be the same place with Calini Pacsha, XIV. 395.
- Khokhao*, a rivulet near the Irawadi, XVII. 448.
- Khomen Language and Literature*, on the, X. 257.
- Khosru Perviz*, grandson of Nurshirvan, of his history and death, IX. 234, 237.
- Khulásat-ul-Hisáb*, an Arabic treatise on Algebra, remarks on, XII. 166.

- Khurda Rájás*, list of the, XV. 294.
- Khuri*, a disease of goats prevalent in Bhot, XVII. 13.
- Khyemlung*, one of the southern peaks of Cantaisch, dedicated to Mahádéva, VIII. 323.
- Khyen Tribe*, inhabiting the Yuma mountains between Ava and Aracan, notice of, by *Licut*.
Trant, XVI. 261; manners differ from the Burmese, females tattooed, 262; origin of the custom, 268; products of the country, 268; general characteristics of, 269.
- Khyngberring*, sirdar of Aracan, his attempts to recover that country from the Burmese, XVI. 367; dispersed by a British detachment, 370; ultimate defeat and death, 371.
- Kiandan*, a country, an account of, XIV. 434.
- Kiang-nga*, the same with the Irawadi, XVII. 461.
- Kianlong-kiang*, the same with the river Lantsan, XVII. 461.
- Kiayan-dwayn*, the western branch of the Airavati, XIV. 433. (See Kendwen.)
- Kiayn* or *Cayan*, the same with the country of Cáháng, XIV. 433.
- Kibong*, a country, how far distant from Kulita, XVII. 456.
- Kimbu*, a mountain near Thi Sambar, XVII. 529.
- Kimdah*, a town near the base of the Kungbala mountain, XVII. 532.
- Kings*, wild asses of Mopchá, XVII. 521.
- Kinnaráya*, one of Basava's chief disciples, XVII. 200.
- Kinsha-kyang* or *Yangtsekyang*, the river Pavani, VIII. 332.
- Kishna Ráya*, when he reigned, XVII. 594.
- Kiunlang*, a principal trading town in Hiundès, XVII. 47.
- Kodzar*, a city, VI. 518.
- Kongbong*, a town below Lassa, XVII. 410.
- Kil*, founder of the Khaki sect, XVI. 76.
- Kaar*, one of the branches of the Indus, IX. 229.
- Kolitas* or *Kultas*, a powerful nation north of Asam, facts regarding obtained, XVI. 344.
- Koloun Language*, vocabulary of, V. 231.
- Kong*, Chinese language, remarks on and specimen of, X. 266, 273.
- Konneivenden*, a small Tamul book by Avyar, translation of, VII. 360.
- Kookies*, (*Cúcis*) or *Lunctas*, account of the, VII. 183.
- or *Ceuci*, inhabitants of Cemuca, XIV. 448.
- Korgháriya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Kotah*, of a silver coin dug up there, XVII. 587.
- Kote gachcha*, a tribe founded by the fourth Dasapurvī Sūsthita, XVII. 287.
- Kotwal*, one of the titles given to the headman of a Hindu corporation, XVII. 476.
- Koungjakay*, a refugee in Chittagong, disputes the claims of the Burmese, XVI. 372.
- Kowalea*, former rajah of Aracan, governs Ava, Siam, Bengal, and part of China, XVI. 359.
- Koya*, a species of wild dog of Bhotia, XVII. 14.
- Kozdar*, a city, VI. 518.
- Krakuchchanda*, a Buddha, the length of life he enjoyed, XVII. 250.
- Krishna*, worship of as Bāla Gopāla, XVI. 86; as one with Vishnu, 87; inculcated in the Brahma Vaivertta Purāna, 88; diurnal ceremonies to, 91; as Ranachor by the Miravais, 99.

- Krishna*, identified with the supreme being, XVII. 213, 303. (See Crishna.)
- Krishná*, a river issued from the sweat of Vishnu, when he transformed himself into the shape of the mount Salagram or Gandacisilla, XIV. 414.
- Krishna Das*, author of the Chaitany a Charitamrita, XVI. 115.
- Krishnangana*, the court of the lord of the Nairita corner on the mount Meru, VIII. 348.
- Krita*, a district of Palestine, III. 323.
- Kshetrapramāna*, definition of, XVII. 269.
- Kubeer*, an Indian philosopher, account of, VII. 459. (See Cabir.)
- Kukar*, ferret of Bhot, an account of, XVII. 16.
- Kulina* or *Kaula*, a Saiva sect, XVII. 222.
- Kulita*, a country, its distance from Sadiya in Asam, XVII. 456.
- Kullong*, of the size of that river, XVII. 317.
- Kumara Pāla*, king of Patten, converted to the Jain faith, XVI. 325—XVII. 260, 283.
- Kūmdūmbā*, one of the two divisions of the Lamas who practise celibacy, XVII. 523.
- Kūmi*, a name given to the Bhotias of Pochuzan, XVII. 534.
- Kūmku*, a village near the Dihing, XVII. 415.
- Kumtang* or *Kumtong*, a place in Asam, XVII. 433, 447.
- Kumudvati*, a river in Kumuda, VIII. 361.
- Kuna Pandya*, of his being converted into a Saiva, XVII. 283.
- Kunda Kund Achārya*, a celebrated Digambara teacher, XVII. 290.
- Kungbala*, a mountain near Kam, description of, XVII. 532.
- Kung-ju*, of its water, &c., XVII. 533.
- Kūngla Tuba-ku*, a Lama, of his superhuman abilities, XVII. 516.
- Kungu*, a river near Kimdah, XVII. 532.
- Kupeleh*, the pass of Hardwār, VI. 473.
- Kurgos of Bruce*, an island near Meroe, III. 327.
- Kurrah*, account of an inscription on a stone found there, IX. 432.
- Kuru*, lies to the west of Meru, VIII. 346.
- Kurukshetra*, the modern Tahnesar seat of the Pandava war, XVII. 609.
- Kusan*, hills, XVII. 320.
- Kuth* or *Terra Japonica*, produced in Kamaon, XVI. 195.
- Kutichara*, one of the four kinds of Sanyāsis, XVII. 203.
- Kutch*, recent rocks of, XVIII. Pt. I. 87.
- Kuttehr*, the same with the pergunnah of Cutere, IX. 37.
- Kutti*, a town on the frontiers of Bhot, XVII. 517.
- Kyang*, a species of bird peculiar to Bhot, XVII. 16.
- Kyang-daw*, a mountainous region, XIV. 434.
- Kyangzhe*, a market town ten cos from Pina, XVII. 525.
- KYD, JAMES, Esq., on the tides of the Hugli, XVIII. Pt. I. 259.
- Kyeoun*, the same with Chyun and Mahādēva, also Remphan, IV. 375.
- Kylie*, a place in the Saugur district, copper coins dug up there, XVII. 584.
- Kystina*, the same with the Gorgones, XI. 52.

L.

Laba, the son of Ráma, IX. 53.

Labdacus, supposed to be the same with Lubdhaca, III. 318, 459.

Labechu, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Laboca or *Loboca*, a city, the same with Lahore, IX. 53.

Lacachandra, son of Vicramáditya, the son of Garddabha, IX. 155.

Láchain Lachun, a mountain near Nám, XVII. 529.

Lachesis, the same with the goddess Vaishnavi, XI. 115.

Lacki Jungle, an account of, IX. 53.

Lacmul Raya, disturbed in his possessions by Sultan Mahmud's general, IX. 190.

Lacput or *Pokyari*, a branch of the Indus, IX. 229.

Lácsa or *Lac Insect*, observations on the, II. 361, letter thereon, 359 ; Appendix, 500.

Lacsha or *Lakyá*, a river, XIV. 431.

Lacshmanadeva Rájá, father of Cocalladeva, great grandfather of Sri Carrnadeva, IX. 108.

Lacshmanyah, last king of Bengal, dethroned by Catubuddin's general, IX. 203.

Lacshmi or *Srí*, and *Ceres*, the same, I. 240.

——, the consort of Prithu, VI. 480.

—— or *Helen*, her rape, a concomitant of the world's renovation, X. 31.

——, brought up by Oceanus with Lunus, XI. 35.

——, produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134 ; marriage with Vishnu, 135.

——, the same with Venus, XI. 139 ; both male and female, 143.

——, her one hundred thousand years' penance to obtain Vishnu as husband, XI. 144.

——, of her having three sons, the three sacred fires by Agni, XI. 144.

——, in love with Rámachandra, runs after him, and his escape, XI. 103.

——, the divine energy personified, XVII. 210.

——, the bride Sakti and Maya of Vishnu, a form of Prakriti, XVII. 214.

——, goddess of prosperity, XVII. 275 ; Conch and Lotus her emblems, 581.

Lacshmiatricsha, a tree of gold produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 136.

Ladác, the rendezvous of traders from Cashmir, Nurpoor, &c. to Yarkhand, VI. 459.

Laganche, a village eight cos from Rilleing, XVII. 527.

Laghukhetara Family, by whom founded, and when, XVII. 288.

Laguda, son of Ráhu, III. 333.

Lahassa, capital of Bhot, description of the city, its rulers, XVII. 514, 520, 531.

Lahor, a city, its distance from Multán, V. 274.

Lailan-shah, the same with Pururava or Aila, and with Ninus and Nilan, VIII. 256.

Lait, a rivulet in Asam, XVII. 365.

Laius, the same with Linasu, III. 318 ; succeeds Lycus, 460.

Lakalo, a silver ingot used in large payments in Bhot, XVII. 25.

Lake Manasarovara, in Undes. See *Mánasarovara*.

Laken, the lake of Ravana, VIII. 353.

Lakshmana, brother of Ráma, XVII. 590, 608.

Lakshmi. See *Lacshmi*.

Lakeria, an island, the native country of Venus, XI. 46.

Lakes, the four, of Hindu geography, remarks on, VIII. 322.

Lakya or *Lacsha*, a river, XIV. 431.

Lali, a small rivulet, XVII. 467.

Lalitáditya, king of Cashmir, XV. 45.

Lalita Vistára, a Vyákarana scripture of the Bauddhas, XVI. 426.

Lámá or *Yam*, Sinh raja, country of, east of Kolita, XVI. 345—XVII. 325.

Lámás of Sákyá, their annual visits to Lahássa, XVII. 523; their two divisions, 523.

Lámá Tecshoo, account of a visit to him in 1783, I. 197.

—————, account of another visit in 1785, by *Poorungeer*, a Gosseyn, with particulars of the inauguration of the young Lama, I. 207.

—————, an incarnation of Vishnu, VI. 506.

—————, the, of Karjang, XV. 361; of Dabling, 368.

Lamech, father of Vasu, the same with Buddha Narayana, VI. 479; father of Nuh, 480; tomb of, 481.

LAMBTON, LIEUT. WM., on the theory of walls, VI. 93.

—————, on the mechanical maximum, VI. 137.

—————, BRIGADE MAJOR, design of a survey across the Peninsula by, VII. 312.

—————, trigonometrical operations in the Peninsula by, X. 290.

—————, LIEUT.-COL. WM., measurement of an arc on the meridian by, XII. 1.

—————, the measurement of the same arc continued by, XIII. 1.

Lamgan, a district, VI. 492.

Lampaca, *Lamech* or *Lamgan*, a country, VIII. 336.

Lampacam, the country of Lamgam, VIII. 363.

Lampaka, a sect of the Jains, by whom founded, XVII. 290.

Lámuchukya, a village near Tejing, XVII. 531.

Lancá, between Sancha and Yamaládwipas, III. 301.

—————, peninsula of Malaya or Malacca, VIII. 304, 339.

—————, the country of the kings of Zápáze or Zábáze, IX. 39.

—————, of its situation, X. 140; three islands of that name, 142; seven islands, 152.

—————, an account of the islands, so called, XI. 28.

Lancá-dwára, a strait, VIII. 304; the straits of Malacca, X. 143—XI. 136.

Land of Darkness, surrounding the known world, XI. 105.

Land, deeds of sale of, in Orissa, XV. 248.

Landhi-sindh, a river near Bamiyán, VI. 464; the real Attoch, or forbidden river, 529.

————— or *Little Sindh*, called the river Cameh, VI. 457; called *Cophes*, 487, 497.

Lángali or *Nama of Silan*, botanical description of, IV. 269.

Language, on the orthography of Asiatic words in Roman letters, with specimens of Sanscrit, Zend, Arabic and Persian, I. 1.

—————, observations on the Sanscrit, I. 422.

- Language*, of the Arabs, observations on the, II. 4.
 ———, of the Tartars, ditto, II. 26.
 ———, of the Persians, ditto, II. 49.
 ———, the written, of China described, II. 196.
 ———, on the introduction of Arabic into the Persian, II. 205.
 ———, of Carnicobar, specimen of the, II. 340.
 ———, of the Chinese, observations on the, II. 371.
 ———, of the mountaineers, borderers and islanders of Asia, III. 1.
 ———, of the Garrow hills, III. 35.
 ———, of the Nicobar Isles, III. 157.
 ———, Hindu, traces of amongst the Malays, IV. 221.
 ———, of the Andaman islands, specimen of the, IV. 392.
 ———, of the people inhabiting the Bhagulpoor hills, V. 127.
 ———, observations on the alphabetical system of Awá and Răc'hain, V. 143.
 ———, a comparative vocabulary of the Burma, Siamese, Kathee or Moitay, Kiayn or Koloun, Karayn, Pegu or Moan, V. 219.
 ———, specimen of the Pogy or Nassau islands of at Sumatra, VI. 90.
 ———, on the Pali, and writings of the Burmas, VI. 305.
 ———, specimen of the Karwar, VII. 65.
 ———, of the Kookies (Cúcis), or Lunetas, VII. 197; on the Sanscrit and Pracrit languages and their derivatives, 199; on the Hindi, 220; the Bengáli, 223; the Mait'hila or Tirhutiya, 224; the Utcála or Odradésa, 225; the Tâmel, 226; the Mahrátta, 226; the Cánara, 227; the Télingah, 228; the Gurjara, 228; the Penjábé, 230; the Brij-bháká, 230.
 ———, specimen of the Bazeegur or Nat dialects, VII. 458.
 ———, the gipsey dialect compared with the Hindostané, VII. 481.
 ———, of the Indo-Chinese nations, X. 158; the Páli or Bálí, 161, 276; of Malayu, 163; of Jawa, 189; of Búgís, 193; of Bima, 198; of Batta, 202; of Tágála, 207; of Rukhéng, 222; of Barma, 232; of Môn, 239; of T'hay, 240; of K'hómén, 257; of Lâw, 257; of Anam, 261; of Kong Chinese, 266.
 ———, of the Malayu nation, remarks on the, XII. 163.
 ———, specimen of the Karvi, XIII. 162.
 ———, of Orissa, derived from the Sanscrit, XV. 205.
 ———, vocabulary of Kanaweri and Tartary (Bhotia,) words, XV. 417.
 (*See Inscriptions, Literature, Poetry, &c.*)
Langulini, a river which flows from the mount Mahendra, VIII. 325.
Langur, a village in a plain near the Yelum Thungla, XVII. 518.
Lanken, a lake, the pool of Rávana, VIII. 324.
Lantsan, the same with the river Kianlong Kiang, XVII. 461.
Lapsa, a village in the Juwár ghát, XVII. 8.
Lar, a purgunnah, VI. 521.
Lares, household gods, derivation of the word, VI. 499.

- Lari*, village of, XV. 387.
- Larica*, a district in Guzrat, IX. 58.
- Larkin* or *Lurkinh*, mountains, VIII. 312.
- Larnassus*, a name of the mount Parnassus, VI. 499.
- Laroo-bundah*, a species of tree on the banks of the river Dikrang, XVII. 340.
- Lassa* or *Lassa Chombo*, a name of the Dihong river, XVII. 410, 463.
- Latao*, a Sing-fo village, XVII. 357; south of the Dikrang, 360.
- Laterite Formation*, Buchanan's observations on, XVIII. Pt. I. 4.
- La Thi river*, falls into the Brahmaputra, XVII. 436.
- Latitudes and Longitudes*, of some principal places in India, IV. 325.
- , of stations and principal places in the meridional arc, XII. 353.
- , of places in Hindustan and the northern mountains, XIV. 153.
- , of various places, XV. 406, 488; of the observatory at Benares, Appendix, ii.
- Latona*, her concealing Orus in a grove in the island of Chemmis, III. 405.
- , the mother of the Sun and of Lunus, XI. 97, 98.
- Latyanh* or *Lauty*, a village to the east of Jaysulmere, XIV. 407.
- Lauhitya*, a river in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Launzan*, description of the tree so called by the Burmas, V. 123.
- Laurus*, the laurel tree, VI. 500.
- Lauty* or *Latyanh*, a village to the east of Jaysulmere, XIV. 407.
- Lavana Samudra*, the salt sea, which surrounds the Jambudwipa, VIII. 294, 341.
- Laws*, of the Hindus, on the books relating thereto, I. 341, 352.
- , of the Tartars, II. 34.
- , of Menu, used amongst the Burmas, different from the Hindu code, VI. 302.
- , of Ceylon, VII. 422.
- , Mosulman, remarks on the authorities of, X. 475.
- , maritime institutions of the Malayu nation, XII. 102.
- Lawsonia*. See *Hinna*.
- Laysthan* or *Layávti*, called Layati, Lete or Letopolis, a division of Memphis, III. 340.
- , the place where king Visvacsena ended his days as a hermit, III. 428.
- Lear*, the same with the river Soar, XI. 45.
- Lebana*, otherwise called *Cepheus Nripa*, the same with Cassiopea and Caicous, VIII. 258.
- Lechayanas*, a devout sage; an account of him, III. 455.
- Leda*, daughter of Thyestes, and mother of the Dios-curi, XI. 78.
- Leguria* or *Lyguria*, the western parts of Europe why so called, XI. 42.
- Legzi* or *Lesgi*, formerly a powerful nation in Colchis, VI. 515.
- Leh* or *Li*, the capital of Ladák, XV. 376, 425.
- Lehreh*, of the different names by which that country is called, IX. 225.
- Lesgi* or *Legzi*, formerly a powerful nation in Colchis, VI. 515.
- LESLIE, M., on the Pangolin, I. 376.
- Letanh*, the same with the country of Laton, VI. 483.
- Leucippe*, sister of Evenor; lived in the White Island with her brother Evenor, XI. 54.

- Leuco-Thea*, the same with the white goddess, and with Minerva, XI. 130.
- Leuco-Theai-Nereides*, daughters of Nereus, and companions of Leuco-Thea, XI. 130.
- Levites*, the Siddhas, VIII. 357.
- LEYDEN, DR. J., on the Indo-Chinese languages, X. 158.
- , on the Rosheniah sect, XI. 363.
- Lias*, formation resembling it in India, XVIII. Pt. I. 29, 39.
- , at Hutta, XVIII. Pt. I. 61.
- Liger* or *Ligeris*, the same with the river Loire in France, XI. 45.
- Lignite*, strata of, developed in the Himálaya, XVI. 392.
- Ligora*, a town near the river Lear or Soar, XI. 45.
- Lilaíos*, the same with Hud-Vallala or Yulluleah, VIII. 343.
- Lilasthán*, a place near the Hradancitá, where Sámiráma resided with Lileswara, IV. 370 ;
- Lilesa*, sprung from Baleswara, identical with Ninus, IV. 376.
- , the same with Assur, origin of his thirty-one Phalli, IV. 377.
- Lileswara*, a form of Baleswara, IV. 368 ; the same with Ninus, 370.
- Limestone*, shell of Pondicherry, XVIII. Pt. I. 9.
- , singular variety of, at Sagar, XVIII. Pt. I. 30, 59.
- Limong in Sumatra*, on the gold brought thence, I. 336.
- LIMBICK, REV. PAUL, demonstration of the 12th axiom of 1st book of Euclid by, VII. 549.
- Limyrica*, the same with the country of Muru, in the peninsula, IX. 58.
- Linasu*, descendant of Lubdhaca, legend of, from the Rájaniti traced to Laius, III. 318.
- , the same with the bard Heridatta and Linius, III. 456 ; killed Mahasura, 460.
- Linga*, the symbol of the Bija, or vivifying principle of Iswara, whose followers are opposed to the Yonijas, (vide) III. 358.
- or *Phallus*, of Mahádéva falling to the ground on account of his insulting some sages, found by the gods and cut into pieces, which they carried to the different regions, IV. 368.
- , the primeval one represented by a cone, in the west and in the Dekhen, X. 133.
- , form under which Siva is now revered, XVII. 169 ; when introduced, 194, 197.
- Lingajas*, their war with the Yonijas, III. 362.
- Lingancitas*, of their battle with the Yonijas, VI. 532.
- Lingasarira*, considered as the same with the Atibáhica or Váyaviyam, XIV. 432.
- Lingáwant* and *Lingáyet*, types of the Siva Linga, XVII. 197.
- Lingis* or *Singis Extrema*, a Cape, VIII. 300.
- Linnaean*, botanical nomenclature censured, II. 347.
- Lipari*, island of, VIII. 258.
- List of Kings*, from the beginning of the Cálí Yuga, IX. 90. (See other heads.)
- Literature*, Asiatic, remarks on, I. 411.
- , of the Hindus, analysis of, with a commentary, I. 340.
- , on the second classical book of the Chinese called Shí King, II. 193.
- , traces of Hindu languages and, amongst the Malays, IV. 221.
- , of the Burmas, VI. 163, 302.
- , and writings of Avyar, a Tamul female philosopher, VII. 345.

- Literature*, list of Ceylonese (Singhalais) books of, VII. 445.
- , extracts from the *Sehzebul Mantik*, or “Essence of Logic,” VII. 89.
- , on the *Védas*, or sacred of the Hindus, VIII. 369.
- , of the Indo-Chinese nations, X. 158.
- , translation of two letters of Nadir Shah, X. 526.
- , of the natives of Bâli, XIII. 141. See Poetry, Language, &c.
- Lithinos-pyrgos*, the stone tower in the north-west of Meru, VIII. 318; the *Aacabu*, 321.
- Lixi Hat*, its distance from Nanklow, XVII. 607.
- Lleogyr* or *Locura*, supposed to be the same with the island of Lakeria, XI. 46.
- Lloer*, the Welsh name of the moon, how derived, XI. 45.
- Lobelia pyramidalis*, botanical description of, XIII. 376.
- Lobelia begonifolia*, botanical description of, XIII. 377.
- Localoca*, the Manasottara mountain, VIII. 329.
- , a circular range of mountains, the same with the Caf or Atlas, VIII. 272
- , mountains surrounding the world, XI. 55; impenetrable darkness beyond, 100.
- Locavaras*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Locura*, the same with the river Lakeria, XI. 46.
- Locuré*, abode of the moon wherein she shelters her faithful servants, XI. 43.
- Logha* or *the Universe*, the Burma opinions of, VI. 174.
- Logic*, essence of, or “*Tebzebul Mantik*,” extracts from, VIII. 87.
- Lohit* or *Irawadi*, whence that river rises, XVII. 318.
- Lohit* or *Burrampooter*, whence it takes its rise, and other accounts relating to it, XVII. 324.
- Lohita*, a river which flows from the mount Himâvat, VIII. 335—XIV. 423.
- Lohita* or *Rohita*, the red hills near Rotas, how they derived that colour, XIV. 398.
- Lohita*, two rivers in Asâma, XIV. 425.
- Lohitachanda*, or *Lohitoda*, or *River with Bloody Waters*, formed from the blood of the Cravyatas, slain by Parasurama, the Adonis of the ancients, now called Nahru Ibrahim, whose waters at certain seasons are sanguine, III. 351.
- Lohree* or *Rohree*, the same with the Damiadee, XIV. 407.
- Lohri* or *Rohri*, the same place, VIII. 291.
- Lojung*, a river to the north-west of Dhacca, XIV. 390.
- Lokabadja*, a country, the same with H'Lockba, XVII. 462.
- Loka Sansarjana*, the Dhyân of creation, and origin of the five Buddhas, XVI. 441.
- Lolora*, city of, founded by Lava, king of Cashmir, XV. 17.
- Lombray*, a village in the Pandua hills, situation, &c. of, XVII. 507.
- Longitude*, a synopsis of cases in the deduction of by chronometers, II. 473.
- Longitudes*. See Latitudes, Geography, Astronomy, &c.
- Loris* or *slow-paced Lemur*, described by Sir Wm. Jones, IV. 135.
- Lola*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Lotos of the Nile*, its affinity to the Hindu Padma, Cotipatri and Ensete of Bruce, III. 310.
- Lotos*, Hindu geographical representation of the world in its figure, VIII. 305, 365.
- Loughan Kowan*, its latitude, XVII. 460.

- Lowth*, a learned bishop, VIII. 275.
Lubdhaca, a descendant of Nairrita, traced to Labdacus, III. 318, 457; regent of Sirius, 459.
Lucifer, Swarbhanu, VIII. 283.
Lucina, father of Cupid the elder, III. 405.
Lugo, a village near the Dihing, XVII. 414.
Lujong, a village near the Dihing, XVII. 419.
Lukyang, a Chinese river, XVII. 436.
Lu-lu, a small village in Asam, XVII. 519.
Lampacas or *Tumpacas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Lunar method of finding the longitude, corrections of, I. 433.
 ——— year of the Hindus, outline of, by *Raghumandana*, III. 257.
Lunctas or *Kookies*, (*Cúcis*) account of the, VII. 183.
Lupata or *Back Bone of the World*, present name of Ajagara mountains, III. 307.
Luri, a river near Thamatheya, XVII. 377.
Luri Gohain's Village, an account of, XVII. 345.
Luyattor, large Karbech, or sheep saddle-bag, XVII. 24.
Lycurgus Edonos, supposed to be the same with Cravyadadhipati, III. 351.
 ———, of the Greeks, king of Palestine, and around Damascus, traced to Cravyadadhipati, III. 351; legend from Nonnus compared, 352.
Lycus, son of Nycteus, reigned during the minority of Lubdhaca, III. 460.
 ———, the same with the Zab, IV. 376.
Lyguria, of the countries included in it, XI. 44.
Lymodi, mountains, situation, &c. of, IX. 33.
Lymodus, mountains to the south of the Ganges, in Magadha, XIV. 393.

M.

- Maarazia*, Bengal so called by Nicolo de Conti, IX. 73.
Má-ballala, the king at whose court Buddha died, IX. 81.
Mabed and *Mujet*, considered as distinct countries, IX. 62.
Mabog, an ancient town supposed to be the same with Mahábhághasthán, IV. 374; called Hierapolis, 374; of the goddess to whom it was dedicated, &c., 374; also called Old Ninus or Niniveh, 376.
 ——— or *Bambyke*, a place in Syria, VIII. 302.
Maboom, a village near the Dihong, inhabited by the Meeshees, XVII. 337.
MACDONALD, J., on the gold of Sumatra, I. 337.
 ———, on the natural productions of Sumatra, III. 19.
MACKENZIE, CAPT. C., remarks on Ceylonese antiquities by, VI. 425.
 ———, MAJOR, C., account of the Jyns by, IX. 244.
MACKENZIE, COL. C., account of venomous sea snakes on the coast of Madras by, XIII. 329.
 ———, communicates an account of Bijapur, by *Capt. Sydenham*, XIII. 433.
 ———, description of gold coins belonging to him, XVII. 591, 595-6-7.

- Machhodara* or *Maitre-Burghan*, of his idol in Pekin, VI. 482.
- Machhodarnáth*, the same with *Lamech*, VI. 480.
- Machineans*, of some of them having gone to the Malabar Coast at a very early period, X. 78.
- MACKINTOSH*, CAPT., on a method of constructing arches, XIV. 476.
- MACRAE*, J., account of the Kookies by, VII. 183.
- , case of a poisonous snake bite, described by, XI. 309.
- Macran* or *Macarene*, a province in Coj or Camboj, VI. 516.
- MACPHERSON*, LIEUT. S. C., on the geology of the Peninsula by, XVIII. Pt. II. 115.
- Macrobie*, supposed to be the same with the country of the sage *Mricu*, III. 447.
- Macshicas*, flying ants; an account of their making gold, &c., XIV. 469.
- Madala Arasu*, the mother of *Vásava*, the same with *Madevi*, XVII. 198.
- Madana*, a disciple of *Swetas'* pupil, XVII. 187.
- Madana Misra*, *Sankarácharya* unable to dispute with his wife, XVII. 179.
- Mádevi*, mother of *Vásava*, XVII. 198.
- Mádhava Acharya*, early minister of *Vijayanagar*, XVII. 177.
- Madagascar*, the same with *Serendip* or *Serendah*, *Raneh* and *Harina*, VIII. 303.
- Madanarecha*, daughter of king *Tamrasena*, IX. 147; marries a *Gandharva*, 148.
- , mother of *Vicramáditya*, IX. 149.
- Madanasundari*, wife of *Vicramáditya*, IX. 127.
- Madharácharya*, founder of a *Vaishnava* sect; legends regarding, XVI. 100; author of the *Sarva Dersana Sangraha*, 101.
- Madhúca* or *Long-leaved Bassia*, botanical description of the, IV. 285.
- Madhumanta*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Madhura* or *Madhura-rasa*, a country to the south of the *Jambuna*, VIII. 341.
- Madhuwaya*, a disciple of *Basava*, XVII. 200.
- Madhyadèsa*, the middle and districts of *India*, VIII. 275, 336—IX. 127.
- Madhyakhertara*, a division of the *Jains*, by whom founded, XVII. 287.
- Madhyanodhanas*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Madhyárjuna*, a place to the west of *Bataranya*, XIV. 377.
- Madhyavanta*, a mountain, VIII. 350.
- Mádiga Ráya*, a devout worshipper of *Siva*, father of *Vásava*, XVII. 198.
- Madra*, a river which flows from the mount *Vindhya*, VIII. 335.
- , a tribe or country in the north-west of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 340.
- Madraca*, a country in the north of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 340.
- Madras*, the *Mardi* of the ancients, XV. 107.
- , of a *Brahman* there, who could poise himself in the air, XVII. 186.
- Madressa*, a country in the north-west of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 341.
- Madwacháris*, a *Vaishnava* sect, XVI. 100; marks and tenets of, 102; ceremonies, 106.
- Mæris*, the lake of *Marisha*, III. 340; statue of, and his queen, traced to *Vishnu* or *Osiris*, and *Marisha*, mother of *Merhi*, 341; ruins of the Egyptian labyrinth to be seen near it, 426; a king, his various names, 427.
- Maga*, a sage, after whose name the country of *Magadha* was called, IX. 35.

- Maga**, a Brahman, the son of Nicshubha and Agni, XI. 18, 72.
 —, the offspring of the sun, and the grandson of Twashtah, IX. 74.
 —, the father of the Magas or Maugas, being the offspring of the sun by Surenuh, XI. 77.
 —, one of the four tribes in Sacadwipa, XI. 72.
 —, called Bhojacas, from having intermarried in the family of king Bhoja, XI. 82.
Maga or **Magus**, the appellation of the priests among the Persians, and from them it having passed to the laity and the whole nation, XI. 76.
Maga-Calingas, the Magas or Mugs, living in Chatganh and Aracan, XIV. 443.
Magadā, a goddess worshipped by the ancient Germans and Britons, XI. 75.
Magada, one of the four tribes in the Sacadwipa, XI. 72.
 — or **Magadha**, Patna and south Bahar, VIII. 269, 270, 336, 338, 341—XIV. 393.
Magadha, in the possession of Nandas' ancestors since the days of Crishna, V. 263.
 — or **Bahar**, called Poli by the Chinese, VIII. 269—IX. 36; its names, 43.
 —, on the chronology of the kings of, by *Capt. F. Wilford*, IX. 32, 82, 116.
 —, Buddha born in, and his religion flourishing in, IX. 41.
 —, sent ambassadors to China, IX. 44; invited learned men from Greece, 98.
 —, the country of Cicata, called Magadha after the Magas, XI. 82—XIV. 401.
Magadhas, a nation, VIII. 331.
 —, one of the three sorts of Indian bards, IX. 76.
Magadhi or **Apabhransa Language**, described, VII. 199.
 — or **Dialect** of Magadha, VIII. 269—X. 393.
Magadhi, a name of the river Punapunā, XIV. 401.
Magadhica, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 341.
Magadhu, south of Bahar, VIII. 336.
Maga Language, translation of an inscription in the, from Islámabad, II. 383.
Magas or **Mugs**, descendants of the sage Maga, a tribe of Brahmens, IX. 74.
 — or **Magans**, the name of the tribe still preserved in Britain, XI. 75.
 —, being the ancestors of the people of Ava, XI. 76.
 —, of their having taught the mode of worshipping the sun to the Brahmens, XI. 83.
Magasa, one of the four tribes in the Sacadwipa, XI. 72.
Mágha, a lunar mansion, IX. 84.
Maghabá, the same with the Balahaca, in Sumatra, X. 150.
Maghya or **Nyctanthes Sambac**, botanical description of, IV. 244.
Magi and **Samanians**, difference between their doctrines, VI. 274.
 —, the priests of different barbarous nations being so called, XI. 81.
Magna Mater, the same with Amba, III. 387.
Magnes, father of Pierus, and grandson of Deucalion, VI. 505.
Magnetic, inclination, &c. at Calcutta, XVIII. Pt. II. 1.
Magon, a god, the same with Mercurius Moccus, XI. 75.
Magone, the same with the river Meghwan, XIV. 439.
Magus, grandson of Technites, XI. 77; his genealogy, 78.
Mahábahu, a relation of Vicramatunga, IX. 123.

Mahá Bali, the same with the king Mahánanda, IX. 36; expels the Cshetriyas, 37; born of a Sudra female, 38; ascended the throne, 136, 138, 140; his reign, 201.

Mahábalipoorum, some account of the sculptures there, called the seven pagodas, V. 69.

Máhá Balipura, or *Baladeva-puttana*, now called Mavelivoram, VIII. 339.

————, by whom built, IX. 34; destroyed by water, 35.

————, the country seat of Máhá Bali on the banks of the Soane, IX. 36.

Mahabelipuram, of some lead coins found there, XVII. 597.

Mahabhadra, supposed to be the lake Saisans, also the lake Baikal, VIII. 322; 327

Mahábhágá, the same place with Hieropolis, in Syria, III. 297.

————, a name of Capotesi, IV. 365.

Mahábhágú Devi, of her appearing and residing in the Cushadwip, IV. 375.

————, her temple at Bambyke or Mabog, in Syria, VIII. 302, 358, 361.

Mahábhágústhán, abode of Mahábhágá in Cushadwip, supposed to be Mabog, IV. 366, 374.

Mahábhárat, analysis of, XVII. 609; known in the fifth century, 620.

Mahábhát, the same with Muhammed, IX. 139.

Mahábhata, a relation of Vicramatunga, came from Anangapura, IX. 123.

Mahábhátadicas, the Musulmans, IX. 117.

Mahá Bhattaraca or *Mahá Bhattarica*, the same with Muhammed, IX. 143.

Mahacachha, the country to the north of Guzrát, XI. 52.

Mahácála, god of time, husband of Mahácáli, III. 386; Mahádèva, IV. 374.

————, the chief deity of the temple of Mahácála Myan, in Pekin, VI. 483.

Mahácáli, a goddess, transformed into the river Cáll, III. 303; as Sati, 304; vanishes and re-appears to Mahácála as Rújarájèswari, 386.

Maha Canca, the golden island in which Yamapuri is situated, X. 143.

Mahacarni or *Sudraca*, usurped the throne from his master, IX. 103, 106.

Mahachandrapála, or *Mahendrapála*, son and successor of Chaitrapála, IX. 140, 169.

Mahadeo, pyramidal images of, in Egypt, India, and Ireland, II. 477.

————, cylindrical image of, near Kessereah, on the Gunduck, II. 477. (Appendix.)

Mahádèva, called Mrira, III. 324; husband of Parvati, 361; brother of Brahma and Vishnu, 370; choses Misra in Sanchadwip, 371; the same with Typhon, cuts off one of the heads of Brahma, 371; dispute between the triad about primogeniture, 374; identical with Horus' character of productive principle, 375; springs from the eyes of Vishnu and destroys Chrorasura, 376; retires to Barbara in Sanchadwip and conceals himself in the mud on the banks of the Nile, 400; father of Ganèsa, 410; retires from Cási when Divodása obtained it for his capital from Bráhma, 410; places himself in the lunar mansion Ardrá, 459.

————, descends with Parvati on the Nishádha mountains with a view to do good to mankind, and charmed by the beauty of some nymphs, IV. 363; assumes the shape of a dove, and performs austerities in order to destroy the grass with which Purushotama was overspread, and being thence called Capotèswara, 364; insulting some sages, 367; his Linga falls down, and his wandering through the earth in that state, 368.

————, the places of his eight forms on the mount Vasudhara, VIII. 361.

- Mahádēva*, animosity between him and Bráhma, in their mortal shape, beheads him, VI. 474; husband of Sita, the daughter of Dacsha, 475; cuts off the head of Dacsha, 476.
- , incarnate in the house of Sura Mohendraditya Jagatjaya at Ujjayini, in the character of Vicramáditya, IX. 127.
- , incarnate as Mályavam to relieve the gods from iniquities of the Meechhas, X. 50.
- , has his station in the south-east quarter of Meru, XI. 30.
- , the destructive power, XI. 111.
- , destroys the three giants of Traipura and fixes his trident in Camilla, XIV. 451.
- Mahadevala* or *Macháya*, a devout Jangama, XVII. 199.
- Maha Ganda* or *Great Bell of Rangoon*, inscription on translated, weight and size, XVI. 271.
- Maháauri*, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335.
- Mahagriva*, a tribe with long necks in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338.
- Maháhasyasilas*, supposed to be the same with the Massesyli, III. 309.
- Mahákala*, a form of Siva in Ougein, destroyed by Altumsh in A. D. 1231, XVII. 196.
- Mahá Lakshmi*, the divine energy personified, XVII. 210.
- Mahámaya*, the original illusion, the active will of the deity, XVII. 212.
- Mahámbá*, the same with Madevi, mother of Vásava, XVII. 198.
- Mahá Lancá*, Málacca, VIII. 304.
- Mahámanyá*, consort of Mahiman or Arhan, III. 411; mother of Sarmacardama, 415.
- Mahámeghu*, a mountain, VIII. 356.
- Mahamurgcha*, a famous temple in Aracan, built by Gautama, XVI. 356.
- Mahánada* or *Mahanadi*, the chief river of Cataca or Cuttack, VI. 532—XV. 185.
- , mistakenly called Dosaron, XIV. 404; one of the two branches of the river Bahuda or Mahoda, the same with the Sitaprabha, 419.
- Mahánadi*, the same with the Aracan river or Tocosanna, XIV. 448, 449, 452.
- Mahánanda*, a king, of his having assumed the titles of Báli and Mahábali, IX. 36, 45, 75, 87.
- , dynasties and reigns from, to Chandragupta, IX. 90.
- Mahánetras*, a class of Vidyadharas, supposed to be the Armenians, VIII. 360.
- Mahá Niekbana*, *Abharapura* or *Region of Annihilation*, popular belief regarding, XVI. 275.
- Maháníla*, the blue range of mountains, VIII. 352, 359.
- Mahániṣitha Sect of the Jains*, by whom founded, XVII. 290.
- Mahant*, one of the titles given to the headman of a Hindu corporation, XVII. 476.
- Mahants*, superiors of Hindu convents, account of, XVI. 39.
- Mahápadmapati Nanda*, a title of Mahábali, IX. 37.
- Mahápanth*, a peak in Himálaya, whence devotees are precipitated, XVI. 210.
- Mahá Rájá Wallieh*, a Singhalais history, extract from the, VII. 45.
- of *Bengal*, his expedition against the Maldive islands 200 years ago, IX. 39.
- of *Zápage* or *Zábaje*, invaded Bengal, before the Musulmans, IX. 39.
- Mahárájatabhumi* or *Mahaswetabhumi*, the White Island beyond the Localoca mountains, XI. 100.
- Maháráshtra*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Maháráshtras*, observations on their origin and name, IX. 241.

- Mahārṇava* or *Mahādābdhi*, the western ocean, VIII. 298.
- Mahasura*, son of Linasu, his legend traced to CEdipus, III. 318 ; killed by Linasu, 460.
- Mahāsyaṃa* or *Great Black*, king of the Syāma-muchas, residing in Arvasthan or Arabia, retires after defeat by Parásurāma to the Cālī, traced to Arabus, called by the Greeks Orobandes Oruandes, III. 352, 356.
- Mahātavi*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Mahati*, the famous temple and idol of, erected by Kowalea, Rajah of Aracan, XVI. 359.
- Mahāvidya Vaishnavi*, the great or secret doctrine of Vishnu, XI. 136.
- Mahāvira*, one of the deified Jaina teachers, XVII. 243 ; his birth, 252 ; attains the degree of a Jina, 252 ; his austerities, attended by Siddhārtha Yaksha, 253 ; one of the Tirthankaras, 247 ; the twenty-fourth Jina, 248 ; elevated to the Sandherma heaven, 251 ; born as Marichi, the grandson of Rishatha, of his repeated births, 251 ; indifferent to vesture, 253 ; being maltreated by the Mlechha tribes, 254 ; his inaugural lecture, 255 ; the followers who accompany him to the Apapapuri after his death, 260 ; Gautama's preceptor, 280 ; had followers of both sexes and of every caste, 286 ; philosophical discussions between him and his eleven Ganadharas, 257.
- Mahāvīrabahu*, a relation and confidential associate of Vicramātunga, IX. 123.
- Mahāvira Swāmi*, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of the present age, XVII. 292.
- Mahendra*, called *Cula Parvata*, a range of mountains, its situation, VIII. 334, 335, 339.
- , Indra, his place of dalliance on the Sintanta mountain, VIII. 359.
- , resides in Indrādwīpa in the east of Meru, XI. 30.
- Mahendra Malli*, name of a Nepal rupee, XVII. 515.
- Mahendrapāla*, grandfather of Bhoja, IX. 166 ; called Vijayānanda, reigned at Yoginipura, 167.
- Maheya*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Mahi*, a river in Gujgara Mandalam, near Cambay, VIII. 335—IX. 147.
- , daughter of the earth, and of the sweat which ran from Indradyumna's body, IX. 197.
- Mahimān* or *Arhan*, a form of Mahādēva, husband of Mahāmanya, III. 411 ; father of Sarma Cardama, 415.
- Mahishāsura*, a daitya or demon, called also Maidhasur, of the gods having fled through his fear to Vishnu in the White Island, XI. 57 ; destroyed by Devi, XIV. 455.
- Mahishica*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Mahishman*, fourth in descent from Haihaya, IX. 105.
- Mahishmati*, a city built by Mahishman Chauli Maheswara on the Narmada, IX. 105.
- Mahmood Sultan*, prevented from destroying the tomb of Maitlan, by dreams, VI. 451.
- Mahmud*, of Ghizni, deposes Shamunda, XVI. 324.
- , account of his demolishing the Linga called Somanāth, XVII. 195.
- Mahoda* or *Bahuda*, a river, supposed to be the same with Sitocatis, XIV. 418.
- Mahodabdhī* or *Mahārṇava*, the western ocean, VIII. 298.
- MAHAMMAD CAZIM, description of Assam by, II. 171.
- Mahodaya*, the court of the Lord of the Zodiac on the mount Meru, VIII. 348.
- MAHONY, CAPT., on Singala or Ceylon, VII. 32.
- , on Ceylon and the doctrines of Budha, VIII. 503.

- Mahrattas*, asserted in India to be foreigners, IX. 233; section of the Scanda Purána on, 235, 239.
- , account of their defeat in 1761 at the battle of Pánipat, III. 88.
- , remarks on the language of the, VII. 226—X. 91.
- , invasion and conquest of Orissa by the, XV. 297.
- Máhwa* or *Madhuca Tree*, description of, (See *Bassia Butyracea*) I. 300.
- Maiandrus*, a range of mountains, XIV. 390, 391.
- Maidhasur*, the same with Mahishasura, XI. 57.
- Mainaca*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Mainaka*, a mountain in Sumatra, X. 150.
- Mainpuri*, of a Jain temple there, XVII. 275.
- Maiotta*, one of the Comorro Islands, IX. 32.
- Mairam*, a place to the east of Manipur, XIV. 381; the same with Mayarama, 382.
- Mairang*, a village in the Pandua hills, XVII. 507.
- Maitha* or *Maithila*, the country of Tirhut, also a Raja, the son of Mitha, XIV. 416.
- Maithila* or *Tirhutya Language*, remarks on, VII. 233.
- Maithila*, the country of Tirhoot, IX. 112, 115—XIV 416.
- Maitlam Peer*, the same with Lamech, and with Vaivaswata, VI. 479—VIII. 363.
- Majholi*, an island, XVII. 320.
- Makáras*, the five, of the Vámácharis, XVII. 223.
- Mala*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Malabar*, historical remarks on the coast of, and inhabitants, V. I.
- , account of the St. Thomé Christians on the coast of, VII. 364.
- , of the principal sea ports on the coast of, X. 85.
- , Brahmens among the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Nestorians of, X. 89.
- , the custom of burning the dead close to the house in which they had resided there, having originated from the curse of Sankara Acharya, XVII. 178.
- Málacá* or *Mahá Lancá*, a peninsula supposed to be joined to Africa, VIII. 304, 339.
- , called Lancadwara, or the gates of Lanca, X. 143; extent of, 146.
- Mala Deva*, king of Jalor; the government of Chaitor, and Mèwár given to him by Sultan Muhammed; makes peace with Hammira, IX. 192.
- Malai*, an Isle, which joins to the country of Zengh, VIII. 304.
- Má Lanca*, of the route from it to Dharmapuri, X. 145.
- Malári*, the village of, described, XII. 393.
- Malati*, or great flowered jasmin, botanical description of, IV. 246.
- Malava*, (*Málwa*) a country in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 337, 340, 342.
- , of a famine there in the time of Vicramáditya, IX. 128.
- Malavarti*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Malay*, language and literature, on the, X. 163
- *Nation*, remarks on the, with a translation of its maritime institutions, XII. 102.
- Malaya*, the peninsula of Malacca, and vicinity, III. 301—VIII. 264; its rivers, 335.
- , the same with the Yamala division of the old continent, III. 300—VIII. 299.

- Malaya*, of Rahu's trunk and dragon-like tail falling there, when beheaded by Vishnu, III. 420.
 ———, the Malabar coast, VIII. 339.
 ———, the same with Malanca, X. 146.
 ———, mountains, XIV. 428; same as the southern ghats, XVII. 616.
 ———, peninsula, geology of the, XVIII. Pt. I. 128.
Malaya-cetu, prince of Nepal, gives battle to Chandragupta, V. 267.
Malays, on the traces of the Hindu language and literature extant among, IV. 221.
Malbhoom, a place, VIII. 336.
 MALCOLM, GEN. J., translation of Nadir Shah's letters by, X. 526.
Malguzars or *Landholders*, of Kamaon, XVI. 201.
Malindra, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
Malini, a city in the district of Bhaglepoor, IX. 104.
Málini Metre, specimen of, X. 437.
Malari Mahatmya, legend from regarding Ravana's wives, the amazons of Sitirajya, III. 357.
Mallaya, a saint, one of the conspirators who killed king Bijala, XVII. 201.
Mallecarjee, on the worship of, V. 303.
Mallikárjuna, a form of Siva on Sri Saila, XVII. 196.
 MALLEY, C. W., account of the Ellora caves by, VI. 389.
Mallica or *Wavy-leaved Nyctanthes*, botanical description of the, IV. 245.
Mallus, a mountain toward the Ganges, now Malbhoom, in Midnapoor, VIII. 336.
Maluk Dás, founder of a sub-division of the Rámanandi sect, XVI. 77; genealogy of, 79.
Malwa, a country, (see Malava,) VIII. 270.
Malwah, (the same,) when the dynasty of its princes began, IX. 193.
Malyavan, the range of mountains on the eastern side of Meru, VIII. 321, 345.
Mana, mouth of one of the Tartar passes in the Himálaya mountains, XVII. 2.
Mana Ghát, assigned to the temple of Badarináth, XVII. 28; trade of, 47.
Malyavana, an emanation of Mahádèva, X. 50.
Malyaratgiri, situated in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
Man or *Mannin*, the Isle in which the abode of Mananan lies, XI. 132.
Man, the Isle of, supposed to be the same with the mount Mandara, XI. 140.
Manahala, now Manhal, in the mountains to the north of the Panjáb, VIII. 340.
Mananam, the son of the sea, the same with Varuna, XI. 132.
Manapuri, the seat of Brahma on the mount Meru, X. 139.
Manár, account of the pearl-fishery there in 1797, V. 393.
Mánasa, a lake in mount Meru, VIII. 322, 351—X. 139.
 ———, one of the four tribes in the Sácadwipa, XI. 72; extant in Britain, 75.
 ———, one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
 ———, or *Bonash*, the same with the lesser Lohita, XVII. 355.
Mánasarovara, a lake in Undès, III. 329—VI. 488—IX. 58—XV. 369; XVII. 355.
 ———, a lake near Bamiyan, VI. 491; near Cábul, 491.
 ———, narrative of a journey to, (with an introductory note,) XII. 375.
 ———, ascertained to produce no rivers to the south, north or west, XII. 468.

Mánasarovara or *Mán-saraur Lake*, the same with the Bindu Sarovara, VIII. 322; produced from the heart of Brahma, 323; called Anandát, 324; supposed to be a crater, 325; four rivers springing from it, 327.

————, the Cunda of Brahma, into which Ganga falls, XIV. 455.

Manasa-saras or *Manasarovara*, name of the Sannyasis for a celebrated lake in the north Himalaya, near Sumeru, the abode of gods, III. 329; the Vindhya-saras of the Purans, 330.

Manasottara, the Localoca mountain, VIII. 329.

Manatara, a place near the mountains of Prabhucuthara, XIV. 382.

Manchi, the capital of the cultivated tracts in the Irawadi, XVII. 433, 441, 444.

Manbeg or *Bombyce*, the shrine of Mahábhágá Dèvi, in Syria, VIII. 358.

Manctica, a place to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Mandabhagya or *Mandadhanya*, a country called Mandiadini, XIV. 403.

Mandacini or *Swarganga*, a river, rises from under the feet of Vishnu, VIII. 316, 335, 341.

Mandácránta Metre, specimen of, X. 436.

Mandadhanya or *Mandabhagya*, a country, also called Mandiadini, XIV. 403.

Mandaga, a river which flows from the Suctiman mountain, VIII. 335.

Mandala or *Circle*, III. 320.

Mandalica, a king, IX. 192.

Mandali Panji, records preserved in the temple of Jaggannáth, XV. 256.

Mandaluja, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Mandapa, son of Cushmanda, flies into Cushadwip, and discovers Mahádèva, III. 401.

Mandara, low hills of red earth, site of Punyavati, residence of the Palli, noted in the Jesuit's map, and by Bruce, derivation traced, III. 317.

————, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334; of a beautiful Cadumba tree on, 349.

————, a name of the Rajata island or Sumatra, VIII. 304—X. 147.

————, a station of the sun in Jambudwipa, XI. 70.

————, a mountain, used as a churning staff by the gods, III. 317—XI. 133.

Mandarájya, Madras, XIV. 379.

Mandata, a king who lived in the Crita Yuga, father of Muchucunda, VI. 508.

Mandavahini, a river which flows from the Suctiman mountain, VIII. 335.

Mandavya, a tribe or place in the Midland country, VIII. 338, 340.

————, a Rishi, his sufferings for piercing an insect, X. 66.

————, legends from the Mahabhárat of his crucifixion, X. 63; expulsion of Yama by, 67; renovation of the world by, 64; contemporary of Chrishna, 65.

Mandavyeh, the crucified, a regeneration attested by, legends concerning him, X. 44.

Mandeb, one of the splinters of the magnetic mountain created by Sucracharya, XIV. 430.

Mándhátá, a prince of Ayodhyá in the Treta age, coins of, XVII. 588.

Mandhi, a mart for hill produce in Kamaon, XVI. 195.

Mandiadini, the same with the country of Mandabhagya or Mandadhanya, XIV. 403.

Mandita, son of Vijayadevi, a master of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.

Mandow, a district in the province of Malwah, IX. 182.

- Mándya*, son of Jarathá Sani or Saturn, by Tamah, III. 332, 428.
- Manes*, propagated his doctrine in Tartary, IX. 215 ; his tenets, 221.
- , being a pretended incarnation of Buddha, X. 77.
- Mangala* or *Mars*, the child of Prethevi, legend of, III. 461.
- Mangalúchandika*, one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Mangalore*, account of trigonometrical operations in, X. 290.
- Mangalya*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 342.
- Mangam*, an account of the place, XVII. 533.
- , a stage, eight cos from Noomari, XVII. 533.
- Mangheh*, when he flourished, X. 102.
- Manhawer*, when it became the metropolis of the Bala Rayas, IX. 199 ; situation of, 233.
- Mani*, a mountain, VIII. 350.
- , one of the splinters of the magnet-like mountain, the Diamond Island, XIV. 429.
- Manicheans*, of their heresy, IX. 212 ; consider Christ the primeval serpent, 218.
- , many of them in Ceylon, in the ninth century, X. 79.
- Manidib*, the same with Maindwip or Mandeb, XIV. 430.
- Manidwipa*, the same with the White Island, XI. 136.
- Mánikyála*, relics discovered in opening an ancient building there, XVII. 563, 576, 581.
- Maniman*, situated in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Manimaya*, one of the peak lands of Hiranyavatam, XI. 16.
- Maniola*, islands ; splinters of the magnetic mountain created by Sucracháryya, XIV. 430.
- Manipur*, a country and town near Assam, XIV. 435.
- Manipuris*, an account of the people, XVII. 509.
- Mánju Náth*, a military legislator and teacher of Buddhism in Nepál, XVI. 469.
- Mankir*, a principal city in India, IX. 182.
- Manlius*, passed through Caria and Pamphylia with a large army, X. 107.
- Manna*. See *Gez*.
- Manners and Customs*, of Hinzuan or Johanna, II. 77 ; of the natives of Asam, 171 ; of the Hindus, account of two festivals, 333 ; of the natives of Carnicobar, 337.
- , of the Garrows, III. 20 ; of the Hajins, 36 ; of the natives of the Nicobar Isles, 151.
- , of the inhabitants of the hills near Rájamahál, IV. 45.
- , of the natives of Nancowry and Comartz, IV. 130.
- , some extraordinary of the Hindus, IV. 331.
- , of the natives of the Andaman Islands, IV. 389.
- , of the natives of Malabar, V. 5, 11 ; of the Nayrs, 11, 17.
- , of the natives of Pegue, V. 114, 115.
- , of the inhabitants of the Pogy or Nassau Islands off Sumatra, VI. 77.
- , of the Kookies (Cúcis), or Lunctas, VII. 185.
- , marriage and funeral ceremonies of the Hindus, VII. 239, 288.
- , of the people of Ceylon, VII. 423.
- , of the Bazeegurs (Bázigars), or Nats, VII. 459.

Manners and Customs, of the Panehpérés or Budeas, VII. 470.

————, of the Sikhs, XI. 252.

————, funeral ceremonies of a Poonjee or Burman priest, XII. 186.

————, of the P'hánsígárs, XIII. 250; of the Badhiks and T'hegs, 282.

————, coronation ceremonies of a Hindu Rája, XIII. 311.

————, of the Bhuteas, XV. 129.

————, of the natives of Orissa or Cuttak, XV. 199.

————, of savage tribes in Orissa, XV. 202.

(See *Laws, Religion, Geography, &c.*)

Manovati, Brahma's court on the mount Meru, VIII. 347.

Mansaraur or *Mansarovar Lake*. See *Manasarovara*, VIII. 322—IX. 58—XV. 369.

Manharna, a river within the great valley of Nepal, description of, XVII. 513.

Mán Sinh, (*Raja*) governor of Orissa, XV. 228.

Mánsura, the lower, situation of, the same place with Tatha, IX. 233.

Manteswari, the same with the Vriddhamanteswara Samudra, XIV. 462.

Manthana Bhairava, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Mantra or *pass word*, of Hindu sects, XVI. 31.

Mantri or *Racshasa*, prime minister of Nanda, punishes a magician, V. 264.

Manu, imposters assume the name of, X. 28.

—— or *New Odin*, being cotemporary with Trenmor, X. 29; has three sons, 39.

Manus and *Manwantaras*, an account of them, V. 245.

Manushi, the mortal Buddha saints of Nepal, XVI. 440.

Manwantara, the term explained, II. 112.

Manzalc, a lake, III. 397.

Maploo dialect of the Karayn Language, vocabulary of the, V. 233.

Marbar, a river, XVII. 358.

Marca or *Marcava*, son of Mrica, III. 445.

Marcandeya, son of Mricandu, one of the nine long-lived sages, III. 448.

Mar-coh, a mountain to the south-east of Cabul, the same with Meru, XIV. 376.

Marcura, the same place with Mrira, in Pegu, III. 324.

Mareb River or *Sanchanaga*, junction with Cálí, III. 303; rise in the Nishadhas 329.

Mareb, also called Astosalas, or the river Hasti Sabha in the Sanchadwípa, VIII. 303.

Marhattas, their kings descended from the brothers of Sherooyeh, IX. 156.

Marhelan, a place, VIII. 320.

Marichi, one of the seven Rishis, what star he represents, IX. 84.

——, the grandson of the first Terthankara Rishabha, XVII. 251.

Marine Observations, during several voyages. Appendix, i. No. 6., XV. 15.

Marisha, tears of, (or lake of Mæris) for her lord Petisuca, called Asrutirtha, or holy place of tears, III. 340, 424.

Maritime, institutions of the Malays, XII. 102.

Markeya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Marv-Shájuhán, the same with the country of Arsareth, VI. 488.

- Marriage Ceremonies*, of the Hindus, VII. 288.
- Mars*, the same with Siva, XI. 118.
- Marsa*, a species of *Amaranthus*, XVII. 7.
- MARSDEN, WM., on the traces of Hindu language among the Malays, IV. 221.
- Mártanda*, (the sun), his rays clipped upon a potter's wheel in Sacadwípa in order to bring back his wife Nicshubhá, who fled from him, being unable to bear his refulgence, XI. 67.
- MARTINE, LT. COL. CLAUDE, on the manufacture of indigo at Ambore, III. 475.
- Maru-Cachha*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Maruha*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Márwár*, geology of, XVIII. Pt. II. 75.
- Masmae*, a village in the Pandua hills, XVII. 503.
- Mascal*, an island near the river Mushcolley, XIV. 454.
- Ma'shandari* or *American Callicarpus*, yet a native of Java, botanical description of, IV. 252.
- Masnavi*, a poem, by *Maulavi*, extract from, III. 179.
- Masoudi*, an author, the time in which he lived, VIII. 282.
- Massæsyli*, supposed to be the same with the *Mahahasyasilas*, III. 309.
- Mastitæ of Ptolemy*, *Massæsyli* of Juba, *Massa* or *Massagueios* of the maps, III. 309.
- Matcuna*, a river born from the Ricsha mountain, VIII. 335.
- Mathematics*, demonstration of a theorem concerning the intersections of curves in, I. 330.
- , reduction of calculations in, into more compendious forms, III. 141.
- , a demonstration of one of the Hindu rules of arithmetic, III. 145.
- Mat'hs*, Hindu convents, account of, XVI. 38; at Benares, 52; of the *Madwacharis*, 102.
- Mathura* or *Muttra*, a city near Agra, IX. 63.
- , a Hindu, and a bishop of Suphara, X. 72.
- , of the coins obtained there, by *Colonel Tod*, XVII. 571.
- Mathuraca*, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Matkunga*, a town, eight cos from Tejing, XVII. 531.
- Mátrach'handas*, in Sanscrit prosody, X. 404.
- Mátrá-Samaca*, a species of Sanscrit metre, X. 411.
- Mátri-dèvi*, the mother goddess, similar to the *Junones-Deæ*, XI. 147—XVII. 222.
- Matroba*, a sea, the same with the lake of Su-Mapanh, VIII. 341.
- Matsa*, the same with *Matsya*, a tribe or place in the Midland country, VIII. 338.
- Matsya*, legend of the deluge related in, III. 312.
- , a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Matsyendranáth Yogi*, father of *Gorakhnáth*, and son of *Adináth*, XVII. 189, 192.
- Matsyendris* or *Macchendris*, a class of *Jogis* called after the above, XVII. 193.
- Matsyas*, a nation, VIII. 331.
- Matthiolum*, the age in which he lived, XIV. 415.
- Matulinga*, situation of *Vrihaspati's* hermitage in, VIII. 355.
- Matura*, account of the observatory there, V. 200.
- Matura-náth*, his work on Hindu sects, XVI. 7.
- Maulavi*, extract from his poem called *Masnavi*, III. 179.

- Mauli*, hills between the rivers Soná and Ganges, also called Rohita, XIV. 384; river, 398.
- Maunas*, their eleven kings ruled over the countries bordering on the Indus, IX. 219.
- Maunica*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Maurice*, murdered by Phocas, IX. 237.
- Maurya*, a Brahmana of the Kasyapa tribe, and father of Maurya Putra, XVII. 257.
- Maurya Putra*, son of Vijayadèvi, by Maurya, a Jain Ganadhara, XVII. 257.
- Mauritania*, a country, III. 309; inhabitants, said to have been Hindus, 367.
- Mavalipuram*. (See Sculpture and Mahabalipur.)
- Mavelivoram*, the same place with Mahá Balipura, or Baladeva Pattana, VIII. 339.
- Maxates*, the chief river in the province of Macran or Macarene, now called Macshid, VI. 516.
- Máyá*, an Indian divinity, I. 223; original illusion, XVII. 212; Bhaváni, 303.
- , engineer of the giants, and son of Twashta, IX. 134—X. 56, 154—XIV. 384.
- , one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jainas, XVII. 293.
- or *Moye*, one of the sons of king Salivahana, of the place where he settled, IX. 212.
- , performs Tapasya in honour of the sun, and teaches him the doctrine of time, X. 56.
- Máyábatu*, a king, his going to worship at Bisvanáth, XIV. 428.
- Máyádèvi*, goddess of illusion, resembles the Aphrodite Pandemos of the Greeks, III. 430.
- , mother of the Gautama of the Bauddhas, XVII. 256.
- Máyá-giri* or *Deva-giri*, part of the Raivata hills, the abode of Máya, XIV. 384.
- Máyaráma*, a place, the same with Mairam, XIV. 382.
- Máyas* or *Meyos*, inhabitants of the Deva-giri hills, XIV. 384.
- Mayun*, a tribe between Chatganh and Aracan, XIV. 390.
- Mayura*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Máyuracshi*, the same with the river More, XIV. 402.
- Measurement*, of an arc between latitudes $8^{\circ} 9' 38''\cdot 39$ and $10^{\circ} 59' 48''\cdot 93$, XII. 1.
- , of an arc extending from $10^{\circ} 59' 49''$ to $15^{\circ} 6' 0''\cdot 65$, XII. 353.
- , of an arc on the meridian, from lat. $15^{\circ} 6' 0''\cdot 2$ to lat. $18^{\circ} 3' 45''$, XIII. 1.
- , by compensation bars, XVIII. Pt. II. 214.
- Measures and Weights*, treatise on Indian, V. 91.
- Mecala* or *Mecolá*, a country along the river Narmada, VIII. 337, 338, 341.
- Mecca*, the same place with Mocshesa, III. 427. (See Semiramis.)
- , a dissertation on the origin of, from the Hindu sacred books, IV. 363; commercial intercourse with Rome, 371; of a pigeon carved in wood there, 372; its temple dedicated to Zohal or Kyevun, 373.
- , of its being claimed by the Hindus as a place of worship belonging to them, X. 100.
- Mechacas* or *Black*, an epithet of Máhacáli, as the Cáli, III. 304.
- Mechanic Powers*, on the maximum of, and the effects of machines, VI. 137.
- Mechanics*, hints relative to friction in, I. 171.
- Meckley*. See Moitay.
- Meda*, genealogy of the rulers of, XVI. 322.
- Medha*, son of Priyavrat, VIII. 284.
- Medhi* or *Merhisuca*, son of Marisha, and an island in the lake Mœris or Marisha, statue there ascribed to Mœris by the Greeks, III. 341; descendant of Pethinas, 418, 424.

- Medhisucasthán*, supposed to be the same with the town of Metacamso, III. 426.
- Medical Plants and Drugs*, catalogue of Indian, XI. 152.
- Medicine*, of the Hindus, books relating to, I. 340, 350.
- , on the cure of the elephantiasis, &c., II. 149.
- , on the cure of persons bitten by snakes, II. 323.
- , of the medicinal plants of India, II. 345.
- , remedies used by the Garrows, III. 31.
- , state of medical science in Asia, IV. 167.
- , remarks on an epidemic amongst troops encamped near Oujein in 1792, VI. 58.
- , observations on the Dracunculus or guinea worm, VI. 59.
- , on the poison of the serpent, VI. 103.
- , observations on the practice of the Burmas in, VI. 303.
- , on sol-lunar influence in the fevers of India, with scheme of an ephemeris, VIII. 1.
- , an account of the male plant which furnishes the Columba root, X. 385.
- , catalogue of Indian plants and drugs, XI. 153.
- , case of the bite of a poisonous snake successfully treated, XI. 309.
- , analysis of the snake stone, and examination of its supposed virtues, XIII. 317.
- , cases of the bite of venomous sea snakes on the coast of Malabar, XIII. 329.
- Mediterranean Sea*, called Yámodadhé, and also Hippados, VIII. 297, 304.
- Medusa*, his head turning the beholders into stone, VIII. 258.
- Mecshmees*, a hill near the Brahmakund, XVII. 324; inhabitants described, 337.
- Megasthenes*, frequently sent on embassies to Sandrocoptos, by Seleucus, V. 290.
- Meghanad* or *Meghavahana*, a river, commonly called Meghnà, XVI. 438.
- Mèghaváhana*, a name of Indra, how derived, X. 121, 150—XIV. 438.
- , king of Cashmir, XV. 36.
- Mèghaván*, situated in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Mèghná* or *Meghwan*, the same with the river Meghanad, XIV. 438.
- Mègisha*, a lake, an account of, X. 148; of the rivers which flow from it, 149.
- Mehrage*, of the countries it includes, its king, IX. 38.
- Mehran*, the same with the river Indus, IX. 225.
- Mélá* or *Annual fair of the Hindus*, for bathing in the Ganges, account of, VI. 312.
- Melam*, a village in Juwar, plundered by a band of Tartars in 1822, XVII. 33.
- Melas* or *Melo*, an ancient name for the Nile, III. 304.
- Melic-sháh*, of his era, X. 119.
- Melicertus*, the same with Palæmon, grandson of Cadmus, III. 415.
- Mellori*, on the fruit of the, III. 149.
- Melim*, a village in the Juwar pass, XVII. 5.
- Meloë Vesicatorius*, possessing all the properties of the Spanish blistering fly, V. 313.
- Membu*, a village near the Dihong, XVII. 396.
- Memnon*, of his being claimed by the Ethiopians as their countryman, III. 416.
- Memnones*, a nation in Ethiopia, III. 416.
- Memnonia* and *Memnonium*, a town and citadel of Sufa, part of Thebes so called, III. 416.

Memphis, (vide Layasthan) the same as Nabhasthan, its rise, III. 324 ; Mirsa, 395.

Mémún, a village near Tingiri, XVII. 519.

Men, of the length of their lives during the four different ages, IX. 89.

Mena, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Menan, the lower part of the river Pavani, XIV. 440.

Menander, conquered the country of Cachha, IX. 231.

———, predecessor of Demetrius, extent of his dominions, X. 115.

Menedemus, successor of Phædom, X. 114.

Menispermum Cocculus, botanical description of the, XIII. 403.

Mentores or *Minotauri*, the same with the Nandiganas, opposed the Phœnicians, XI. 57.

Menu and *Minos*, coincidences in the fables relating to them, I. 239.

Menus, names of the seven who have appeared, the Brahmadica or Rishis, V. 246.

———, compared with the two lines, descended from Adim and Iva, V. 257.

Menuthis, the site of the tomb of Cumenuthis, III. 406.

Mer-coh, description of that mountain, III. 452.

Mercury, the infernal, in company with Proserpine, the same with Pluto, XI. 114.

Merha or *Mansion of Students*, Mirhæ Mrara, III. 317 ; written Metha Mrida, true pronunciation, Mrira, in Pegue, the Maruera of Ptolemy, now Mero, 324 ; Mrira and Mrirani or Parvati, worshipped on the Cáli, Merusium near Syracuse from Meroe in Ethiopia, 325 ; Merçessa Diana or Mineswari Devi, there adored ; king It, Mrira in a human shape, 325.

Merhi, the same with the Asrutertha, III. 341.

Meridian, measurement of an arc on the coast of Coromandel, VIII. 137.

Mero, the same place with Mrira, in Pegu, III. 324.

Meroë, a tract so called by the Greeks, traced to Merha, III. 316 ; capital of Ætheria, 349.

———, a zone or climate, VIII. 286.

Meropes, inhabitants of the city of Ilium or Aileyam, VIII. 312.

Merops, a king, his being the same with Merupa, III. 455.

Meros, the same with the insulated hill Meru, VI. 496—VIII. 340—X. 127.

Mèru, the two Polar hemispheres, or vaguely the celestial regions, III. 299.

———, a mountain, III. 321 ; beyond the southern lake, 330 ; its lotos form, 364.

——— or *Sumeru*, said to be the north pole, VI. 483, 491, 496, 497—VIII. 308.

———, the holy mount of god, VIII. 260, 269, 272 ; also called Sabhá, 283 ; Caf, 283 ; the Olympus of the Hindús, the place of abode of Brahma, 283 ; the elevated plains of little Bokhára, 309 ; its different names, 312 ; and shapes and colours, 316, 344, 346 ; four sacred mountains depend on it, 350.

———, encompasses the whole world, X. 127 ; of the tomb of the son of the spirit of heaven upon it, 128 ; its seven stories how represented, 132 ; its three peaks, 138.

———, its latitude, XI. 12 ; in the middle of the Jambudwipa, 29 ; Olympus, 123.

———, a mountain, now Mar-coh, to the south-east of Cábul, XIV. 376.

Mèruca, the same with the mount Meros, lies in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Meru-Cachha, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

- Merupa*, being the same with king Merops, III. 455.
- Merusium*, a fort near Syracuse, III. 324.
- Merusinga*, a mountain, VIII. 315.
- Mesha*, a place, VIII. 279.
- Mesphees*, an ancient king of Egypt, III. 407.
- Metacamso*, a town, supposed to be the same with Medhisucasthán, III. 426.
- Metaphysics and Logic of the Bráhmens*, remarks on the, IV. 168.
- , of the Burmas, VI. 179.
- Metarya*, a Kaundilya Brahmen, a Ganadhara of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.
- Metellus*, sent to Rome Asdrubal's elephants with their Hindu drivers, X. 107.
- Meteorological Journal*, from 1st March 1785 to 28th Feb. 1786, Appendix to Vol. I.
- , kept at Calcutta, from 1st Feb. 1784 to 31st Dec. 1785, II. 419.
- , observations at Oujein in 1792, VI. 53.
- , kept at Benares in 1822-3-4, XV. Appendix I.
- Methe*, wife of Staphylus, XVII. 613.
- Methora* or *Mutra*, one of the chief cities of Palibothra, V. 270.
- Metre*, Sanscrit and Prácrit, specimens of, X. 409.
- Mevat*, a country in the eastern parts of India, the same with Mabat, IX. 33.
- Mexár*, of its three divisions, IX. 192.
- Mexico*, name of, derived from the Sanscrit language, XI. 107.
- Meyan Asod Sháh*, his descent, character, &c., VI. 466.
- Meyong*, a tribe living near the Dihong, XVII. 404.
- Meyavati* or *Mevatis*, inhabitants of the Devagiri or Mayagiri hills, XIV. 384.
- Micia*, supposed to be the same with Jupiter Dolichenus, XI. 80.
- Midgard*, a serpent living at the bottom of the sea, XI. 146.
- Midoe*, Troglodytica, a town, III. 324.
- Mien*, a city, the same with Ava, XIV. 435.
- Mihra Cula*, king of Cashmir, XV. 28.
- Millennium*, when the first and the second ended, IX. 121.
- Mina* or *Mitra*, son of Priyavrat, VIII. 284.
- Minas*, *Mines* or *Minevas*, the king who built the city of Memphis, III. 397.
- Mineralogy*, of the mountains near Hurdwar, VI. 320.
- Minerals and Metals*, of the Himálaya, XVIII. Pt. I. 222.
- Minerva*, the same with Sarasvati, the energy of Vishnu, XI. 113; the goddess of wisdom, 130.
- Mini*, a Brahmen, who preserved the severed trunk and tail of Rahu, under the name of Cetu, whom he adopted as his son, III. 420.
- Mineral Water*, of the Bridkkál well, analysis of a, XV. App. I. No. 6.
- Minos*, a Phœnician, was a Palli, III. 323; era of, IX. 88.
- Mira Bai*, a Hindu poetess, founder of a Vaishnava sect, legends of, XVI. 98.
- Mirhoc*, Troglodytica, III. 324.
- Miris*, a barbarous race of Asam, account of, XVI. 334—XVII. 327.
- Mirzapur* or *Canti*, Cindia, XIV. 396; a town, XVII. 580.

Mishmi, hills, XVII. 356; inhabitants of, 346, 372.

Misor, his genealogy, XI. 78.

Misr or *Misra*, Egypt, III. 327; in Nabhastan, 340; Memphis, 395.

Misrasthán or *Country of a Mixed People*, lower Egypt, or the whole land, *Misra* proper. also called *Cantacadesa*, tripartite division of, III. 335; its race the mingled people of scripture; *Misrim* in scripture, 337; *Masor* of Isaiah, *Mayara* or *Mistraia* Phœnician name for Egypt, properly *Mysara*, *Misreya*; *Cantacadesa*, signifying thorny trees, 338; part of Memphis named *Misra*, 340.

Misreswara, a title of *Brahma*, how derived, III. 337.

Mitee, a river near the *Brahmakund*, XVII. 324.

Mithá, father of *Raja Maitha* or *Maithila*, XIV. 417.

Mithila or *Maithila*, the same country with *Tirhut*, VIII. 338—IX. 71.

Mithun, a species of hill cattle of *Asam*, XVII. 371.

Mitra or *Mina*, son of *Priyavrat*, VIII. 284.

Mitra, a king, the eighteenth, in regular succession from *Chandragupta*, IX. 145.

Mitra-caca, a crow so named from her friendly disposition, IX. 97.

Mitrapadam, the same place with *Ayasthánam*, XI. 71.

Mitrasinha, the same with *Jina*, IX. 210.

Mitra Varuna, *Ilá* or *Neptune*, VIII. 315.

Mizhu, a hill tribe of *Asam*, XVII. 375.

Mizong, a tribe living near the *Dihong*, XVII. 400.

Mizraim, son of *Ham*, X. 137.

Mlechhaganga, the same with the river *Sitacantha*, *Sitoda*, or *Sitocatis*, VIII. 325.

Mlech'has or *Race with Barbarous Dialect*, mixed with the *Palli*, III. 317; inhabitants of Egypt, reclaimed by *Pithi Rishi*, 338.

Mlechhavatára, an account of him, X. 50, 55; incarnation of the sun, 56.

Moan or *Pegu Language*, vocabulary of, V. 235; the *Peguers*, XIV. 390.

Moávyeh, when he began his reign, IX. 164.

Mochus, a sage supposed to be the same with *Zoroaster*, XI. 75.

Mocshasthán or *Mocshesa*, an account of the place, IV. 366; *Mecca*, 371.

Mocshatirth, a consecrated well in *Mocshesa* or *Mecca*, III. 427.

Mocshesa, believed to be *Mecca*, III. 427; situation of, IV. 372.

Mocsheswara, *Mahádéva* rewards the inhabitants of *Cushadwip* as; IV. 365.

Mocsheswarasthána, *Mecca*, IX. 159—X. 100.

Modud, of his invasion of *India*, IX. 205.

Mogaun, the same with the *Mungkhung rivulet*, XVII. 461.

Moghul Emperors, chronological table of, VII. 447.

Mognon, a place near the *Irawadi*, XVII. 443.

Móha Mudgara, a Sanscrit poem, and translation of it, I. 34.

Mohammed, causes *Ali* to destroy a pigeon carved in the temple of *Mecca*, IV. 372.

Mohammed Sháh, the emperor, gains a footing in *Orissa*, XV. 277.

Mohanasthán, a place in *Nabhasthan*, supposed to be the same as *Mohannan*, III. 340.

- Mohani*, disobedience of the Jain code, XVII. 271.
- Mohannan*, supposed to be the same place with Mohanasthan, III. 340.
- Moha Páni*, its course, &c., XVII. 422.
- Mohasthan* or *Mohana*, residence of the sage Rishicesa at that place, III. 449.
- Mohi*, a place on the road between Bamiyán and Bahlac, VI. 464.
- Mohini*, of Vishnu's assuming the form of, XI. 138, 141.
- Mohs Professor*, mineralogical system of, XVI. 385; bituminous coal of, 402.
- Moiplong*, a part of the Pandua hills, XVII. 506.
- Moisture*, increase of refraction connected with, IX. 13.
- Moitay*, *Meckley*, *Kathee*, or *Cassay Languages*, vocabulary of, V. 230.
- Moksha*, the ninth Tatwa of the Jainas, explained, XVII. 268.
- Monandrous Plants*. See *Plants*.
- Monchu*, the same with the river Subanshiri, XVII. 469.
- Mongheir*, a place, VIII. 291. (*See Mungir.*)
- Mön Language and Literature*, on the, X. 239.
- Monuments*, account of the sculptures and ruins at Mahabalipuram, I. 145—V. 69.
- , remarks on the ancient sculpture and other monuments of India, I. 427.
- , of Arabia, I. 10.
- , of the Tartars, II. 35.
- , of the Persians, II. 63.
- , description of the Cuttub Minar, near Delhi, IV. 313—XIV. 480.
- , some account of the cave at Elephanta, IV. 407.
- , temple of Shoemadoo Praw or Pegue, V. 111.
- , ruins of the ancient city of Oujein, (Ujjayin) VI. 35.
- , tomb of Shah Selim Cheestee, at Futtehpoor, VI. 75, 76.
- , images of Gadama, (Gautama) VI. 294.
- , remarks on the sculptures at Elephanta, VI. 251.
- , description of the excavations on the mountain near Ellore, VI. 389.
- , antiquities on the west and south coast of Ceylon, VI. 425.
- , colossal statues and excavations at Bamiyan, VI. 464.
- , idol and monuments at Ruttunpoor, (Ratnapúr) VII. 104.
- , description of the temple of Isis at Dandera, anciently Tentyris, VIII. 35.
- , on ancient monuments, containing Sanscrit inscriptions, IX. 398.
- , gigantic statue of Gomut Iswar, at Billacall, or Bellagolla, IX. 256.
- , Jain sculptures at Mudgèri, Amresveram, &c., IX. 272.
- , ancient sculpture at Sravangoody, relating to the Jain worship, IX. 279.
- , ancient, containing Sanscrit inscriptions, essay on, IX. 398.
- , ancient of Pranbanam in Java, XIII. 337.
- , account of, at Bijapur, XIII. 433.
- , and antiquities, of Orissa, XV. 305.
- , of Garha Mandala, &c., XV. 437.
- , ancient Hindu in Chattisgerh, XV. 499.

Monuments, Bauddhist, Jain, and Hindu at Abu, XVI. 284.

———, opening of one at Manikyala, XVII. 601.

Moon, children of the, Hindu pedigree of, II. 128.

———, made of Amrita from the churning of the ocean, XI. 34, 36, 98, 114.

———, the terrestrial, of the three caverns or gaps in it, XI. 114, 116; the receptacle of the sensitive souls, 117; created after the rest of the world, 140.

Moor, CAPT. E., account of a living deity at Poona by, VII. 383.

Mooraba Gosseyn, a Brahmen at Poona, account of his imposture, VII. 383.

Mooragatcha, near Calcutta, where Capila burned children of Sagara, VI. 478—VIII. 295.

Mopcha, a stage near Phingu Ling, XVII. 520; an account of, 521.

Mophi, a mountain near the rise of the Nile, III. 308.

Moran, called the cape Mudan by the Hindus, IX. 227.

Morans, *Mutteks* or *Mowmarias*, a tribe, subject to Asam, account of, XVI. 334.

More, the same with the river Mayuracsha, XIV. 402.

Moreb, the same with the river Sanchanaga, III. 329.

Moregar, the same with the mount Meru, VIII. 313.

Moriah or *Moreb*, a mountain, VIII. 283, 312—X. 137.

Morinda, on the plant and its uses, IV. 35.

Morrhæus, one of Bacchus's generals, XVII. 618; son of Didnasus, 615.

Morta or *Martia*, one of the three Parcæ, XI. 113.

Morundas or *Burundas*, thirteen kings ruled near the Indus, IX. 219.

Mosaic, of Agra, described, XV. 429.

Mosulman Law, remarks on the authorities of, X. 475.

Mothiya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Mothura, lies on the banks of the Yamuna, VIII. 341.

Motwâl, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Mountains, sacred of the Hindus, Greeks and Jews, VIII. 270, 283, 309—X. 127.

Mountain, ranges of India, general view of, XVIII. Pt. I. 2.

Mrara. Vide *Morha*.

Mrica or *Mricu*, a hermit, III. 445.

Mricandu, father of Marcandeya, III. 448.

Mrigancadatta, king of Pataliputra, IX. 124.

Mrigasiras, a lunar mansion, III. 459.

Mrigasringodaca, a pool in Seopoory, also called Harinasringodaca, XIV. 416.

Mrira, Mahádèva, III. 324; the chief Ethiopian divinity, 325.

Mrira or *Mrirasthân*, the capital of the empire of king It, III. 326.

Mrirani, Parvati, also the name of the wife of king It, III. 324.

Mrirésvara, the husband of Mrirésvari Dévi or Meroessa Diana, III. 325.

Mrireswari Devi, called Meroessa Diana, the wife of the above, III. 325.

Mritya, son of Tamah or Saturn, III. 332.

Mtec, a rivulet near the Brahmakund, XVII. 366.

Muchucunda, son of the king Mandata, legend regarding, VI. 508.

- Muctatri*, a place in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Muctidwipa*, the White Island, XI. 21.
- Mucunda*, a Brahmen born in the character of Acbar, IX. 158.
- Mucuta*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Mudgala*, the same place with Monghir, observations on its names, &c., IX. 56.
- Mudgir*, a rock projecting into the Ganges, XIV. 458; called Sachalá or Sigala, 461.
- Mudgiri*, (the same place,) sculptures there described, IX. 272.
- Mugs*, their affinity to the Kookies, (Cúcis) VII. 184.
- , their endeavours to dispossess the Burmese of Aracan, XVI. 367.
- Muhammed*, grandson of a king of India, and a relation of Vicramáditya, IX. 123.
- , different epithets of, IX. 143; birth of, 159.
- Muj*, one of the two divisions of the inhabitants of Assam, IX. 62.
- Mūkao*, a species of wild pigeon peculiar to Bhot, XVII. 16.
- Mula*, the Lakhmul of Abulfazl, king of Patten, XVI. 325.
- Mula Prakriti*, all the goddesses and nymphs, and every female sprung from her, XVII. 212.
- Mulapanci*, a curious Italian work on the Kabir Panthis, XVI. 59. Note.
- Mula Rája*, in his time Sultán Mahmud Ghaznevi conquered Gujrat, IX. 187.
- , first of the Chaulukya race, XVI. 324.
- Mula Sanghis*, one of the Jain sects, XVII. 290.
- Mullas*, the teachers of the Musselmans, XVII. 308.
- Muluks*, a tribe, an account of them, XVII. 431.
- Munga*, a kind of coarse yellow silk, XVII. 500.
- Mung Khamti*, a village near Choktep, XVII. 435.
- Mungkhang*, a place to the west of the Irawadi, XVII. 355, 442.
- Mungti*, a town five days journey from Mungwan, XVII. 349.
- Mungwan*, a place on the eastern bank of the Naniun, XVII. 349.
- Mulyalum*. See Malabar.
- Munda*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Mundagacha* or *Moragacha*, a place, VIII. 295.
- Mundara*, low hills of red earth, site of Punyavati, and residence of the Pali, III. 317.
- Mundus*, a circle, VIII. 312.
- Muni Charvaka*, founder of the Sunya Vadi or Charvaka sect, XVI. 18.
- Munja*, king, author of a geographical tract, VIII. 268—XIV. 375.
- , appointed regent during the minority of Bhoja, IX. 146, 167, 176.
- , a prince of Dhár, XVII. 282.
- Munjáári*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Munjapattana*, the same place with Sonitpura, IX. 199.
- Munja-pratidesa-vyavastha*, a geographical treatise by king Munja, VIII. 268—XIV. 375.
- Munkhung River*, in what latitude it is situated, XVII. 460.
- Muraba gosseyn*, of his descendants living near Poona, IX. 104.
- Mursinggaon*, situation, &c. of, XVII. 326, 455.
- Murghulan*, a place, VIII. 320.

- Murti* or *Image*, primary sense, a form assumed by essence, and impowerless on its origin, our souls being such, Hindus adore God in silence, and sacrifice to the stars or other images of divinity superior to our own, III. 359.
- Murundas*, supposed to be the same with the Hunas, IX. 113.
- Múroa* or *Hyacinthoid Aletris*, botanical description of, IV. 271.
- Murya*, a name of Chandragupta, how derived, IX. 96.
- Musceus*, bishop of Aduli, visited the northern parts of India, X. 70.
- Mushcolley*, a river, falls into the gulf of Cruzcool, XIV. 454.
- Mushica*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Music*, the thirty Raginis, or female passions, the nymphs of music, I. 264.
- Musical modes of the Hindus*, essay on, III. 55.
- *scales or Grámas of the Hindus*, treatise on, IX. 446.
- Muslemans*, many in Ceylon in the ninth century, X. 79.
- Musulmans*, according to them the earth is supported on the horns of a bull, VIII. 285.
- Mutijirna*, a cascade near Sacrigully, the crater of a volcano, VIII. 290.
- Myammau*. See Burma.
- Myngi Keodong, Raja of Aracan*, account of his war with Khyngberring, XVI. 367.
- Mysteries of Eleusis*, on certain words used therein, V. 297.
- Mythology*, Grecian, its basis, the wars of gods and giants, III. 350; in Nonnus, between Jupiter and the partisans of water and earth; its origin traced to India, 361; compared with the Hindu system, vide Yoni, Vulcan.

N.

- Nabahi*, the son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.
- Nabhaji*, a disciple of Ramanand, account of, XIV. 47; author of the *Bhaktamala*, 8.
- Nabhas* or *the Sky*, a title of Mahádèva, origin of Nabhas Sthán or Memphis, its division, the Noph of scripture, III. 340.
- Nabhi* or *Náf*, a river, comes from the Suvarna mountains, XIV. 389.
- , the same with the river Carmaphulli, also called Naf and Teke-naf, XIV. 446, 447.
- Nabhomanava*, a title of Iswara, III. 397.
- Nabob-gunge*, a place, VIII. 293.
- Nactamchara*, father of Nisachara, III. 389; the same with Nycteus, 460.
- Nadeswar*, a place near Benares, XVII. 478.
- Nadila*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Nadan*, sacred Bauddha treatise on cause and event, XVI. 426.
- Nádir Sháh*, translation of two letters of, X. 526.
- Náf*, the same with the river Nabhi, XIV. 389, 446, 447.
- Naga*, hills in Asam, XVII. 322, 360.
- Nágabodha*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Nága*, in the Dherma Sastra, a race from Atri or Uraga, mythologically a large serpent, (vide Sanchanaga) III. 343, Nagara, built by Atri, 347.

- Nágacésara* or *Iron Mesua*, botanical description of, IV. 295.
- Nágachanda*, districts bordering on the Indus, III. 369—VIII. 330.
- Nágaparna*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338
- Nagara*, the district in which Devanahushanagari lay, VI. 501.
- Nagarhara* or *Nigarhara*, the same country with Nakierhur, VIII. 337.
- Nágari Letters*, observations on, I. 13, 423.
- Nágárjuna*, the fifth Saca, his era, IX. 83; prophecy of, XIV. 448.
- , obscurity of his history, XV. 113.
- Nagarwara*, the same with the district of Nagara, VI. 501.
- Nágas*, said to be a race of men descended from Atri, III. 343—VIII. 338—IX. 154.
- , large serpents, III. 343—VIII. 357.
- or *Nácás*, a dynasty of kings of the Gangetic provinces, IX. 114.
- Nágas* or *Snake Gods*, worship of, in Cashmir, XV. 10, 94.
- , lowest order of Ascetics of all sects, XVI. 135; an account of the, XVII. 208.
- , the naked mendicants of the Sikhis, XVII. 239.
- Nagasaila*, a mountain, VIII. 356.
- Nagaz*, the same with the city of Nysa, VI. 501.
- Nágdhár*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Naghurbera*, a hill, XVII. 464.
- Nahrul Ibráhim*, the same with the Adonis, supposed to be the Lohitodá, III. 351.
- Nahrulabyad*, the White River of the Arabs, III. 309.
- Nahum*, a prophet, III. 397.
- Nahush*, becomes a god, fifteen generations before Crishna, his three successors, V. 292.
- Nahusha*, supposed to be the same with Dionysus, III. 304; elected king of the heavenly mansions by the Devas, his expeditions, 450; his falling in love with Sachi, and being transformed into a snake, 451.
- , the Nile, the Chacshu or Oxus, the Varaha or Ister, and other rivers, III. 451.
- , the same with the city of Deva Nahusha Nagari, VI. 501.
- , Noah, IX. 105, 123.
- , called Deva Nahusha or Deonaush, (Dionysius) VI. 500—XIV. 376—XVII. 611.
- Nahushapur* or *Naushapur*, the town of king Nahusha, XIV. 375.
- Nahush Dèva*, the same with Dionysius, III. 214.
- Nahushi*, a river so called from Nahusha, the same with the Cáli, III. 304.
- Naipáthya Devata Kalyána Panchavisatika*, a Nepal tract, translation of, XVI. 457.
- Naircela* or *Nalicera*, the same with the Rajata island or Sumatra, X. 147.
- Nairnica*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Nairrita*, title given by Mahádèva to a king of Palli, III. 318; the south-west, 318.
- , guardian deity of the south-west, VIII. 260.
- , the same with Carbura, XI. 30.
- Nairrityadigaja*, the title of Cumuda, the elephant of Cumuda, VIII. 303.
- Naishadha*, situation of, VIII. 345.
- Nakierhur*, the same with the country of Nigarhara or Nagarhara, VIII. 337.

- Nakhis*, an account of, XVII. 206.
- Nalaca*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Nalicera* or *Naricela*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 331.
- Nalini*, a river which runs through Caseru, VIII. 330; the Haramoren, 333; called Sindhu or Burra-Attock, is the Hoang-ho or Caramoran, 133.
- Nalis*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Nalla Mállá*, range of mountains, XV. 121.
- Nám*, a village, three cos distant from Change, XVII. 528.
- Nambú*, a sort of woollen cloth worn in Kyangzhe, XVII. 526.
- Namkho*, divides the Shan province from China proper, (the Non Kyang) XVII. 350.
- Namkiu*, a branch of the Iráwadi, XVII. 440.
- Namlang*, the rivers Namsai and Phungan flow into it, XVII. 429.
- Namseya*, the principal branch of the Namlang, XVII. 436; and Iráwadi, 440, 449.
- Namuk*, a village of the Maluks, also the rivulet, XVII. 431.
- Namacaras*, the Chinese, VIII. 332.
- Namagan*, the same place with Nemukhan, VIII. 321.
- Namasai*, a river which runs parallel to the Phungan, XVII. 428.
- Namascaras*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Námbak*, a place near the Iráwadi, XVII. 448.
- Namja*, Tartarian village, XV. 370.
- Namrup*, a river from which the Buri Dihing receives its present supply, XVII. 320.
- Námrupa*, eastern parts of the Gara or Garo hills, also a country, XIV. 385.
- Namsall*, a river which joins with the Namlang, XVII. 429.
- Nának Sháh*, biographical account of, XI. 200.
- , a Hindu reformer, XVI. 53.
- Nának Sháhís*, a Hindu sect, an account of, XVII. 231.
- Nancowry* or *Soury and Comarty*, description of the islands, IV. 129.
- Nandá*, the Nile, III. 303, 305; its rise in the Nishada mountains, 329, 331, 379, 445, 446.
- Nanda*, a king, his treasures and army, V. 242; his sons, 263; his corpse being entered into and re-animated by a magician, 264; his characters as a prince, 282.
- or *Bali*, patriarch of the kings of Magadha, called Balliputras, VIII. 269.
- , situation of the seven Rishis at his birth, IX. 84; his dead body re-animated by Chandradása, 95; assassinated by his minister, 96.
- *Dèví*, a peak of the Himálaya mountain, XVII. 2; Mèla held there, 18.
- Nandana*, of the four towns of that name, being all in the west, XI. 63.
- , an incarnation of Triprishtha, and son of Jitasatru, XVII. 252.
- Nandas*, of the number of years passed from their time to that of Paliman, IX. 87.
- Nandi*, the bull of Siva or Mahádèva, IX. 79—XVII. 198.
- , of his being born the son of Mádiga Raya and Madevi, XVII. 198.
- , said to rule over the Amritacarra island, XI. 57, 96.
- Nandidwípa*, the same with Sacadwípa, XI. 96.
- Nandiganas*, supposed to be the same with the Mentores or Minotaurs, XI. 57.

- Nandiverddhana*, elder brother of Mahavira, XVII. 252.
- Nangadēsa*, the country of the naked on the mount Maiandrus, XIV. 391.
- Nangaloga* or *Nangalogæ*, a tribe of naked people living on the mount Maiandrus, XIV. 391.
- Nunklow*, one of the Pandua hills, XVII. 507, 508; latitude and climate, 512.
- Naravindhya River*, its source, III. 316.
- Nallu*, yaks of Chan-Larche, XVII. 520.
- Naniche*, son of Firuz, succeeded his father in the throne of Persia, an account of him, IX. 241.
- Napal*, a kingdom. (See Nèpál), VIII. 271.
- Nara*, king of Cashmir, XV. 26.
- Naraca*, king of Pragyotisha, father of Bhagadatta, killed by Crishna, IX. 74, 202.
- , king of Sonitpur, founds a temple of Adyanáth, XIV. 447.
- Narada*, goes to Meru, and describes the Sweta Island in the north of the Cshirodadhí, XI. 17; remembers a thousand past transmigrations bathing in the Vedesara lake in the White Island, 120; born the son of Brahma, by virtue of a boon from Vishnu, 121.
- Narmedha*, sacrifice of a man, lawfulness of the, III. 388.
- Narasinha Dēva*, Raja of Vijayanagar, XVII. 593; gold coins of, 595.
- Naravahana*, the same with Salivahana, IX. 161, 173.
- Naravindhya*, a river which flowed from the Vindhya mountains, III. 316.
- Náráyan*, partial resemblance of to Pan, I. 267.
- Naraya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Náráyana*, or moving (as the original male principle) on the waters surrounded by Tamas or Chaos, called also Purasha, III. 358.
- Náráyanapura*, the city of Náráyana, in the centre of the White Island, XI. 99, 102.
- Náráyan Dás*, commentator on the Bhakta Mala, XVI. 8.
- Náráyaní*, the same with the river Gandacá, XIV. 415.
- Náráyena*, Nereus or Nereon, XIV. 463.
- Nardon* or *Nardos*, a town on the river of Ava, XIV. 441; the same with Nartenh, 442.
- Nardos*, the capital of the country called Randamarcotta, observations on its name, IX. 48.
- Náreda* and *Hermes*, the same, I. 264.
- , legend of request Parasuráma to extirpate Gautama's allies, III. 351.
- Nari*, a name of the province of Hiundes, XVII. 45.
- Náricéla* or *Nut bearing Cocus*, botanical description of, IV. 312.
- Náricéla*, a name of the island of Sumatra, X. 150.
- Narigaon*, a place in the route from Gohati to Mursing Gaon, XVII. 455.
- Narimucha*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Narischa*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Narmada*, the river Revá, VIII. 334, 335, 341.
- , course of, XIV. 382; origin of, 399; Sailamaya pebbles of, 414.
- , of the sea coast between that river and Jambusser, IX. 196.
- Narsinh Deo*, (Narasinha Dēva) surnamed Langora, king of Orissa, XV. 273.
- Nartenh*, the same with the town of Nardon or Nardos, XIV. 442.
- Narxaleh*, a town when built by Vana Rájá, IX. 186, 199.

- Nasaptis*, a Grecian name for the lake of Amara, III. 308; derived from Nisapati, 309.
- Násatya*, name of one of the twins Aswinicumarau, III. 391.
- Nashtrajya*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Nasica*, of the situation of, IX. 224.
- Nasicya*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337, 389.
- Náspátí*, the same with the white Rhododendron, XVII. 10.
- Nátán*, a city, ten cos from Charúng, water mills near, XXII. 524.
- Natila*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Nassau Islands*. See Pogy Islands.
- Nat*, of the beings so called by the Burmas, VI. 178.
- Nats*, good or evil genii and anthropophagi propitiated by the Burmese, XVI. 280.
- Natural History*, description of the Máhwah tree, (Bassia Butyracea, I. 300—VIII. 477.
- , of the Vajracita, or Pangolin, I. 376; dissection of the same, II. 353.
- , on the lac insect, II. 361.
- , design of a treatise on Indian plants, II. 345.
- , on the Jatamansi, or Indian spikenard, II. 405.
- , on the Indian gross beak, II. 109.
- , on the Mellori, Larum, Cetaca or Pandanus of the Nicobars, III. 160.
- , on the Jaimaláni, and the edible nests of the Chinese, III. 164.
- , on the mode of catching wild elephants at Tipura, III. 229.
- , description of the plant Butea, III. 469.
- , on the natural history of Asia, IV. 1.
- , on the camphor, coral, and copper of Sumatra, IV. 19, 23, 31.
- , on the plant Morinda and its uses, IV. 35.
- , description of the Dhanésá, or Indian Buceros, IV. 119.
- , of the Loris, or slow-paced Lemur, IV. 135.
- , catalogue of Indian plants, IV. 229.
- , description of the Yak of Tartary, or bushy-tailed bull of Tibet, IV. 351.
- , of the Jonesia Asoca, IV. 355.
- , of the Prosopis Aculeata, or Tshamie, IV. 405.
- , of the Jatamansi, or spikenard, IV. 109, 433.
- , botanical remarks on select Indian plants, IV. 237.
- , description of the tree called by the Burmas Launzan, V. 123.
- , of the elastic gum vine of Penang, Urceola Elastica, V. 157.
- , description of the Meloë, or blistering fly of Bengal, V. 213.
- , account of the pearl-fishery in the Gulph of Manâr, V. 391.
- , on the cockle, VI. 81.
- , on the Petroleum wells in the Burman dominions, VI. 127.
- , mineralogical description of the mountains near Hurdwâr, VI. 320.
- , enumeration of plants between Hurdwar and Sirinagur, VI. 348, 349.
- , on the recession of the sea from the Carnatic and Ceylon, VI. 426, 429.
- , account of the Delphinus Gangeticus, VII. 170.

- Natural History*, *Scarabæorum distributio*, by *Dagobert Charles de Daldorf*, VII. 455.
- , botanical account of the *Bassia Butyracea*, or Butter-tree, VIII. 477.
- , description of a species of ox named Gayal, VIII. 487.
- , correction of an error respecting the *Bos Arnee*, VIII. 501.
- , on olibanum or frankincense, IX. 377.
- , description of the *Boswellia Serrata*, or Sallaci, IX. 379.
- , on the several species of pepper, of Penang, IX. 383—XI. Appendix.
- , account of the male plant of the Columbo or Columba root, X. 385.
- , account of petrifications near Treevikera, in the Carnatic, XI. 1.
- , description of monandrous plants called *Scitaminee* by Linnæus, XI. 318.
- , account of the *Dryobalanops Camphora*, of Sumatra, XII. 535.
- , botanical descriptions of *Sarcolobus Globosus*, *Sarcolobus Carniatus*, *Campanula Dehiscens*, and *Banhinia Racemosa*, XII. 566.
- , analysis of the snake-stone, XIII. 317.
- , account of venomous sea snakes on the coast of Madras, XIII. 329.
- , botanical descriptions of some rare Indian plants, XIII. 369.
- , account of a new species of Tapir, found in Malacca, XIII. 417.
- , botanical description of *Camellia Kissi*, XIII. 428.
- , description of a Zoophyte, found about the coasts of Singapore XIV. 180.
- , description of Gez or Manna, and of the *Chermis Mannifer*, XIV. 182.
- , description of the *Sorex Glis*, XIV. 471.
- , on the identity of the black deer of Bengal, with the *Hippelaphus* XV. 157.
- , productions, &c. of Orissa Proper, XV. 163.
- , glacial plants, singular description of, XV. 282.
- , account of the Orang-Outang, found on the island of Sumatra, XV. 489.
- , analysis of a mineral water, App. XV. xiv.
- , on the productions of Kemaon, XVI. 152—XVII. 8.
- , mineral productions of the Himálaya, XVI. 382, 387.
- , on the *Buceros* of Nepál, XVIII. 178, Pt. II. 169.
- , on the *Aquila Circætus* and *Dicrurus*, XVIII—Pt. II. 13.
- , on the migration of the *Natatores* and *Grallatores*, XVIII. Pt. II. 122.
- , on the wild goat, and wild sheep of Nepal, XVIII. Pt. II. 129.
- , on the Ratwa deer, XVIII. Pt. II. 139.
- , on the wild dog of the Himálaya, XVIII. Pt. II. 221.
- Natural Philosophy and Mathematics of the Hindus*, remarks on, IV. 176.
- Naubandha*, the peak of the mount Chaisaghar, to which Satyavrata fastened the ark, VI. 521.
- Naulakhi*, between Alishung and Munderar, where Lamech is buried, VI. 479, 481.
- Naulibis* or *Nilabe*, situated on the banks of the Nilab, VI. 495.
- Naupati* or *Naupatin*, Varuna, XIV. 463.
- Naush*. Vide *Deva Nahush*.
- Naushapur* or *Nahushapur*, the town of king Nahusha, XIV. 375.
- Naypála*, its situation. (See *Népál*) XIV. 385.

- Náyikas*, a body of goddesses, XVII. 222.
- Neelgur*, (*Nítgiri*) mountains, account of, VIII. 290.
- Neelkunt Mahdew*, (*Nílacant'h Mahádèva*) an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 401.
- Nega*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Negaris*, a river, XIV. 429.
- Negraís*, a cape, XIV. 430.
- Neherwaleh* or *Nehrwalla*, the capital of Guzrat, XVII. 195, 282.
- Nekier-hur*, the same with the district of Nagara, VI. 501.
- Nemilára*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Neminath*, the favourite divinity of the Jains on the western side of India, XVII. 276.
- Nelore*, account of some Roman coins found at, II. 332.
- , some lead coins found there, described, XVII. 597.
- Nemukhan*, a place, VIII. 320; the same with Namagan, 321.
- Népdál*, an account of the kingdom of, by father Giuseppe, II. 307.
- , the Guhya of the deceased Sitá falling into it, VI. 477.
- , account of the Baudddhas of, XVI. 409; language Newári, 410; literature of, 419.
- , account of three tracts from, XVI. 450. Vide Ashtami Napáliya Sapta.
- Nephtyn*, supposed to be the same with Neptune, (*Naupatin*,) XIV. 463.
- Neptune*, his dividing the Old Continent between his ten sons, VIII. 284.
- , the same with Ila or Mitra Varuna, VIII. 315.
- , of his having married Clito, the daughter of Evenor and Leucippe, XI. 54.
- , name of, supposed to be Naupatin, (lord of ships,) XIV. 463.
- Nereonor* or *Nereus*, Narayena, XIV. 463.
- Nereus*, the ocean, XI. 130.
- Neriman*, father of Sam, VI. 528.
- Nerites*, one of the Cupids, VIII. 300.
- Nerivána*, a tribe, XVII. 305.
- Nesr*, an old woman represented with the face of a vulture, VI. 465.
- Newári*, the language of Nepál, vocabulary and alphabet of, XVI. 410, 413, 418.
- Nhoku*, eastern gate of Nátán, XVII. 524.
- Niaras*, wild sheep of Mopcha, size, &c. of, XVII. 521.
- Nichula*, botanical description of, IV. 282.
- Nicobar Islands*. (See Carnicobar), description of the, III. 149—XIV. 453.
- Nicæa*, the same place with Jayini Devisthán or Asavana, VI. 460; Cábul, 531.
- Nicogrates*, king of Cyprus, III. 376.
- Nicshubha*, wife of Martanda, and daughter of Twashta, XI. 67.
- Nigir*, ancient opinion of its origin, III. 309.
- Nidigal* and *Goujda*, of inscriptions on plates of copper found there, IX. 438.
- Nieban*, in the Burma metaphysics explained, VI. 180, 266.
- Nikæa*, her character, her being ravished by Bacchus and killing herself, XVII. 610.
- Nílá* or *black*, an epithet of Mahácáli, as the Cúli, III. 304; its course, 306, 329, 335.
- Níla*, the blue mountains, situation and extent of, VIII. 306, 344, 345, 352—XI. 13.

- Niláb*, the same with the river Lindi Sindh, VI. 486, 539.
- Nilábi* or *Naulibis*, situated on the banks of the Nilab, VI. 495.
- Nilacanthésvara*, a title of Siva, how derived, XI. 134.
- Nilacas*, Racshasas living in the Vajraca mountains, VIII. 359.
- Nilacunda*, an account of the, IX. 46.
- Niladri*, hills, III. 398.
- Nilaganga*, the same with the river Phison, also called Ganga, VI. 486.
- Nilamuchas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Nilan*, the same with Pururava or Aila, and with Ninus and Lilan-shah, VIII. 256.
- Nile*, (See Abyssinia and Cáli,) on the course of the, I. 387.
- and *Ganges*, their rise occasioned by rains, II. 480.
- , of *Ethiopia* or *Cáli River*, discourse on, by *Lieut. Wilford*, III. 295; ancient epithets of, 304; its rise in the oriental marsh of Ptolemy, 308; Herodotus' account, 308; its course according to Juba, 309.
- , the river, VIII. 294; formed by the efflux of Osiris, XIV. 423.
- Nilides* or *Niliducus*, the lake of the immortals, III. 308.
- Nimbáditya*, founder of the Sanakadi or Nímairats, a Vaishnava sect, legends of, XVI. 108.
- Nincra*, the same place with Jayinidévisthán, also a nymph, VI. 495, 496.
- Niniveh*, legends from the Hindu sacred books, relating to its building, IV. 363, 376, 377.
- Ninjink Tangra*, a range of mountains, VIII. 312.
- Ninus*, Hindu origin of, VI. 367; Lilesa, 370, 376; son of Belus, 377; lived at Assur, 377.
- , said to be the same with Pururava or Aila, and with Lilan-shah and Nilan, VIII. 256.
- Niord*, the same with Neptune, XI. 35.
- Nipá*, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335; a tribe, 338.
- Niranjana*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Nirmalas*, a division of the Nának Sháhi sect, an account of them, XVII. 238.
- Nerites*, his living in shells on the coast of Red Sea, III. 342.
- Nirjartá*, the seventh Tatwa of the Jains, of its two kinds, XVII. 268.
- Nirmaryada*, of his being killed in battle by Tamovatsa, king of Misrasthan, III. 437.
- Nirmaryáda-mlechhas*, impure tribes in the south-west of India, VIII. 339.
- Nirvanaváhá*, one of the rapids in the Ganges, XIV. 461.
- Nirvindhya*, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335.
- Nirvira*, a river which flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335.
- Nirvritti* or *Matter abstracted from form and motion*, Baudha tenets regarding, XVI. 436.
- Nisáchara*, son of Nactamchara, legends regarding, III. 389.
- Nisadaburam*, the same with the town of Nahushapur, XIV. 375.
- Nisapati* or *Lord of Night*, a title of Lunus, whence Nusaptis, III. 309.
- Nishadha Mountain*, supposed to be the mountains of Abyssinia, III. 303, 329, 390.
- , a mountain, its situation and extent, VIII. 306, 345, 351; a tribe, 331.
- , a range of mountains to the north of India, XIV. 385.
- Nishadhá*, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335.
- Nishadha-rashtra*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338.

- Nisucharas* or *Night Rovers*, on the Abyssinian mountains, III. 307.
- Nitang*, a stage seven cos from Nám, description of, XVII. 529.
- Niti*, the village of in Kamaon, described, XII. 397; its trade, XVII. 2, 47.
- Nityanand*, a Prabhu of the Bengal Vaishnavas, XVI. 112.
- Nityanútha*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Noa Dihing*, emerges from the hills at Kasan, XVII. 360.
- Noah*, his identity with Menu, or Satyavrata and Saturn, I. 230.
- , era of, V. 256; Satyavrata, VI. 471; father of Dacsha, 477; Nuh, 482; of his tomb at Ayudhya on the banks of the Gagra, 482; builds the ark on the summit of the mount Chaisaghar, 520; Vaivaswata Manu, VIII. 314.
- , errors respecting, in the essay on, occasioned by the frauds of a Pandit, VIII. 254.
- Nobili* or *De Nobilibus*, *Robert*, called *Tatwa-Bodnagar*, account of his writings, XIV. 30, 59.
- Nogmun Tribe*, live on the Nam Disang, XVII. 442.
- Nonnus*, an Egyptian poet, author of the *Dionysiaca*, XVII. 604, 608, 620.
- Nooman*, a king, entrusted with the education of Bahram Gur, died a Christian, IX. 151.
- Noómári*, a town, an account of, XVII. 533.
- Noph*, the same place with Nabnah, III. 340, 397.
- North America*, origin of, whence came the tribes that now inhabit it, XI. 109.
- Nou Kyang*, the same with the river Namkho, XVII. 350, 461.
- Nous* or *Nus*, name of the ancients for the Nile, traced to Nahush, III. 304.
- Nripati*, the immediate successor of Vana Rája, IX. 200.
- Nrirupa* or *Cepheus Nripa*, otherwise named Lebana, the same with Cassiopea, VIII. 258.
- Nrisinha*, the same with Saliváhana, defeats Vicramáditya, and reconciliation, IX. 123, 173.
- , the same with Gautama, an account of, IX. 210—X. 122.
- , a complete form or emanation of Vishnu, XI. 92.
- , his type a lion, XVII. 595.
- Nrisinha Bharati Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads of Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Nrisinha Murti Acharya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Nrisinhavana*, situated in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Núbá Rumchá*, a god, of an annual festival held in honour of, in Birbum, XVII. 520.
- Nuh*, son of Lamech, Noah, VI. 480, 482.
- Nullasancar*, a branch of the Indus, the true boundary of Indostan, VI. 534.
- Numbers*, of there being mysteries in some of them, X. 92.
- Numismatics of India*, essay on the, XVII. 559.
- Numitor*, of his daughters being with child by some unknown god, III. 441.
- Nuna*, a river to the south-west of Poossah, XIV. 418.
- Nurnagar*, the same place with Agratola, XIV. 439.
- Nusaptis*, a Grecian name for the lake of Amara, III. 308, traced to Nisapati, 309.
- Nushirwan*, of the emigration of his descendants from Persia to India, IX. 234.
- Nuts* or *Bazegurs*, account of the Sect called, VII. 458.
- Nykæa*, a town built by Bacchus in India, supposed to be Nysa, XVII. 610, 611.
- Nysa*, the station of Rájarájèswara, and his consort, the same with Elim, III. 386.

- Nysa*, a town extending all round the mountain Meros or Meru, VI. 497.
 —, the same with the city of Deva-nahushanagari, also called Nagaz, VI. 501.
 —, one of the two summits of the mount Parnassus in Greece, VI. 501.
 —, of the royal road which leads from Palibothra to it, IX. 48.
 —, birth place of the Indian Bacchus, remarks on the derivation of the name, XVII. 611.
Nysæan Road, corrections of various accounts of, IX. 46, 51.
Nysæi, considered to be a colony settled in India by Bacchus, XVII. 611.

O.

- Observations*, on the geography of the countries to the north of the Ganges in Ptolemy, IX. 73.
 —, on the once prevailing opinion that a Saviour was to be born, X. 46.
Ocdanes, the same with the river Commenases or Comaunish, XIV. 412.
Ocean, of its being churned in the sixth Manwantara, V. 259.
Oceanis, supposed to be the same place with Mooragatcha, VI. 478.
 —, supposed to be the same with Puránaságara, VIII. 295.
 —, an island in the sea, X. 148.
Oceanos, ancient name of the Nile, III. 304; Oceanida of Diodorus, old Sagur of Ganges, 321.
Oceanus, often confounded with Neptune, V. 298.
 —, of his having brought up Lunus, and adopted him as his son, XI. 35.
Ochorcus or *Ogdous*, the same with Ugra, III. 340; and Vexoris, 450.
Odonto, an animal, an account of the, XIV. 432.
Oëdanes, the same with the river Gagra or Sarjew, IX. 73.
Oedipus, the same with Mahásura, III. 318; son of Laius, 460.
Oeta or *O-etha*, the same country with Oude or Ayodhya, IX. 73—XIV. 412—XVII. 617.
Oil-wells, in the Burmah dominions, described, VI. 127.
Old continent, of the Dwipas in it, X. 141.
Olibanum or *Frankincence*, essay on, IX. 377.
Ollaki, a range of mountains, III. 335.
Olympus, the same with Mëru, VIII. 283; with Ida, 312.
Omalis, supposed to be the same with the river Carmanāsa, XIV. 397.
Omar, successor of Muhammed invades India, his defeat and death, IX. 164.
Ombelus, a river in India, XVII. 615.
Omchu, the same with the river Subanshiri, XVII. 329, 469.
Omkara, a form of Siva, said to have been in Ujayin, XVII. 196.
Omens, in Hindu sacrifices, V. 384.
Oo, name of a river in Asam, XVII. 371.
Ophir, Sumatra conjectured to have been so called, I. 338.
Ophites, worshippers of the serpent, of their heresy, X. 40.
Ophicesa, the same with the mountains of Hubab, III. 344.
Ophris, the same with Aphros or Aphraus, VIII. 275.
Opianeh, a country near Peisháwar, VI. 530.

- Opium of Oujein*, on the preparation of, VI. 49.
- Orang Outang*, account of one found on the Island of Sumatra, XV. 489.
- Orbis*, or *Urbs*, a circle, VIII. 312.
- Ordeal*, trial by, among the Hindus, essay on by *Ali Thráhim Khan*, I. 389.
- , the Indian law of, verbally translated from *Yágyawalca*, I. 402.
- , forms of in Kemaon, account of, XVI. 172.
- Oreophonta*, a town on the Ganges, a temple dedicated to *Hara* in it, V. 278.
- Orgun*, a river, VI. 484.
- Orin-nor*, the lake Arunoda, VIII. 325.
- Orissa Proper*, account, geographical statistical and historical of, XV. 163.
- Orobandas*, supposed to be the same with *Mahásyáma*, the same with *Arabus*, III. 352.
- Orontes*, supposed to be the same with *Caiceya*, III. 352.
- , son of *Hydaspes*, father-in-law of *Deriades*, overthrown by *Bacchus*, XVII. 612, 615.
- Orosana*, a town in Tibet, its distance from *Aris*, IX. 63.
- Orthography*, of Asiatic words in Roman letters, I. 1.
- Orthospana*, the present city of *Cábul*, also called *Cábura*, VI. 495.
- Oruandes*, the same with *Arabus*, and with *Mahásyáma*, III. 352.
- Orunatri*, fifth in descent from *Atri*, consulted by a hero how to expiate his sins, III. 449.
- Orus of Egypt*, (see *Irshu*,) III. 316; killed by *Smu*, and restored to life, 405.
- Orus the Elder*, the same with *Agni*, III. 380; identical with the god *Caimis*, 405.
- Orus the Shepherd*, supposed to be the same with *Irshu the Palli*, III. 321.
- Orykea*, a city in India, XVII. 616.
- Oscanidati*, supposed to be the same place with *Gazni*, VI. 519.
- Oscobagi*, mountains at the source of the Ganges, or *Nila-ganga*, VI. 486.
- Oshtacarnas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Osiris*, torn to pieces on the banks of the Nile, III. 361; Jupiter 364; Vishnu of the Egyptian triad, 370; water supposed to proceed from him, 374; husband of *Isis*, 387; the same with *Cardamèswara*, 402.
- , commander of the *Argo*, VIII. 274; where entombed, X. 135.
- , said to be materially the lunar world, of his abode in the moon, &c. XI. 94.
- , the Nile formed by his efflux, XIV. 423.
- Ostini* or *Ostiani*, supposed to be the same with the *Cachhas*, XI. 52.
- Ostium, Magnum*, one of the mouths of the Ganges, XIV. 463.
- Oswál Family*, by whom founded, XVII. 287.
- Othman*, successor of *Omar*, attempts to invade India by land, IX. 165.
- Ottorocoras*, a town in Tibet, IX. 63, 67.
- Ottorocorrha*, part of the foot of the *Himálaya* mountain, XIV. 387.
- Oude*, the same with *Ayudhya*, VI. 482—VIII. 252—XVII. 608; called *Oeta*, XIV. 412.
- Oudypoor*, its kings descended from the brothers of *Shirovyeh*, IX. 156.
- Oujein (Ujjayana)* description of the observatory there, V. 194.
- , narrative of a journey thither, from *Agra*, VI. 7, 35.
- Ouèmidrè*, the same with the mountains of *Yadavendra*, III. 328.

Orus, a river, the same with the Chacshus, III. 351.

—, the same with Aparagandica, VIII. 277, 309.

Ozola, supposed to be the same with Gazni, VI. 519.

Oxymatis or *Oxymagis*, the same with the river Icshumati, XIV. 421.

P.

Pá or *Bhá*, supposed to be the same with river Pavani, VIII. 332.

Pachomius, retired into the wilds of Thebes, III. 336.

Pactyica, the Paklee (Pakholi,) of the Hindus, XV. 118.

Pádanta or *Pádantica*, the foot's end of the mountains to the south of the Ganges, XIV. 457.

Padma, a Purána, VIII. 252.

—, a place, situated in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.

Padmá or *Paddá-gangá*, the eastern branches of the Ganges, XIV. 419, 465.

Padmacalpa, of a drought in the middle of that age, III. 409.

Padmá-dévi or *Isis on the Lotos*, the same with Cálí, III. 306, 313.

—, consort of Vishnu, X. 149 ; a title of Lacshmi, XI. 142.

Padmá-mandira, the tower of Babel, III. 313 ; erected on the Cumudvati, 357, 429.

Padmamuchi, daughter of Viswacsena, married to Capeyanas, III. 427 ; seated among the stars after death, 431.

Padmánilaya, a lake in the Rajata island or Sumatra, X. 147.

Padmapada, one of the four principal disciples of Sankarácharya, XVII. 181.

Padma Pani, a Dhyani Bodhisatwa or creator of the fourth Buddha system, XVI. 442.

Padma Purána, inimical to Vishnu, XVI. 4.

Padma-van, marshes of in Egypt, III. 303.

Padmavati, the same town as Cusumavati, IX. 36—Patna, 63, 81, 115—XIV. 393.

—, Ratnasinha's amours with her, which caused her lover's destruction, IX. 191.

Padu, a village near the Brahmaputra, XVII. 396.

Paenkhanda, a district in Bhot, XVII. 29.

Pahkiu, Brahmáputra, a river, VIII. 318.

Pahlavas, of the punishment inflicted upon them by Ságara, originally Cshettris, XI. 64.

Pahras, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Pahwara, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas Empire, VIII. 336, 339.

Paisachaca, a mountain, of its inhabitants, VIII. 363.

Paisáchi, a written character in the south of India, III. 315 ; invented by Pallis, 316.

—, description of the language so called, VII. 199.

Paité, a stage eight cos from Laganche, XVII. 527.

Paithana, now called Pattan, half way between Tagara and Plithana, I. 372.

Paitheni, daughter of Pithenas, made the companion of Iswari, called Peithianassa, III. 423.

Paithenasi, the name of the severed head of Rahu, III. 420 ; the same with Typhon, 421.

—, the same with Python, III. 376 ; son of Pethinas, one of the Cynick circle, 418..

Pakan, a rivulet which falls into the Dibing, XVII. 414.

- Palæmon*, the same with Melicertus, grandson of Cadmus, III. 415.
- Pakhústyá*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jainas, XVII. 293.
- Palaipatrai*, the same with the town of Paliputra, III. 369.
- Palaistine*, the same with Palisthán, III. 369.
- Palaistinos*, the same with the river Strymon, III. 369.
- Palangshu*, the same with the Cusadwipa, VIII. 297.
- Palása* or *Butea Frondosa*, botanical description of the, IV. 299.
- Palasini*, a river which flows from the mount Suctiman, VIII. 335.
- Palava*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Palestine*, derivation of the name from Pallist'hán, "the seat of the shepherds," III. 322.
- Páli*, the sacred language of Siam, in which the laws of the Bauddhas are composed, III. 417.
- or *Bali Language*, on the, VI. 305—X. 161, 276.
- *Letters*, remarks on the, III. 11.
- , the same with Mahánanda, extent of his country, IX. 75.
- Palána*, a town in Tibet, the same with Parthona, IX. 63.
- Palibhátá*, a city, XIV. 378.
- Palibothra*, the same place with Palli or Sripalli, Saripalla of Ptolemy, Bhopál, III. 320.
- Palibothra*, observations on the identity of with Pataliputra, V. 273, 274, 279—VIII. 333.
- , *Báli-putra* or *Páli-putra*, historical notices of, IX. 35, 46; trade, 46; roads, 48.
- , close to Patna, once the metropolis of India, destroyed by the Ganges, XIV. 380.
- Palibothri*, the inhabitants of Baliputra, V. 270.
- , kings who ruled in the time of Alexander, descendants of Mahananda, IX. 36.
- Palici*, offspring of the nymph Ætna and Jupiter Adramus, VI. 511.
- Palepotra* or *Palibotra*, the same with the town of Baliputra, V. 270.
- , built by Belus or Balaráma, IX. 33, 35; three towns so called, 61.
- Paliputra*, a town situated on the shore of the Hellespont, III. 369.
- Paliputra Mandalam*, the patrimonial estate of the children of king Mahananda, IX. 36.
- Paliputras*, the same with the Pallis, III. 320.
- Palisthán*, the same place with Rájaputána, III. 319; with Palestine, 369.
- Palitan*, the same with the mountain Garizim, III. 322.
- Palli*, shepherds on the Cálí's banks, III. 303; invent and carry letters into Ethiopia, history of from the Puránas, 316; described in Bruce's travels, 317; legend from the Scanda and Brahmanda, carry Indian scriptures into Egypt, present tribes near Benares and Siam, worship Mahádéva, Palisthán since called Rájaputána, 319; Pali, the city of Irshu, the site of Bopál, Saripalla of Ptolemy or Palibothra of the Greeks, 320; Palestine thence traced, 322; Philitiis, the Shepherd of Herodotus, 323.
- Palli*, Nairrit, VIII. 303.
- Pallidatta*, the same with Polydorus or Polydotus, III. 460.
- Pallis*, a shepherd tribe living on the river Cálí, notices of, III. 303, 316, 319, 320.
- and *Ciratas*, being originally the same people, III. 459.
- Paltiwal*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jainas, XVII. 293.
- Palong*, the same place with Phalgu or Phalgunagar, XIV. 447.

- Palong*, *Khwopek* and *Kheoway Jagongnyng*, Mug sirdars, oppose the King of Ava, fly to Chittagong, given up by the Company, XVI. 367.
- Palthanor*, king of the Zabii tribe, XVII. 615.
- Paltze*, a lake in Tibet, VIII. 353.
- Palura*, an account of that place, V. 278.
- Palya* or *Palyopama*, a Jaina measure of time, XVII. 264.
- Pamahang*, the Burman country, XIV. 440.
- Pamara*, son of Bhima, III. 398,
- Pamisis*, a river, the same with Panisus, VI. 461.
- Panagra*, a town on the banks of the Niger, of the places near it, III. 435.
- Panchacuta*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Panchaganya*, the Sanchasura, a shell used by Crishná, III. 399—VIII. 301.
- , produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 135.
- Panchaki*, water mills on the banks of a river near Nátán, XVII. 524.
- Panchala*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336, 338, 341.
- Pancham*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Panchamáras*, Muhammed and his four confidential associates, IX. 143—X. 96.
- Panchanada*, the Panjáb, VIII. 339.
- Pancha-nada-nagara*, the same with the town of Hastimalla, XIV. 444.
- Panchasicha*, son of Brahma, XI. 99.
- Panchæa* or *Panchæan Tribes*, traced from the Pali Shepherds, III. 321 ; India, XI. 84.
- Panchpérès Bude*, a name of, as account of, VII. 470.
- Pancrysos*, a mountain in the Hemacuta range, III. 335.
- Pandanus*, of the *Nicobar Isles*, called Lèram, description of, III. 160, 163.
- Pandaram* or *Panduranga*, a sect of the Saivas, XVII. 198.
- Pandassa*, a town on the banks of the Dorias, XIV. 439.
- Pandua*, a place near Silhet, situation, &c. of, XVII. 500.
- Pandua Hills*, of a bridge over a torrent in one of them, XVII. 501.
- Pandu Nálá*, description of the groves of orange and citron trees near it, XVII. 500.
- Pándavas*, descendants of Pandu, III. 396.
- , of the place of their first settlements, IX. 92—XV. 12.
- , the elder of the Pandava brothers becomes supreme in India, XVII. 609.
- Pandion*, his country Pandya, VIII. 336.
- Pandits*, the teachers of the Hindus, XVII. 308.
- Pandæa Regio*, where situated, XV. 95.
- Pandua*, a purgunnah in the Hugli district, XVII. 568.
- , hills near Silhet, XVII. 499.
- Pandura*, the white mountains, VIII. 355; inhabitants of, 363.
- Pandya*, the country of Pandion, VIII. 336; a tribe, 338.
- , a descendant of Turvasu, divides the peninsula of India with his brothers, IX. 92.
- Pandya Rájas*, princes of Madura, XVII. 593.
- Pangolin*, account of the dissection of, III. 353.

- Pangolin*, of *Bahar*, or *Vajracita*, described, I. 376.
- Panigraha*, the place where Parasica and Antarmada were married, III. 431; Panopolis, 435.
- Panijū-dūngá*, third stage in the road from Cathmandu to Tazedo, XVII. 513.
- Panimooloo Grass*, account of experiments on as an hygrometer, IX. 15.
- Panipath*, an account of the battle of, III. 88.
- Panissus*, a river, the same with Pamissus, VI. 461.
- Panjáb*, of the five Antarvedis in it, IX. 214.
- , on the nations mentioned by Hindu and classical authors as inhabiting the, XV. 103.
- Panjarasuca*, the same with Pethesuca, III. 424.
- Pankhis*, a species of serge used by the Bhotias, XVII. 42.
- Panmo*, a place on the frontier of China, XVII. 462.
- Pannah*, diamond mines of, XVIII. Pt. I. 106.
- Pannáth*, a Kshetriya, founder of a religious sect called after him Prannathis, XVII. 298.
- Panopolis*, a town, the same with Panigraha, Chemmis, III. 435; in Egypt, XVII. 609.
- Pápapápi*, a tribe living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Pápapuri*, *Apápapuri* or *Pavapuri*, the scene of Verddhamanas' death, XVII. 276.
- Paper*, made from a plant called Setbarúa, XII. 379.
- Papica*, a place in the vicinity of Astacampron, IX. 195.
- Para*, one of the thousand names of Vishnu, VI. 462.
- Para* or *Purva*, east, VIII. 274, 275.
- Pará*, a river which flows from the Pariyatra mountain, VIII. 335; Parviti, XIV. 408.
- Para Aryyasira*, of Buddhas having waged war with him, X. 54.
- Parabási*, a village seven cos from Panijudunga, an account of, XVII. 514.
- Páradas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Paradise*, seat of the terrestrial, VI. 486.
- , of the one placed in the west by the divines of Tibet, XI. 90.
- , being in the southern parts of Africa according to the Puránas, III. 300.
- , lies in the mountains from Balkh and Candahar to the Ganges, VI. 486.
- Paragandica*, the river Siva, VIII. 325.
- Parallaxes of the Moon*, method of calculating, I. 320.
- Paramahansa*, one of the four kinds of Sanyasis, an account of, XVII. 203.
- Paramara Rajputs*, a tribe of Guzerat, genealogy of the dynasty of, XVI. 322, 328.
- Parameswara*, the same with Brahm, III.
- Parapamisan Mountains*, the western portion of the Himálaya chain, XVII. 615.
- Parapamisus*, a branch of the Caucasus or mountainous region of Devanica, VI. 461.
- Pararrdhyá*, of the space of time contained in it, XVII. 194.
- Parasa*, *Parasah* or *Parasavah*, the Persians, III. 433—VIII. 361.
- Parásara*, on the era of, V. 288; father of Vyasa, IX. 87.
- Parasaráma*, opened a passage for the Brahmaputra through the hills, XVII. 354.
- Parasica*, of her station among the stars, III. 433.
- Parasicas*, a nation beyond the Nile, III. 351.
- , a nation in the country of Rusa, subdued by Raghu, the Persians, VIII. 361.

Parasicas, a tribe of the Haihayas, IX. 106.

Parasu Rāma, son of Jamadagni, divine essence in human form, defeats Gautama's allies, kills Cravyadadhipeti and Caiceya, conquers the Cutilacesas and Arabus, legend of, III. 351; similar to Nonnus in Dionysiaca, 352; Bhagavat or preserving power, a ray possessed by him, whence Bacchus traced to Dionysos, the conqueror of Blemys, 352.

———, brings to life fourteen Mlechchas, IX. 239.

———, of a chasm made by him through the mountains of Prabhu, XIV. 382; undertakes to destroy the Cshettris, the Chasas, 386; his bow broken by Ramachandra, the third part of it is called Sailamaya, 414; severs the head of his mother, 425.

Paraswana, disciple of Para Aryyasira preached against the doctrine of Buddha, X. 54.

Pārata, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339, 341.

Parbattiya Bhūsha, an Indian Prakrit, prevalent throughout Nepāl, XVI. 416.

Parca, daughter of necessity, XI. 115.

Parcæ, the same with the three-fold goddess of the Hindus, an account of them, XI. 113.

Pāribhadra, a district of Cushadwīp without, III. 351.

Paricshita, where the seven Rishis were at his birth, IX. 84; time before Nanda, 87.

Pariharavisuddhi, explanation of, XVII. 267.

Pārijāta, a mountain, VIII. 351.

Pārijāta Tree, produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134; taken by Vishnu, 135, 148.

Parikshita, sovereign of India, son of Arjun, XV. 257. (See *Paricshita*.)

———, of a gold coin attributed to him, XVII. 593.

Parindra, the same with the country of Sinhapur, XIV. 428.

Paripatra, a range of mountains, VIII. 334, 335; also called *Pariyatra*, 338.

Pārisica, saved Antarmada from a Grāha; seated with her among the stars, III. 431.

Pariyatra or *Paripatra*, one of the divisions of the Vindhyan hills, XIV. 382.

Parmitas, writings of the Nepalese Bauddhas, account of the five, XVI. 423.

Parnāsa or *Holy Ocymum*, botanical description of the, IV. 288.

Parnāsa, situation of the mountains so called, V. 289.

Parnasā, the river Tamasa, XIV. 396; a place at its confluence with the Ganges, 397.

Parnassus, etymology of the name, VI. 498; also called *Larnassus*, 499, 501.

Pārswanāth, the 23d Jina, or Tirthankara, XVII. 248, 276, 292; born at Benares, 282.

———, the name of a hill near Pachete, where his liberation took place, XVII. 276.

Pārvate, the divine energy personified, XVII. 210; Siva's bride, 216.

Parpingara, the same with the ground cypress, XVIII. 10.

Parsis in India, of their having emigrated from Persia in the time of Abu-Becr, IX. 233.

Parthians, supposed to be the same with the Asvamucha or Hayanana, VIII. 359.

———, being descendants of the Sācas, XI. 81.

Parthona, a town in Tibet, also called *Paliana*, IX. 63; supposed *Kelten* or *Kerten*, 64.

Pārvata, one of the pupils of Trotaka, XVII. 181.

Paruetoi Mountains, the same with those of Coh Soleiman, VI. 522.

Parushaca, a country between the Sancu-cuta and Vrishabha mountains, VIII. 355.

Pārvaṭī and *Juno*, affinity between, I. 252; wife of Mahādēva, III. 361.

Párvatí, quits Mahádèva, charmed by the beauty of some Apsaras in Cushadwíp, IV. 363.

——, her quarrel with Mahádèva and their reconciliation, XI. 55.

——, the same with the river Pará, XIV. 408.

Paschima or *Apara*, west, VIII. 274.

Páshandas or *Heresies*, classed, XVI. 27.

Pashupála, a country or tribe in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Pasi, a village near the mountain Reging, XVII. 361, 400, 404.

Pasial Abors, a tribe in Asam, account of them, XVII. 333.

Pasila, a village near the Dihing, XVII. 418, 419.

Passine, the chief priest and authority of the Kheryen tribe, XVI. 264.

Pasupatas, a Saiva sect, XVI. 14.

Passooko Dialect of the Karayn Language, vocabulary of, V. 223.

Pátála, the infernal regions, XI. 91.

Patalacandara, a place near the city of Chándragupta, V. 281.

Pátaladèvi, a goddess of the infernal regions, III. 385.

Patalene, an Indo-Scythic town at the mouth of the Indus, IX. 232—XVII. 616.

Pátali or *Bignonia Chelonoides*, botanical description of, IV. 289.

Pátali, a form of Devi, V. 283.

Pataliputra, a city, of its princes, V. 285; derivation of, 283.

——, the same with Baliputra, son of the goddess Patali, IX. 35.

——, the same with Patna, IX. 37; and Patalipura, the capital of Magadha, 81.

—— or *Patna*, the capital city of Vicramáditya, X. 123—XIV. 378, 380, 489.

ataliputrapura, the metropolis of king Vicramatunga, IX. 122.

Patana Somnáth, a city in Guzerat, XVII. 196.

PATERSON, J. D., on the Gráma or Hindu musical scales, IX. 446.

Patheswara, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.

Patheni, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.

Pathesthán, situation, &c. of, III. 339.

Pathmeti, one of the branches of the Nile, III. 314, also called Phatmi, 315.

Patna, not precisely the city of Chandragupta, V. 280.

——, called Magadha, IX. 46. (See Pataliputra.)

——, once the metropolis of the forest country called Padmavati, XIV. 393.

Patrick, a saint, his geographical treatise, VIII. 268.

Patrigally, the same place with Mirzapoor, IX. 56.

Pattale or *Pattalene*, a place of worship, situation, &c. of, IX. 232.

Pattan, situation of, I. 372; the residence of Rajah Salbahan, 373.

Pattana, a city on the banks of the Godavari, X. 46.

Pattan-sinha or *sena*, a name of Saliváhana, IX. 137.

Patten or *Anahilla*, the ancient capital of Guzerat, genealogy of its sovereigns, XVI. 321.

Pattergotta, (*Pathar Ghát*) a rocky point projecting into the Ganges, XIV. 458.

Pattyamsuca, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.

Patumos, the same with the town of Peitho, III. 422.

- Paujá*, the same with the river Pohuj, XIV. 408.
- Paulastya Rāja*, commentary on the geography of the Mahábhárát by him, XIV. 376.
- Paulava*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Paumi*, the same with the river Pavani, XIV. 440.
- Paundra*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Paunica*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Paurandaka*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Paushtica*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 342.
- Pauvara*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Pavan*, the Indian god of wind, I. 258.
- Pavaní*, a river which runs through Tamrapurnah, VIII. 330, 332.
- , the same with the river Avá, XIV. 438, 439.
- Pawarábhi*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Payoshni*, a river which flows from the Vindhya mountain, VIII. 335.
- Pearl Fishery*, in the gulph of Manár, account of the, V. 393.
- PEARSE, COL. THOS. D., astronomical observations by, I. 57.
- , meteorological observations by, I. 441.
- , essay on Hindu festivals by, II. 333.
- Pechin*, Pekin, VI. 482.
- Pegasus*, called Samudra-Pacshi, and also Samudra-Pada, VIII. 258.
- Pegu* or *Moan Language*, vocabulary of, V. 235.
- Pegu*, called Talian country, XIV. 389.
- Pegue*, description of the city and of the temple of Shoemadoo Praw, V. 111.
- Peguers*, called Talians, XIV. 389 ; called Moan, 390.
- Peishcari Brahmens*, an account of their settlement in Ceylon, X. 82.
- Peishecar Brahmen*, (*Mandavyah*) crucified like Christ for the sake of a thief, X. 60.
- Peisheh-cár*, the name of the followers of Salivahana, X. 120.
- Peithianassa*, the same with Paithenis, handmaid of Semele, III. 423.
- Peitho*, the same with the town of Pithom, III. 422.
- Pelarga*, a deity worshipped near Thebes, daughter of Potneus and Isthmias, III. 366.
- Pelargi*, the same with the Pelasgi, III. 366.
- Peleg*, the same with Phalec, said to have lived in the country of Bactra, VI. 471.
- Peltan*, the same with the mount Garizim, III. 322.
- Pen*, a rivulet which falls into the Dihing, XVII. 414.
- Penance*, devotional, of two Fakeers, V. 37.
- Penang*, geology of the island, XVIII. Pt. II. 149.
- Penates*, household gods, derivation of, VI. 498, 499.
- Pendulum*, an account of experiments made with, at Madras, XL. 293.
- Pengu*, Pegu, XIV. 445.
- Penjáb*, language, remarks on, VII. 230.
- Peninsula of India*, geology of the, XVIII. Pt. II. 115.
- Pensions*, paid in Kamaon, XVI. 206.

Pentipolis, supposed to be the same as Chatgánh, XIV. 445.

Penus, a penn in the temple of Vesta at Rome, VI. 498.

Pepper, remarks on the species of, on Prince of Wales's Island, IX. 383, Appendix XI.

Periracshita, the place where Antarmada was saved by Vishnu from fire, III. 431.

Perseus, called Pretasira, and also Sailamucha, VIII. 258.

——, he and Hercules penetrated beyond mount Atlas, into the land of darkness, XI. 104.

Persia, of a cycle of years contrived by some of its ancient tribes, IV. 374.

Persian Words, orthography of, in Roman letters, I. 1.

Persian, old, specimen of, in a passage from the Zend, I. 45.

Persian, modern, specimen of, from Mejnún and Lailí, I. 46.

Persian Writing, fine specimen, by Muhammed Ghaúth, I. 54.

——, on the introduction of Arabic into this language, II. 207.

——, mystical poetry, essay on, III. 165.

Persians, anniversary discourse on the, by Sir Wm. Jones, II. 43.

——, styled Cepheneas from Capeyanas, III. 436.

——, of the era in which they place the creation, X. 119.

Persilis, the same with the river Brahmaputra, XIV. 431, 436.

Persoe or *Pharusu*, said to have descended from Perseus, III. 433.

Pertáb Rudra Deo, king of Orissa, XV. 283.

Perwuttum, account of the Pagoda there, V. 303.

Peshwas, of those princes having descended from the Ránás of Udayapur, IX. 234, 239.

Peuce, Iceland, VIII. 284.

Peter the Sicilian, when he lived, IX. 217.

Petesuccus, a king, constructor of the labyrinth in Egypt, 424; also Tithoes, III. 425.

Pethinas or *Pithenas*, a holy man, his descendants on the river of that name, III. 418.

Pethisuca, a descendant of Pethinas, III. 418; also called Pangarasuca and Sálásuca, 424.

Petisuca, connected with the lake of Mæris, (vide Medhi, Marishtan,) legend of, III. 340.

Petroleum Wells in the Burmah Dominions, an account of, VI. 127.

Petrifactions, near the village of Treevikera in the Carnatic, account of, XI. 1.

Phædon, the next European after Scylax, who visited India, X. 113.

Phaennos, the White Island in the Euxine sea, XI. 130.

Phaeton, his sisters transformed into poplar trees, XI. 42; Chandramandalam, 44.

Phalaguluca, situated in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Phalec, the same with Peleg, VI. 471.

Phalgu, the river Phulyo, an account of, XIV. 401.

Phálguna, a name of Arjuna, XIV. 447.

Phálgun or *Phalgunagar*, a town built by Arjuna on the banks of the river Rajyn, XIV. 447,

Phani, the same with the river Airawat, also called Fenny, XIV. 444.

Phankai, a place near Manche, XVII. 438; its latitude, 441.

Phánsigárs, of the murderers so called, XIII. 250.

Phapar, a species of buck-wheat produced in Bhot, XVII. 7.

Pharao, his daughter one of the nine persons, who never tasted death, XI. 61.

- Pharca* or *Paraca*, a place of worship in Srinagar, IX. 54.
- Pharnigára*, *Phalgun* or *Palong*, the same with *Phalgunagar* and *Paracura*, XIV. 447.
- Phatmi*, one of the branches of the Nile, the *Pathmeti*, III. 315.
- Pharusu* or *Persæ*, said to have descended from *Perseus*, III. 433.
- Pheaura*, a nymph, mother of *Aphros* or *Aphraus*, VIII. 275.
- Phegelas* or *Phegeus*, beyond the *Beyah*, IX. 50 ; submitted to *Alexander*, 51.
- Pheir*, description of a quadruped so called, XIV. 142.
- Phenagiri*, situated in the south-west of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 339.
- Phenicians*, supposed to be the same with the *Pingacshas*, III. 321.
- Phetang*, a measure of gold among the *Bhotias*, XVII. 24.
- Philistina*, a town situated at the mouth of the *Po*, III. 369.
- Philitiis*, a herdsman and a leader of the *Palis*, III. 438.
- Philosophy of the Asiatics*, dissertation on the, IV. 165.
- , of the *Burmas*, VI. 179.
- Phingya-ling*, a town near *Kútti*, an annual festival celebrated there, XVII. 517, 520.
- Phison*, a river in *Chávila*, the *Landi Sindh*, *Niláb* or *Nila Gangá*, VI. 486.
- Phlogius*, one of the principal generals of *Deriades*, XVII. 615.
- Phlox*, *Phos* or *Phur*, the same with *Agnidhra*, VIII. 329.
- Phœnician Shepherds*, from *Pingacsha* or *Yellow*, epithet of *Irshu* leader of the *Palli*, III. 320, 321 ; *Minos* and *Radamanthus* *Phœnicians*, 323.
- Phokong*, a rivulet near the *Dihing*, XVII. 419.
- Phorcus*, his native country being the island of *Scheria* or *Kyre*, XI. 33.
- , a native of *Cyrene*, the same with *Varaha* or *Varahaca* of the *Purans*, XI. 53.
- Phour*, overcome by *Alexander*. an account of his dynasty, IX. 181.
- Phulgo*, the river *Phalgu*, XIV. 401.
- Phullagram*, *Chatgram*, XIV. 444.
- Phungan*, a river near the *Dihing*, XVII. 426, 451 ; a mountain, 450.
- Phungyun*, a river near the *Irawadi*, XVII. 449.
- Phúriwá*, a measure of eight hand-fulls among the *Bhotias*, XVII. 24.
- Picèsa Mahádèva* or *Picèswara*, an incarnation of *Mahádèva*, VI. 476 ; *Jupiter Picus*, 478.
- , *Puja* to him when two months of *Ashádha* happen in a year, VI. 477.
- Pichili*, one of the three sorts of caps worn by the inhabitants of *Birbum*, XVII. 529.
- Pichula* or *Indian Tamarix*, botanical description of the, IV. 268.
- Picus*, brother of *Aphros* or *Aphraus*, VIII. 275 ; brother of *Hesperus*, XI. 46.
- Pidaca*, a country, VIII. 336.
- PIDDINGTON*, H., analysis of iron ores by, XVIII. Pt. I. 171.
- , on the fertilizing principle of the *Hugli*, XVIII. Pt. I. 224.
- Pierus*, the son of *Magnes*, introduces the nine *Muses* into *Greece*, VI. 505.
- Pilgrims*, number of, frequenting *Jagannáth*, XV. 325.
- Pilpai*, prime minister of *Sailadèva*, IX. 181.
- Pina*, a country, VIII. 336 ; a town, XVII. 525.
- Pingacsha*, sir-name of *Irshu* or *Yellow*. (See *Phœnicians*), III. 321

- Pingalaca*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Pingalás*, works on prosody, remarks on the, X. 390.
- Pingasa*, a name of Irshu, III. 320.
- Pinjara*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Pinlang-kyang*, a river in Yunnan, XVII. 462.
- Pipa*, a disciple of Ramanánd, XVI. 43; account of, 45.
- Pipley*, the same with the Suvarna-recha or Cambuson, a mouth of the Ganges, XIV. 462.
- Pippalá*, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.
- Pippali* or *Holy Ficus*, botanical description of the, IV. 309.
- Pippal Tree*, an emblem of Vishnu, III. 379.
- Pirí*, a mahal in the suburbs of Benares, XVII. 475.
- Pisáchaca*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- , a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.
- Pishi*, a village near the Dihing, XVII. 414.
- Pisica*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Pitan*, the same with the country of Camapitham, XIV. 430.
- Pithaura*, overcomes Jayachandra at Delhi, falls in battle with Sáhebuddín, IX. 172.
- Pithenás*, the husband of Sinhica adopts the head of Rahu as his child, III. 420.
- Pitherishisthán*, the place where Pethinás resided, of its situation, &c. III. 419.
- Pithinása*, a Rishi or Saint in Barbara, caused the sea to leave Sanchadwíp, his palace named Pithisthán, III. 338; near Cardamasthán, 339; Pathros of scripture, Tathyrís of Ptolemy, 339, near Thebes, 340; his daughter Paitheni, 339.
- Pithini*, a descendant of Pethinos, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.
- Pithom*, a town on the borders of Egypt, the same with Paithinasi, III. 421.
- Pitris*, the bright half of the moon constitutes their day, and the dark their night, IX. 42.
- , of their living in the White Island, and in the islands near it, XI. 95.
- or *Manes*, daily homage to, by all Hindu sects, XVI. 21.
- Placia*, a town in Mysia, VIII. 297.
- Placsha* or *Indian Ficus*, citron leaved, botanical description of the, IV. 310.
- Placsha*, one of the seven Dwipas, III. 301—VIII. 285, 297, 364—XI. 29.
- Placshadwíp*, the lesser Asia, called Sacadwíp, an account of the, VI. 515.
- PLAYFAIR, JOHN, on the Hindu astronomy, IV. 159.
- Planets*, on the notions of the Hindu astronomers concerning their motion, XII. 209.
- Plants of India*, design of a treatise on the, II. 345.
- *Indian*, a catalogue of, IV. 229.
- , observed between Hurdwár and Sirinagur in 1796, list of, VI. 348.
- , monandrous of India, description of several, XI. 318.
- Platina*, discovery of, in Ava, XVIII. Pt. II. 279.
- Plavangava*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Play Dialects of the Karayn Language*, vocabulary of the, V. 233.
- Pleiades*, intrusted with the education of Bacchus, IX. 86.
- Pliha*, son of Mandya, III. 332.

Plithana or *Pluthana*, a mart, situation, &c. of, I. 370; now called Pultanah, 371.

Plough, Indian, described, X. 1.

Pluto, the Cabirian. See *Axioxersos*.

—, the same with Yama or Yaman, VIII. 280.

Pluviometer, description of, one constructed at Benares, Appendix, XV. 13.

Pochuzan, a town, an account of, XVII. 534. •

Poetry, of the Arabs and Persians, general remarks on, I. 410.

—, of the Hindus. See *Purána*, *Mahábbárat*, I. 343, 351.

—, the *Ramáyana*, I. 343, 351.

—, *Jayadévás'* ode on the *Avatárs*, II. 119.

—, Chinese odes from the *Shí-King*, II. 199.

—, four distichs from the *Sribhágawat*, I. 33, 230, 245.

—, the *Mōha Mudgara*, I. 35.

—, Arabic elegy, by *Mír Muhammed Husain*, I. 40.

—, extract from a Persian poem on *Mejnún* and *Leilè*, I. 46.

—, *Hindí Ghazal*, by *Gunná Beigum*, I. 55.

—, ancient metrical Sanscrit inscriptions. (See *Inscriptions*.)

—, extracts from the *Mánava Sástra*, I. 245.

—, on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus, by *Sir Wm. Jones*, III. 165.

—, extracts from *Hafiz*, III. 174; *Ismat*, 177; *Maulavi*, 179; the *Bustán*, 181.

—, translation of the *Gitagóvinda* of *Jayadèva*, III. 185.

—, stanza from *Kubeer's* works, VII. 460.

—, *Malayan*, specimen of, X. 181, 183.

—, *Búgís*, specimen of, X. 196, 197.

—, *Mangkásar*, specimen of, X. 198.

—, *T'hay*, specimen of, X. 252.

—, *Rukhèng*, specimen of, X. 253.

—, *Barma*, specimen of, X. 255.

—, *Sanscrît* and *Prácrît*, specimens of, X. 402.

—, *Sanscrît* and *Prácrît*, essay on, by *H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.*, X. 389.

—, specimen of the poetry of the Balinese, in the *Kawi* language, extracted from the *Brata Yoda*, or *Kawi Mahábárat*, describing a nocturnal conflict between *Karna* and *Gatotkacha*, XIII. 162.

—, on the *Dionysiacs* of *Nonnus* relating to the Hindus, XVII. 607.

Poggy or *Nassau Islands*, lying off Sumatra, an account of their inhabitants, VI. 77.

Pogolbodda, temple and statue of *Buddha* at, described, VI. 450.

Pohuj, the same with the river *Paujá*, XIV. 408.

Pointy, a rocky point projecting into the stream of the *Ganges*, XIV. 458.

Poison, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 391.

Poisonous Snake, case of the bite of one, successfully healed, XI. 309.

Poli, Chinese name for *Magadha* or *Bahar*, VIII. 269.

POLIER, LIEUT.-COL., on the manufacture of *Atr*, I. 332.

- Polydorus* or *Polydotus*, the same with *Palledatta*, III. 459.
- Pondichery*, capital of the French possessions in India, XIV. 378.
- Pongmai*, a river running into the Irawadi, Sinmaikha or Suhmaikha, XVII. 443.
- Ponteus*, father of Pelarga, the same with Bacchus, III. 366.
- Pontus*, Ságara, XIV. 463.
- Poona*, account of a pretended living deity at, VII. 383.
- Poongee*, funeral ceremonies of, XII. 186.
- Poosah*, the same with the town of Pushagram, on the river Divyanadi, XIV. 418.
- Por*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Porus*, defeated by Alexander, and his brother's son having fled to king Nanda, IX. 94.
- , of the embassy sent by him to Augustus, X. 109.
- , sovereign of the country on the east of the Hydaspes, XVII. 605.
- Porwál* or *Porwár*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Posalas*, Jain convents, XVII. 291.
- Poseidon*, father of Ilaon, the god of the sea, VIII. 315.
- Potamos*, an ancient name of the Nile, III. 304; traced to Padma, 306; its analogy, 315.
- Poul-eul*, a village in Yunnan, on the frontiers of Assam, IX. 59.
- Powa*, a village near the Brahmaputra, XVII. 411.
- Pra-aryya-sira*, the venerable fire of the Aryyas, VIII. 255.
- Prabhá*, consort of Tapaná, mother of Sannischar, III. 379; incarnation of Devi, 391.
- Prabhása*, the western coasts of Gujarat, III. 399.
- , a Brahman of the Kaundilya tribe, Ganadhara of the Jain schools, XVII. 257.
- Prabhati*, daughter-in-law of Vicramasena, IX. 122.
- Prabhava Swámi*, one of the six Sauta Kevali Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Prabhucuthara Mountains*, the eastern boundary of Asam, XIV. 382, 388, 426.
- , of the cleft opened by Parasuráma in them for the passage of the Brahmaputra, XIV. 426—XVII. 353.
- Prachya*, an Indian tribe, XVII. 615.
- Prabhudeva*, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Prachetas*, being the ten sons of Varishada and Saturduti, V. 255.
- Prachi* or *Purva*, of the countries so called, of the two divisions of it, V. 269.
- Prácrit* and *Sanscrit Languages*, treatise on the, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., VII. 199.
- , poetry and metre, X. 389, 413.
- Pracriti* or *Crude Nature*, an epithet of Tamas, III. 358—XVII. 212.
- Pradesa*, explanation of the word, XVII. 268.
- Pradyumna*, son of Crishna, an incarnation of Cámadèva, III. 403.
- , a Jain of the Vajrasakha division, XVII. 288.
- Pragjyotisha*, ancient name of Gahati, in Assam, VIII. 336, 338—IX. 74, 80, 202.
- Pragrata*, branch of the Chalaucky dynasty detailed, XVI. 321.
- Pragapati*, a name of Brahma, VIII. 254.
- Prajnikas*, a Bauddha sect, on the tenets of the, XVI. 438.
- Prákrit* or *Magadhi*, the dialect of the Jain and Bauddha sacred literature, XVII. 243.

- Prákriti*, the same with Máya, of her worship, XVII. 212, 216, 268, 358.
- Pramadá*, daughter of a Brahman named Pramoda, married by Dardanasa, III. 453.
- Pramaras*, an account of them, IX. 184.
- Pramathas*, servants of Mahádéva, the five senses, III. 327—VIII. 259, 361.
- Pramathesa*, lord of the 5 senses, title of Mrira, traced to Prometheus, III. 327—VI. 506, 510.
- Prambanan*, in Java, account of the ruins there, XIII. 337.
- Pramoda*, king of Sanchadwíp, legend regarding. (Vide Pithinasa), III. 338, 453.
- Prán Náthis*, a religious sect, also called Dhámis, XVII. 298.
- Prapanisus*, the same with the mount Parapamisus, VI. 461.
- Pranita*, a river in the Dandaca forest, X. 67.
- Prapul*, of the foot mark of Arhan, in the island of Sinhal so called, III. 412.
- Prasáda Mantra*, peculiar virtue of the, XVII. 223.
- Prasastadri*, situated in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Prasthala*, a country and tribe, VIII. 336, 342.
- Prasu*, an Indian tribe, XVII. 615.
- Praswana* or *Swana*, a holy man of the Bauddha sect, VIII. 255.
- Pratishthá* or *Fame*, a Kala, or part of the Mula Prákriti, XVII. 215, 267.
- Pratishthána*, residence of Saliváhana, IX. 123, 137, 199; the city of Saileyadhara, X. 44.
- Pravijaya*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Pravitti* or *Matter in Action*, Bauddha tenets regarding, XVI. 435.
- Prayága*, Allahabad, VIII. 341—IX. 63—XIV. 395, 396.
- Precession of the Equinoxes*, notions of the Hindu astronomers the, XII. 209.
- President*, Sir Wm. Jones nominated, Introduction, I. 8.
(See List of Members at the end of each Volume.)
- Primula prolifera*, botanical description of, XIII. 372.
- Premabáhini*, the same with the river Sarayu, XIV. 411.
- Pretápáditya*, successor of king Yudhishthera, made Vicramáditya king of Cashmira, X. 54.
- Pretápáditya*, a relation and confidential associate of Vicramatunga, IX. 123.
- Pretasira*, the same with Perseus, also called Saila Mucha, VIII. 258.
- Premati of India*, the bishop who resided in the Peninsula, X. 70.
- Prince of Wales's Island*, on the pepper found there, IX. 383—Appendix xi.
- PRINSEP, J., census of the city of Benares, by, XVII. 470.
- , meteorological observations, by, XV. App. vii.
- , analysis of Platina from Avá, by, XVIII. Pt. II. 279.
- Printing*, in common use in Nepál, XVI. 419; from wooden blocks like the Chinese, 421.
- Prithani*, the daughter of the sage Pritha, III. 339.
- Prithivi*, a tripod Murti, or form of Vishnu, produces the Yonijahs, III. 360; the earth, 359.
- or *the Earth*, is the navel of Vishnu, VI. 502.
- Prithu*, a form of Vishnu, V. 253; Satyavrata, 254; Noah, 256—VI. 480.
- Prithu* or *Satyavratra*, father of Ilá or earth, VIII. 296; son of Vena, Noah, IX. 79.
- Prithu Rájá*, king of Delhi, his war with Jayachandra, about a damsel given to the latter by Virabhadra, king of Ceylon, defeated by Sultan Ghori, IX. 77, 78, 109, 118, 168, 170.

Prithu Rāya, romance of, an account of his wars with Sultān Ghori, VIII. 269.

Prithwi, beaten by Prithu and his descendants for refusing to supply mankind, V. 254.

——, the same with the goddess Tellus, XI. 28. (See Prithivi and Prithu.)

Priyadershana, daughter of Mahāvira, and married to Lamāli, XVII. 252.

Priyalancica, a country, VIII. 336.

Priyawitra, an incarnation of Tripishtha, translated into heaven, XVII. 251.

Priyavrata, son of Brahma, Cardama, first born of Adima, V. 250—VI. 479—VIII. 329.

——, father of Madhá Agnibhu, and Mina or Metra, VIII. 284.

——, eldest son of Swayambhuva divides the earth between his 7 sons, XI. 27, 120.

Prometheus, king of Egypt, traced to Pramathesa, III. 327.

——, the same with Sheybar or Shabar, VI. 461; son of Japet or Jypati, 507, 510.

Prose, Sanscrit and Pracrit, observations on, X. 449.

Proserpine, the name derived from the Indian Prāsarpani. (See Axiocersa,) V. 298.

——, the same with Lacshmi, daughter of the ocean, XI. 27; legend of, 114.

Prosody, Indian, the principles of, X. 395; synoptical tables of, 462.

Prosopis aculeata. *Kœnig. Tshāmie* of the Hindus, botanical description of, IV. 405.

Protocleos, one of the door-keepers and guardians of the winds, XI. 118.

Providence, three-fold nature of, XI. 113.

Ptolemy Philadephus, sent Dionysius to visit India, I. 369.

Puari, village of, XV. 258.

Pudgala, atomic matter, a description of, XVII. 264.

Pujyapada, a perfect Yogi, and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Pukhto or *Pushto*, the languages of the Afghans, a specimen of, II. 75.

Pulaha, one of the seven Rishis, what star he represents, IX. 84.

Pulastya, ditto ditto, IX. 84.

Puleya, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Pulimán or *Polomán*, last king of Magadha, of the Andhra family, IX. 43, 87, 112, 114.

Pulindas, a savage tribe on the Cālī, III. 303; the progeny of Chandra, 311, 331, 341, 385.

——, dynasties of kings from the lowest and vilest classes in India, X. 87.

Puloma, the last king of the Andhrajatica dynasty, IX. 87, 102, 110, 153.

Pultanah, the same place with Plithana or Pluthana, I. 371.

Pumahang, the Burman country, XIV. 437.

Pumas or *Puman*, the same with the Caypumo, a branch of the river Cayan, in Ava, XIV. 440.

Pummay, the Burman country, XIV. 437, 440.

Punapuna, the same with the river Cacuthis, XIV. 397, 401, 403.

Pundhra, a country in the eastern parts of India, now Tamlook, IX. 92.

Pundra, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Punki, a sort of woollen cloth woven in Kyangzhe, XVII. 526.

Punya or *Prājña Bhatta*, his history of Cashmir, XV. 4.

Punyabhumi or *the Land of Righteousness*, India so called, XI. 123.

Punyalavati, a river which flows from the mount Malaya, VIII. 335.

Punyanagari, a town and a temple in the Sanchadwipa, also called Punyavati, III. 317.

- Punyápunyá*, a river in Magadha, XI. 82.
- Punyavatí* or *Nagari*, (holiness) a town built by the Palli, III. 317; its rise, 324.
- Puránabaha*, the old bed of the river Coosy, V. 272.
- Puránabaha* or *Purnabaha*, the western branch of the river Icshumati, XIV. 420.
- Purána Poori*, called Oordbahu, a Sunyassy Fakeer, account and portrait of, V. 37—VI. 102.
- Puránas*, names and subjects of the, I. 341, 351.
- , the Hindu, geographical system of, III. 299; terrestrial paradise described in, 300.
- , of their being a modern compilation, V. 244.
- , geographical extracts from the, VIII. 343.
- Purána Ságara*, supposed to be the same with Oceanis, a place near Fulta, VIII. 295.
- Puranjaya* or *Ripunjaya*, a descendant of Vrihadratha, king of Cicata, IX. 91, 114.
- Puri*, one of the pupils of Sureswara or Mandana, XVII. 181.
- Purica*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338.
- Purnábhisheka*, how that ceremony is performed, XVII. 224.
- Purnadarva*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Purnoda*, a lake, the Caspian sea, VIII. 351.
- Pursurám Subba*, (Parasuráma-sabhá) an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 394.
- Pursu* or *Pursus*, grandson of Atri, founder of the city of Sangala, VI. 520.
- , the fifth son of Yayati, of the division of the empire allotted to him, IX. 91.
- or *Puru-cachha*, one of the sons of Icshwaku, IX. 231.
- Puruhuta*, Indra, X. 55.
- Pururavá*, husband of Urvasi, also called Aila, Lailan Shah, Ninus and Nilan, VIII. 256.
- Purusha*, the male deity, title of Narayana, III. 358.
- , every male said to have sprung from him, XVII. 214.
- Purushotama*, a country in Orissa, Mahádéva's visit to it, IV. 364.
- Purushottama Bharati Acharya*, of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Purushottama Déva*, (*Pursottom Deo*) king of Orissa, XV. 279.
- , description of a gold coin of his time, XVII. 592.
- Purushada* or *Cannibals*, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Purva* or *Para*, the east, VIII. 274, 275.
- Purva-dévas*, the first gods or giants, VIII. 282.
- Purva Dwípa*, eastern part of the Old Continent, VIII. 276; the same with Japan, 351.
- Purvagandica*, a river, course, extent, &c., of the, VIII. 352.
- Purvani*, village of, XV. 350, 423.
- Puscara*, a Dwípa, in which Swayambhuva lived, supposed to be Egygia, VI. 470, 492.
- Pushagháti*, the same with Pushagram on the Divyanadi, also called Pooeah, XIV. 418.
- Pushagram*, the same place on the foregoing, XIV. 418.
- Pushaversha Land*, the Nanda flows through, III. 303; mountains in Cushadwip without, 331.
- Pushcalavata*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Pushcara*, one of the seven Dwípas, III. 301—VI. 470—VIII. 285, 298; a mountain, 352.
- , Iceland, VIII. 298—XI. 17, 29, 31, 59.
- Pushcaradwipa*, the same division of the Continent, III. 301, 331—VIII. 328—XI. 100.

- Pushcara Lake*, the same with the Sarasvata lake, XI. 121.
Pushcaras, the British Isles and Iceland so called, XI. 105.
Pushpaca, a mountain, VIII. 356; its inhabitants, 363.
Pushpacetu, son of Somarāja, deposed by Bhīma, and restored by Suryeswara, III. 398.
Pushpadharma, a name of Pradyumna, father of Viswadhanva, III. 403.
Pushpagiri, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
Pushpamitra, murders his sovereign, and places his son on the throne, IX. 90.
Pushpavarsham, country round the Pushpavarsha mountains, III. 329, 446.
Pushpaversha, a country, III. 303; a mountain in the Apyáyana district, 331, 445.
Pushpottara, a heaven, XVII. 252.
Pushtenas, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.
Pushti, a Kalá, or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
Púticaraja or *Guilandina Bonduccella*, botanical description of the, IV. 277.
Pulla, a mountain near Birbum, description of a convent there, XVII. 530.
Puwana-Saccaram, a Hindu geographical work, VIII. 268.
Pyramids, an account of those in Egypt, III. 439.
Python, the same with Paithinasi, III. 376.

Q.

- Quartz*, remarkable extent of, XVIII. Pt. I. 91.
Queda Country, geology of the, XVIII. Pt. II. 164.
Quiloa, the same place with Rapta, III. 308.
Quoqordivá, the same with the island of Cucura, XIV. 454.

R.

- Rábtí* or *Rapti*, the same with the river Rává, XIV. 412.
Rác'á or *Moon's full Orb*, a river flowing into Amara lake, III. 309; in Cushadwíp, 331.
 —, favourite consort of Racèsvara, IV. 380.
Rac'èsvara, affinity of his name to that of Rakh, IV. 380.
Rácha Bhagavati, the most important work of the Bauddhas of Nepál, divided into five Khands, XVI. 423; account of each, 427.
Rāchain or *Aracan*, observations on the alphabetical system of the language of, V. 143.
 —, vocabulary of, called Yakain, V. 224; Rossawn, 238; Rooinga, 238.
Rácshasa, enemy and prime minister of Chandragupta, V. 268.
Racshasamocshasthán, the place where Dundubhi was killed, III. 404.
Racshasas, a demon tribe, III. 308—VIII. 331.
Rácshasasthán, the place where Dundubhi resumed his shape, III. 404; Rhacotis, 407.
Racshita, name of a Bauddha priest, IX. 41.
Racshitasthán, the place where Antarmada was saved by Vishnu, III. 431.
Racshitá Tree, supposed to be the same with the holy Sycamore, III. 434.
Radá, the same with the river Bansli, XIV. 402.

Rādhā, a country, XIV. 402.

——, female personification of the deity, worship of recent origin, XVI. 125; address of Ganēsa to, 127; Vallabhi sect, worshippers of, 125.

——, the favourite of the youthful Krishnā, a division of the original Prakriti, XVII. 214.

Rādhāmohana, a title of Crishna, XI. 85.

Radhana, the same with the town of Urathena or Amarapur, XIV. 441.

RADHA CANTA SARMAN, translation of inscription, or Firuz Shāh's lath by, I. 379.

Raghu, pillars erected by, in the eighteen Dwipas, III. 302; conquests of, 460—VIII. 361.

Raghuḍēva, spiritual guide of Hammira, IX. 189.

Raghunandana, outline of his work on the lunar year of the Hindus, III. 257.

——, mountains to the east of Aracan and of Chhattagram, XIV. 381, 389.

Raghunātha, his chronological list of the Indian kings, IX. 201.

Raghunāth Dās, a Gosain of the Bengal Vaishnavas, XVI. 114; his works, 121.

—— *Bhatt*, a Gosain, XVI. 114.

Raghunāth Rāya, of the ambassadors he sent to England being regenerated, VI. 535.

Rāhāns or *Talaponis*, priests of Godama, VI. 274.

Rahtore Princes of Kanauj, determination of the era of, XVII. 585.

Rāhu or *Typhon*, a fabulous monster with Grahās or Talons, III. 311; lower part Cetu or Dragon's tail, the descending node, placed at Rahusthān the Greek Heroöpolis, gave oracular answer, his progeny grahas, whence the Graii, 333; worshipped as Hailal or Lucifer, 334; son of Casyapa and Diti, 419; adopted by Pithenās, 420; his progeny of Crocodiles, 421; his head cut off by Mohini, XI. 138.

Rāhu and *Cētu*, astronomical fable of, III. 332.

Rahusthān, the place where Pethinas placed the severed head of Rāhu, III. 333.

Rai, a tribe in Aracan, XIV. 449.

Rai Dās, founder of a Vaishnava sect among the Chamars or tanners, legends of, XVI. 81.

Rain, the Burmah opinions and practices concerning, VI. 193.

Raisalla, the same with the king pine tree, XVII. 10.

Raivata, son of Agnidhra a Menu, V. 238, 250.

—— *Mountains*, VI. 508; a part of the Vindhyan hills, XIV. 382, 384.

Raivatata, a mountain in the Deccan near the Reva or Narmada river, VIII. 334.

Rājā Bāz Bahāderchand, commander of the Kamaon power, who conquered Bhot, XVII. 4.

Rājagriha, capital city of Prāchi proper, built by Haryacsha, V. 269.

—— or *Rājā Mahl*, built by Balarāma, III. 320, 485—V. 254—IX. 34, 79.

——, the capital city of Jarasandha in south Bahār, XI. 81, 93—XVII. 260.

—— *Hills*, between the Gridracuta hills, and the river Sona, XIV. 383.

Rājā, Hindu, coronation ceremonies of a, XIII. 311.

Rajah Las, ruler of Aracan deposed by his minister and restored, XVI. 361.

Rājamahal, on the inhabitants of the hills near, IV. 45.

——, specimen of the language of the hill people at, V. 127.

——, volcanic remains at, VIII. 290.

Rājani or *Night*, a small river flowing into Amara, III. 309; in Cushadwip without, 331.

- Rājanya*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Rājapāla*, son of Devapāla, also called Bhupatipāla, IX. 206.
- Rājaputāna*, name given to the land of the Palli by their conquerors, III. 318.
- Rāja Raghunātha*, genealogies of kings, compiled by him for Aurengzebe, IX. 132.
- Rājarājēswara*, the same with Mahācāla, III. 386.
- Rājarājēswarasthān*, a place in Cushadvīp, the same place with Nysa, III. 306.
- Rājarājēswari*, original name of Mahācāli, III. 304, 386.
- Rājas*, Hindu, compared to feudal barons, XV. 219; of Orissa, possessions of, 230.
- Rajas*, the quality of passion, XVII. 215.
- Rajata* or *Sweta*, an island in Curu, XI. 16; Sumatra, X. 147.
- Rājatadri*, a mountain of silver raised by Racmavatsa, III. 437; supposed a pyramid, 438.
- Rāja Taringini*, a history of Cashmir, by *Calhana Pandita*, XV. 1.
- Rājendra Gir*, one of the Dasnāmi ascetics, Guru of Himmet Bahādar, XVII. 209.
- Rājgriha*, being the same with Rājmehal, V. 271. See *Rājagriha*.
- Rajimasāna*, one of the mouths of the Ganges XIV. 462; also called Ranmāsan, 463.
- Rajiya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Rājmahendri*, a district, XVII. 197.
- Rājmahl*, a place. (See *Rājagriha*.) V. 271—VIII. 293—XIV. 458.
- Rājni*, wife of Martanda, XI. 67.
- Rājyacirata*, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Rajyu*, river to the south of Ramu Lingam, there called Adyanāth, XIV. 447.
- Rakhas* or *Demons*, fables current in Asam regarding, XVI. 348.
- Rāma*, attributes of, and affinity with Dionysos, I. 256.
- Rāma's*, bridge described, V. 52.
- , lived 1770 years before Christ, X. 83.
- , emanation of Vishnu, XI. 92; son of Jamadagni and Renuka, 93.
- , his brothers, Lakshmana Bharata and Satrughna, XVII. 590; kills Rāvana, 609.
- Rāmachandra*, (the same,) son of Dasaratha, and an incarnation of Vishnu, III. 460.
- , his voyage to the western regions with Siva, XI. 101; descendant of Raghu, 102; his visit to Vishnu in Mahārajatabhumi, 103.
- , a powerful zamindar of Ganda, father of king Chaitrapāla, IX. 167, 172.
- , Parasurāma's bow is broken by him, XIV. 414; his bridge, 453.
- Rāmachandra Bharati A'chārya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri XVII. 180.
- Rāmadevi*, born of Asyoruca by Samuar, the same with Lacshmi, V. 297.
- Rāma-ganga*, the Saraswati, XIV. 409; branch of the Ganges below Hardwāra, 456.
- Ramanaca* or *Ramyaca*, a district of Cushadvīp without, III. 331—XI. 13.
- , son of Agnidhra, VIII. 329.
- *A'chārya*, a Vaishnava reformer, XVI. 28; sect founded by, 27.
- Rāmanandis*, a Vaishnava sect, account of, XVI. 37; Mantras and marks, &c. of, 43.
- Rāma Rāja*, last prince of Vijayanagar, XVII. 590.
- Rāma Rāya*, the establisher of the sect called Ramrāyis, XVII. 236.
- Rūmasrāma*, author of the Dasakumāra, a Dandi, XVII. 182.

- Rāma Saran Pāla*, founder of the Karta Bhaja sect, XVI. 123.
- Rāmalā*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Rāma Tanka* or *Rāma Māra*, a gold coin, description of, XVII. 589.
- Rāmāyana*, the great Hindu epic poem, notice of, XVII. 608.
- Rāmbāgh*, a harbour, an account of, IX. 230.
- Rambhadēvi*, an Apsara produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 134.
- Rāmchander Deo*, confirmed on the throne of Orissa by the Emp. Akbar's general, XV. 291.
- Rāmēsa*, a form of Siva at Setubandha, an account of, XVII. 197.
- Rāmēswara*, where Rāma erected his bridge in his expedition against Rāvana, XIV. 453.
- Rameu*, a river, also a gulf, likewise called Cruzcool, XIV. 454.
- Rāmgangā*, the eastern branch of the river Vāmā, XIV. 410.
- Ramishwar*, (*Rāmēswara*,) an excavation near Ellore described, VI. 402.
- Ramisur*, (*Rāmēswara*,) description of the isle, and its sacred edifices, VI. 426.
- Rāmrayis*, a division of the Nānak sect, an account of the, XVII. 236.
- Rāmpur*, town of, the residence of the Rāja of Bissahur, XV. 402.
- Ramree*, a dependency of Aracan, XVI. 372.
- Ramuna*, Ramu, XIV. 446.
- Ramya*, a mountain in Sacam, XI. 55.
- Ramyaca*, one of the divisions of the known world, its situation, VIII. 306, 345—XI. 15.
- Ramya-ganga*, a name of the river Saraswati, XIV. 409.
- RAMLOCHAN PANDIT's translation of a grant of land, I. 357.
- Ranachor*, a form of Krishna, worshipped by the Mirabais, XVI. 99.
- Ranachurji*, the same with Crishna, IX. 197.
- Ranāditya*, king of Cashmir, XV. 40.
- Rānadurmada*, son of Ranasura, III. 428.
- Rānās of Udayapura*, their descent from Nushirvān, IX. 233, 239.
- Rānāsra*, of his being killed in battle by Capeyanas, king of Misra, III. 428.
- Rancu*, Ramu, XIV. 446.
- Randamarcotta*, the same place with Avā or Amarapura, IX. 47.
- Randhracaracas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Ranch*, the same with Serendip or Serendah, Madagascar and Harina, VIII. 303.
- Rangamati*, a town near Chatganh, the same with Rangiberi, XIV. 439.
- Rangatti*, near Moorshedabad called Cusumapuri, IX. 45.
- Rangiberi*, now Rangamati, near Chatganh, XIV. 439.
- Rangpur*, a place in Asam, XVII. 461.
- Ranguna*, the same place with Haviladāragrām, XIV. 447.
- Ranipoor*, its distance from Lohri or Rohri, VIII. 291.
- Ranmasān*, the same with the Rajimasana, XIV. 463.
- Ranotsava*, the place where Calasena fought with Capeyanas, III. 428.
- Rantidēva*, the river Charmmatinwati formed by blood shed in his offerings of kine, XIV. 407.
- RAPER, CAPT. F., survey of the sources of the Ganges by, XI. 446.
- Rapsii* or *Raptii*, inhabitants of Rapta, III. 312.

- Rapta*, now Quiloa, near the oriental marsh of Ptolemy, III. 308; from Rupavati, 311.
- Rapti* or *Rabti*, the same with the river Rává, XIV. 412.
- Rasa*, the Hindu Muses, VI. 503.
- Rasaca*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Rasala*, the same with Sarasala, king of Calunga, VI. 526; his history, 527.
- Rasang* or *Barmanaca*, one of the three districts of Tripura now Aracan, XIV. 428, 451.
- Rasica*, a prince, descendant of Párasica and Antarmada, III. 431.
- Ratwa Deer*, of Nepál, XVIII. Pt. II. 139.
- Ratna Sinha*, king of mountainous country of Mewar, his amours with Padmavati, IX. 191.
- Rati*, the goddess of love, mother and consort of Cámadèva, IX. 93, 170.
- Ratnadwípa*, the same with the White Island, XI. 21, 136.
- Ratnamáyá*, one of the peak lands of Hiranyavatam, XI. 16.
- Raudras*, a Saiva sect, XVI. 14.
- Raudrí*, the female energy of Rudra, how produced, XI. 111.
- Rau-shan*, Aracan, XIV. 449.
- Rává*, a river, also called Rabti or Rapti, XIV. 412.
- Rávana*, sent away his wives, when apprehensive of being defeated, III. 357; Jaya, 393.
- Rávana*, brother of Cuvera, birth and residence of, X. 154.
- , king of Lanka, carries off Sita, and killed by Ráma, XVII. 608.
- Ravi*, a Trimurti of the gods, the sun. (Vide Murti,) III. 359.
- Ravy*, the same with the river Airavati, VIII. 335.
- Rawal*, chief priest of Badarináth, XVI. 165; of Kedárnáth, 167.
- Rawataca*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Rawats* or *Ragis of Kamaon*, XVI. 160, 209.
- Rawul Arsi*, son-in-law of Ratna Sinha, IX. 192.
- RAWLINS, JOHN**, on the mountaineers of Tipura, II. 189.
- Rayasèna*, carries off the wife of Maháchandrapála, and builds Delhi, IX. 169.
- Reang*, the mountains and the country to the eastward of Traipura, XIV. 389, 439.
- Recain*, one of the numerous modes of writing the name Aracan, XIV. 448.
- Red* or *Erythrean Sea*, the Indian ocean, described in the Puránas as Arunodadhi, or red-dened by Sumera, III. 321—VIII. 316.
- Reega*, a tribe living in the Lama country on the banks of the Dihong, XVII. 400, 402.
- Refraction Terrestrial*, an account of experiments on, IX. 1.
- Regam* or *Reging*, a mountain of the Abors, an account of it, XVII. 361, 401, 405.
- Religion*, of Tibet, described from interviews with Teesho Láma, I. 199, 207.
- , of Greece, Italy, and India, essay on, I. 221.
- , of the Seekers, (Sikhs) with an account of their college at Patna, I. 289.
- , of the Hindus. (See Vèdas,) I. 424.
- , of Budd'ha, writings relating to, I. 344, 354—II. 124.
- , of the Arabs, II. 8.
- , of the Tartars, II. 30.
- , of the Persians, II. 58.

- Religion*, of the mountaineers of Tipura, II. 187.
 ———, of Nepál, II. 309.
 ———, on two Indian festivals, and the Indian sphinx, connected with, II. 333.
 ———, of the Chinese, II. 376.
 ———, inscription relating to Budd'ha Avatár or Sacya, II. 383.
 ———, of the Garrows, III. 29.
 ———, rites and ceremonies of the lunar year of the Hindus, III. 257.
 ———, of India, Egypt and Greece, III. 295.
 ———, of the inhabitants of the hills near Rájamahál, IV. 45.
 ———, of the asiatics, remarks on the, IV. 179.
 ———, duties of a faithful widow, according to the Hindu, IV. 209.
 ———, persecution of the Brahminical, by Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, V. 31, 33.
 ———, pilgrimages and penances of two fakeers, V. 37.
 ———, of the Burmans, V. 115.
 ———, account of the Pagoda at Perwúttum, and the worship of Mallecarjee, V. 303.
 ———, ceremonies of, among the Hindus, V. 345—Brahmens especially, VII. 232, 288.
 ———, human sacrifices of the Hindus according to the Rudhrádháyá, V. 371.
 ———, mutual tolerance of the professors of the Musulman and Hindu, VI. 12.
 ———, of the Natives of the Pogy or Nassau Islands off Sumatra, VI. 85.
 ———, of the Buddhists of Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Cambodia, &c., VI. 163, 256, 265.
 ———, on the gods of the Chinese, VI. 261.
 ———, Kammua, the canonical book of the Rāhāns, or priests of Godama, VI. 280.
 ———, legends and fables connected with the mount Caucasus, VI. 455.
 ———, on the religion of Bhooddha, (Buddha) from the books of the Singhalais, VII. 32.
 ———, of the Kookies (Cúcis), or Lunetas, VII. 195.
 ———, funeral rites of the Hindus, VII. 239.
 ———, peculiar tenets of the Bohrahs, Ismālyahs and Alēilahiyahs, VII. 338.
 ———, of the St. Thomé christians on the coast of Malabar, VII. 364.
 ———, account of a pretended living deity at Poona, VII. 383.
 ———, antiquity of the religion of Boudhou, (Buddha) VII. 399.
 ———, on the origin of the Hindu religion, VIII. 44.
 ———, resemblance of the Hindu and Egyptian religions, VIII. 47.
 ———, on the sacred isles in the west, VIII. 245—IX. 32.
 ———, account of the sect of the Jains, IX. 244, 287.
 ———, practices of certain Indians to avoid defilement, IX. 69.
 ———, of the Sikhs, XI. 266.
 ———, of the Rosbeniah sect, and its founder Báyezíd Ansári, XI. 363.
 ———, on the existence of the Hindu religion in the island of Bali, XIII. 128.
 ———, worship of the Jumna and Bhágirathi, XIII. 171.
 ———, superstitions of the murderers called Phansigars, XIII. 260.
 ———, discovery of a modern imitation of the Vēdas, XIV. 1.
 ———, snake worship in Cashmir, XV. 10 ; and Appendix.

- Religion*, of Buddha in Cashmir, XV. 110.
 ———, of the Bhuteas, XV. 143.
 ———, of Orissa, XV. 305.
 ———, sketch of the religious sects of the Hindus XVI. 1—XVII. 169.
 ———, of the Bauddhas of Nepál, XVI. 409.
Rembha and *Venus Marina*, affinity of, I. 251.
Remphan, god of time, the same with Kyevun, IV. 374.
Renovation, of the world prophecied by women, X. 30.
Rènucadèvi, wife of Jamádagni, human sacrifices to her, III. 389—XI. 93.
Reti, consort of Cáma, her nursing Badyumna, III. 403, 405.
Retivilápa, a sweet measure in Sanscrit prosody, III. 406.
Retnadri, mountain of gems raised by Rucmevatsa, III. 437, 438.
Retna Páni, a Dhyani Bodhisatwa, or creator of the third Bauddha system, XVI. 442.
Revachanda, a section of the Scanda Purána, VIII. 334.
Revé, the river Narmada, VIII. 334.
Revenue of Orissa Proper, XV. 211.
 ——— of *Kamaon*, system of described, XVI. 200.
Rhacotis, supposed to be the same place with Racshasasthán, III. 407.
Rhadomanes, the people among whom Crishna lived, XI. 85; the Arabs, XVII. 619.
Rhadamanthus, brother of Minos, supposed to have descended from Pingacsha, III. 322.
Rhandamarcota, a country, the same with Casara or Hedamba, XIV. 442.
Rhea, the same with the goddess Ri, III. 381; mother of Typhon, 382.
Rhæcus, a giant, of his waging war with the gods, and being put to death by Bacchus, XI. 139.
Ri, the mother of the gods, the same with Rhea, III. 381.
Rice, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 391.
 ———, cultivation of, in Cuttack, XV. 171.
 RICHARDSON, CAPT. D., account of the Bázigurs by, VII. 457.
Ricsha or *Vindhya*, a range of mountains, situation of, VIII. 334, 335—XIV. 382, 403.
Rillung, a stage near Kyangzhe, XVII. 526.
Ricshavan, forests, an account of the, XIV. 393.
Righiel, the same with mount Meru, VIII. 313.
Righteous Men, the state they attain after death, XI. 59.
Rìgvèda, remarks on, and extracts from, VIII. 379.
 ———, the same with Naráyana, XI. 120.
Rinnea, an island on the southern coasts of Arabia, X. 100.
Ripunjaya, a king who reigned in the west of Cushadwip, Divadása, III. 409.
 ———, servant of the Andhra kings, who usurped the throne, IX. 62.
Rishabha, son of Nabahi, V. 251.
 ———, the first Jina and Tirthankara, XVII. 250, 280.
 ———, a mountain in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339, 350.
Rishabhadèva, the favorite divinity of the Jains on the west of India, XVII. 276.
Rishabhánána, one of the four eternal Jinas, XVII. 275.

- Rishad* or *Dishad*, an arm of the river Indus, IX. 227, 229.
- Rishica*, a tribe, and a river which flows from the Suctiman mountain, VIII. 331, 335.
- Rishicèsa*, a sage, married one hundred daughters of king Hiranyaverna, III. 448.
- Rishis of the Vèda*, holy men, VIII. 381.
- Rishyamucha*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Rituculya*, a river which flows from the mount Mahendra, VIII. 335.
- Rivers*, flowing from mount Méru, VIII. 316. (See Geography.)
- , of Cuttack, XV. 185.
- ROBERTS, MAJOR R. E., specimen of Bhagulpoor hill language by, V. 127.
- Rocks* or *Simorgs*, birds, the same with Garudas, VIII. 302.
- Rodanasthán* or *Place of Weeping*, an island in Marisha or Mœris, III. 340.
- Rodapha*, a town, the same with Hurdowah or Huldowah, IX. 55.
- Rodoes*, a strong hold conjectured to be the same with Rotas, XVII. 615.
- Roh-coj*, the same with Arachosia, includes Gazni and Candahar, VI. 517; VIII. 336.
- Rohini*, wife of Soma, III. 384; the Pleiades, 385; the Hyads, 461; Aldebaran, 462.
- Rohita*, the birth-place of Nagárjuna, the same place with Rotas, IX. 83.
- , the Mauli hills between the rivers Sona and Ganges, XIV. 384, 398.
- Rohree* or *Lohrec*, the river Damiadee, VIII. 291—XIV. 407; also a town, 407.
- Rokh*, Arabic term for an immense bird. (Vide Garuda,) III. 343.
- Romaca*, an Arabian astronomer who flourished in India, X. 101, 102.
- or *Romacappatan*, Rome, its situation with regard to Meru, X. 57, 156—XI. 13, 23.
- Romacas* or *Clad in Hair Cloth*, allies of Gautama, a tribe in Cushadwip, III. 351.
- , the same with the Romans, X. 55—XI. 66.
- Romanacam* or *Ramyacam*, an account of its situation, XI. 16.
- Roman Coins found at Nalore*, account of, II. 332.
- Roman Empire*, rumours of the birth of a Saviour in, X. 32.
- Romans*, monopolized the trade to India after the conquest of Egypt, I. 373.
- , destroyed the books of Numa and other historical records, V. 244.
- , of their idolatry, XI. 126.
- Romasha* or *Lomasha*, a Rishi, XI. 182.
- Romashas* or *Romacas*, a class of Vidyadharas, VIII. 360.
- Romaunus*, son of Ulysses, supposed to be the same with king Latinus, III. 442.
- Rome*, observations on the origin of, III. 441.
- Ro,vinga*. See Răc'hain.
- Rosheniah Sect*, and its founder Báyezíd Ansári, XI. 363.
- Rossawn*. See Răc'hain.
- Rotas*, a fort called after the name of the Rohtia hills, XIV. 384.
- Route from Ramghur into Avá*, traced and described, XVI. 346.
- ROXBURGH, WM., essay on the lac insect by, II. 361.
- DR., on the Butea plant, III. 469.
- , on the *Prosopis aculeata* of Kœnig, IV. 405.
- , on the Spikenard of the ancients, IV. 433.

- ROXBURGH, WM. DR., botanical description of the Caout-chouc of Penang, V. 167.
 ———, on a new species of Delphinus, VII. 170.
 ———, on the monandrous plants of India, XI. 318.
Rubbaut, the same place with Serai Ravaut, VIII. 343.
Ruchaca, a mountain, VIII. 351.
Ruchi, created by Brahma to be the husband of Swayambhuvas' daughter, V. 249.
 ———, an incarnation of Vishnu, called Sarma and Sama, VIII. 254.
Ruchira Metre, specimen of, X. 438.
Rucmadri, mountain of gold raised by Rucmavatsa, supposed to be a Pyramid, III. 437.
Rucmini, daughter of king Bhishmaca, and consort of Crishna, IX. 35.
Rudhirádhyayā or *Sanguinary Chapter of the Cálicá Púran*, V. 371.
Rudracara or *Bhadracaradwíp*, of the situation of, XI. 15.
Rudras, eleven, their residing on the mount Gajasaila, VIII. 362.
Rudra Sampradayis. Vide Vallabha.
Rukharas, an account of the, XVII. 207.
Rukheng Language and Literature, on the, X. 222.
Rules of the Asiatic Society in force in 1820, printed, VI. Appendix x.—XIII. Appendix x.
Runda, a Daitya of Sonitpura, name of the Rájas of Hedambá, XIV. 443.
Rundamara, a name of Bhima, XIV. 443.
Rundamunda, a name of the cannibal king Hedambá, XIV. 442.
Rupa, of the beings so called by the Burmas, VI. 179.
 ———, a celebrated Vaishnava author, XVI. 114; his works, 120.
Rupadhara, the kings of the Silver islands so called, XI. 50.
Rupalata, the daughters of the kings of the Silver islands so called, XI. 50.
Rupanaráyana, formed by the rivers Dariceswari, Silávati and Cansávati, XIV. 463, 465.
Rupasa, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
Rupa-var, one of the islands called Lancá, XI. 29.
Rupavati, a town built by Sharma's descendants, Rapta of the Greeks, III. 311.
Rupayauvanasthala, a place near Aswisthán, III. 391.
Rupayauvana, a pool, III. 448.
Ruptus, a river, III. 312.
Ruru, a demon, destroyed by Raudri, XI. 112.

S.

- Saba*, now Assab, a country governed by a famous queen, traced to Strirajya, III. 357.
 ——— or *Zaba*, a town, the same with Yamapuri, X. 144.
Sabal or *Sabulgur*, a town, on the east bank of the new bed of the Ganges, XIV. 457.
Sabala, one of the two dogs of Yama, III. 408.
Sabalá, the cow of whom the Romacas, Yavanas and Sacas are descended, XI. 67.
Sabara, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
Sabelpoor, the same with the island of Sambulpoor, IX. 80.

- Sabhā*, a name of the mount Meru, VIII. 283.
- Sābharamati*, a river in Gujjara-mandalam, IX. 147.
- Sabians*, worship the planets and consider Saturn as the lord of time, IV. 374.
- Sabiri*, supposed to be the same with the Sauviras or Saubiras, VIII. 338—XVII. 616.
- Sābul*, Gazni, VI. 519.
- Sabulgur* or *Sabal*, lies on the eastern bank of the new bed of the Ganges, XIV. 457.
- Sāca*, the sixth Dwīpa or island in the Old Continent, III. 301.
- a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 285, 339—XI. 29, 72.
- , the Brahmens of this tribe having come a great way from the west, XI. 86.
- Saca* or *Sālivāhana*, a king, epoch of, IX. 98—X. 120.
- , being the first king of the Sācas, XI. 63.
- Sacalas*, the same with the Magada tribe of Brahmens, XI. 75.
- Sācalya*, a Muni, IX. 84.
- Sācam*, a Dwīpa or country, VIII. 364. See Swētam.
- , the British isles, XI. 54; belong to Vayu, 55; named from the Sācas, 58.
- Sacambhari*, the same with the town of Cambher-nere in Mewār, IX. 188, 192.
- Sacambharidēsa*, Mewār, IX. 189.
- Sāca-rāja-vansas* or *Cumaras*, of their having once been Christians, X. 80.
- Sācas*, a tribe in Cushadwīp, III. 351.
- , the Saxons, VIII. 331; subdued by Raghu, 361.
- or *Sacalas*, a tribe of Brahmens, IX. 74, 82; ruled on the Indus, 219.
- , conquered and settled in the White Island, XI. 58, 61; punished by Sāgara, 64; originally of the Cshetri tribe, 64; the same with Saxons, 65.
- Sacasenas*, a tribe in Cushadwīp, III. 351.
- Sacatarā*, prime minister of Nanda, whom he kills, to promote Ugradhanva, V. 264.
- Sacchora*, one of the eighty-four Gachhas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Sacēswara*, of the number of people to be destroyed to obtain the rank of, IX. 134.
- , supposed to be Christ, called Romacavatara or Romaca, X. 57.
- Sācēta*, Oude and Benares, VIII. 338—IX. 63, 112.
- Sachala*, Mudgir, also called Sāgala, XIV. 461.
- Sachchidananda Bharati Acharya*, one of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Sachi* or *Pulamaja*, consort of Indra, III. 451.
- Sācotāca* or *Rough leaved Trophis*, botanical description of, IV. 305.
- Sacranthema*, the same with the mountains of Anthema, VIII. 326.
- Sacred Island in the West*, *Bretasthān*, attempts of the Hindus to discover, III. 297.
- , war in them between the elephants and crocodiles, V. 258.
- , an essay on the, IX. 32; continued, XI. 11.
- Sacrifices*, of human and other victims, Hindu rites of, V. 369.
- Sacrigully*, a pass of the Ganges in the Rajmahl hills, VIII. 290.
- Sacripa*, an epithet of Buddha, III. 417.
- Sācta*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 342.
- Sactadēvi*, the principal form of Samiramā and other manifestations of the Sacti, IV. 379.

- Sacti* or *Power*, proceeding from Narayana as Purusha, called Adharasacti, earthly or con-
ceptive power inert till excited by the Yoni of Iswara, III. 359. (See Sakti.)
- Sactimati*, a river born from the Ricsa mountain, VIII. 335.
- , the same with the Jellasore river, XIV. 464.
- Sactis* or *Energies of the Deities*, remarks on the, VIII. 82.
- Sactisinka*, successor of Suryasena, IX. 176.
- , a title of Nrisinha, X. 122.
- Sacya*, ancestor of Buddha, III. 414.
- Sacyasinha*, a name of Buddha, III. 414.
- , date of, XV. 83, 89, 112. (See Sakya.)
- Sacya Udaraca*, a Brahmachari called Srisohila; a form of Buddha, V. 139.
- Sada*, a town in the district of Saindwa, the same with Sedoa, XIV. 452.
- Sadanana*, Carticeya, VIII. 364.
- Sadanira*, a river which flows from the Pariyatra mountain, VIII. 335.
- Sadasheo*, a deity in Kemaon, legend of, XVI. 210.
- Sadasma* or *Vasudha*, successor of Ati Brahma, how long he reigned, IX. 175.
- Sadatpala*, a king who reigned before Gandhapala and Vicramaditya, IX. 143.
- or *Sadaswapala*, son-in-law of Bahram-Gur, IX. 211.
- Sadayahridaya*, an epithet of Buddha, III. 417.
- Sadhna*, founder of a nominal Vaishnava sect, legend of, XVI. 132.
- Sadhs*, Hindu Unitarians, XVII. 299; of their doctrines, and places of devotion, 301.
- Sadiya*, a district in Asam, inhabited by refugee Khamptis and Mahuks, XVI. 337.
- , a town in the valley of Asam, description of the tract about it, XVII. 359.
- *Peak*, an account of, XVII. 361.
- Sadus*, a river in the district of Saindwa, the same with the Sedoa, XIV. 552.
- Sadyahrada*, a pool, an account of, XIV. 424.
- Safed*, a river near the Zeber Pahar, XVII. 505; the same with Boga Pani, 506.
- Safnas*, the same place with Tahpanbes, III. 383.
- Sagala*, Mirzapoor, called Vindhyaasini, legend of, IX. 55.
- or *Srigala*, Chunar, XIV. 461.
- Sagar*, island where Capila now performs Tapasya, VI. 479.
- *District*, geology of the, by Captain Franklin, XVIII. Pt. I. 23.
- , on the trap of, by Captain Coulthard, XVIII. Pt. I. 47.
- Sagara*, an ancient king, whence Sagara or the ocean, his legend, III. 349; great grandson
Bhagiratha, children slain by Capila, restored to life, 354—VI. 478.
- , a king, IX. 106; soul of Bahu Raja, XI. 64.
- Sagara*, new, a place in an island of that name, VIII. 295.
- , an island at the mouth of the Ganges, X. 148.
- , Pontus, XIV. 463.
- , one of the pupils of Trotaka, XVII. 181.
- Sagaropama*, a Jaina measure of time, XVII. 264.
- Sagoda*, the same place with Sagow, IX. 47.

- Sahadēva*, son of Jarasandha, restored to his dominions by Bala, V. 282—IX. 80.
 ———, his bringing the river Sitaprabha from Himālaya, XIV. 419.
Sahaji Bai, sister and convert of Charan Dās, XVI. 130.
Sahankaca, a country, VIII. 337.
Sahasrasruti or *with Thousand Streams*, mountains in Cushadwīp without, III. 331.
Saheb-al-zeng, a king, a successor of the giant Sancha-mucha-nāga, VIII. 301.
Sahebuddeen, the Hindu empire finally overthrown by him, IX. 137, 172.
Sahunhacas, a tribe, VIII. 332.
Sakya, a range of mountains, its situation, VIII. 334; rivers flowing from it, 335.
Sahyādri, the southern mountain, III. 384—X. 67—XIV. 376.
Saila or *Silapattana*, a city, the seat of the Maga Rajas, XIV. 448; Aracan, 449.
Sailadēva, a descendant of Deva Sailim, found Vana Raja in the wilderness, IX. 180, 185.
Sailadhara, the city in which king Bhoja resided, IX. 137.
Sailadhara Sinha and *Sailāditya*, names of the emperor Bhoja, IX. 137.
Sailamati, the same with the river Selai or Solomatis, XIV. 403.
Sailā-māyā, four adorable stones, an account of them, XIV. 414.
Sailamāyāpur, the same place with Dhanucagram to the north-east of Janacapura, XIV. 415.
Sailampur or *Sailapura*, the same place with Selampur, XIV. 413.
Sailamucha or *Pretasira*, the same with Perseus, VIII. 258.
Sailaraja, a mountain, XI. 16.
Sailavati or *Sailaya*, the same with the river Selai and Solomatis, XIV. 403.
Saileyadhara, the city of Salivāhana, observations on its name, X. 45.
Saileyas or *Salavas*, a tribe in India, X. 154.
Saindwa or *Thayndwa*, the same with the district of Sandow or Sandwīpa, XIV. 452.
Saisans, supposed to be the same with the lake Mahābhadrā, VIII. 327.
Saitavāhini, the same with the river Mahodā or Bahudā, XIV. 418.
Saiva Jogis, of their burying their dead, XVII. 176.
Saivāla or *Vallisneria*, botanical description of the, IV. 275.
Saira Ratnācara, legend of king It from the, III. 325.
Saivas, a division of the Hindu faith, XVI. 12; its principal sects, 14; various classes of, 25.
Saivas of Hindustan, no establishment among the, like those of Srināth or Puri, XVII. 169, 171.
Sajana, father of Buddha, X. 77.
 ———, son of the king of Hāla-bor or Cranganore, converted by St. Thomas, X. 85.
Sākambhari, probably Chitore, genealogy of the rulers of, XVI. 322.
Sakhi Bhavas, a sect worshipping Rādhā and Crishna, XVI. 128.
Sak'his, sacred text of Kabir, XVI. 59; extracts from, 63.
Sākinis, a body of female fiends, XVII. 222.
Saktas, a Hindu sect, XVI. 16; classes of, 26; an account of them, XVII. 210.
Sakti, the divine energy in action, XVII. 210; worship of the, 216, 225. (See Sacti.)
Sakti Sodhana, leading rites of the, XVII. 224.
Sakwelle. See Cosmogony of the Ceylonese.
Sākya, a Buddha, his length of life, XVII. 250. (See Sacya.)

- Sakya*, a city four cos from Dunga Sètu, XVII. 521.
- Sákya Sinha*, last of the seven Buddhas, account of, from the Puja Kánd, XVI. 422.
- Sal*, the White or Zalzaer, supposed to be the same with Sarasala, VI. 527.
- Sálagráṁ*, *Sailagram* or *Sailachakra*, a rocky hill, also called Gandaci Sila, XIV. 413.
- Salagramá*, a river, the same with the river Gandacá, XIV. 415.
- Salangæ*, an Indian tribe, XVII. 615.
- Sálúsuca*, the same with Pethisuca, III. 424.
- Salava*, a tribe or place in the midland country, VIII. 338, 341.
- Sálaváhana*, begotten by the king of Snakes on a virgin daughter of a pot-maker, IX. 120; defeated and killed Vicramaraca in battle, 121; retired into the desert for devout contemplation, 121. (See Sáliváhana.)
- Salbahan* or *Salbahan Rájah*, (the same), removed the seat of the empire to Pattan, about the middle of the first century, I. 373; slain by the revolted rajahs, 374.
- Sáleyadhara*, the birth place of Sáliváhana in the Deccan, IX. 83.
- Sálgalá* or *Sálgadá*, now called Calanore, VI. 520.
- Salgeda*, a place near Calanore, VI. 520.
- Salhata*, Silhet, XIV. 439.
- Salilamani*, a place to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Sáliváhana* and *Vicramáditya*, on the eras of, IX. 83, 117—X. 122—XV. 260.
- , the same with Nrisinha, IX. 123.
- , his birth, &c., his explaining an enigma, battle with Vieramáditya, IX. 129; his different names, 138; lord and master of Rome, 146; chronological list of his descendants, 161; king of Pratisthanain Déccan, IX. 173; his reign, 174, 182; his sons, 212.
- , of the affinity between legends concerning him and Christ, X. 40; considered as an incarnation of Brahma, of Siva, or of Vishnu, 44; his crucifixion, 52; the son of a carpenter, 119.
- , declared to be a follower or a form of Jina, X. 59, 86; a tribe of Rájaputras at Benares and in Oude boast descent from him, 86; Deva Tat, a brother of Buddha, 96.
- Salmala*, *Salimalika* or *Salmali*, the fourth Dwípa or division of the earth, VIII. 285, 298.
- , the mountain of Adam, lies in Lanca, X. 154.
- Salmaleswara* or *Salmalicsa*, the same with Zamolxis, Salmolxis or Zalmolxis, VIII. 298.
- Sálmali* or *Seven leaved Bombax*, botanical description of the, IV. 296.
- Salmali*, a Dwípa or an island in the Old Continent, III. 301—VIII. 364—IX. 29.
- Salmolxis*, *Zamolxis* or *Zalmolxis*, the same with Salmaleswara, VIII. 298.
- Sálsála*, a disciple of Shámámá, VI. 465.
- Salsette*, an island near Bombay, I. 375.
- , the temple in it having mostly images of Saiva in them, XVII. 188.
- Salt*, manufacture of, in Cuttack, XV. 169.
- Salva* or *Salava*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Salundy*, the lesser Vaitairani, XIV. 404.
- Salyavratta*, Noah, VIII. 294.
- Sam*, supposed to be the same with Shama, son of Neriman, and with Siamee, VI. 527.

- Sam*, a country supposed to be the same with *Sym* and *Tsan*, XIV. 425.
- Sama*, the son of *Dharma*, the first man, VIII. 254.
- Samá* or *Sam*, the same with the greater *Lohita* river, XIV. 425—XVII. 355.
- Samachh* or *Samaj*, apartments of which the city of *Bamiyan* consists, VI. 464.
- Samada*, raja of *Aracan*, deposed by the *Burmese*, XVI. 365.
- Samá Jerbu*, bridge of *Sama*, VI. 483.
- Samanala*, the same with the mountain of *Salmala*, X. 154.
- Samandar*, an island near the *Ganges*, X. 147.
- Samanians and Magi*, difference between the doctrines of the, VI. 274.
- Samantabhadra*, a *Dhyani Bodhisatwa* or creator of the first *Buddha* system, XVI. 442.
- Samanta Sinha*, father of *Vana Rája*, put to death by *Sri Bhuada Dèva*, IX. 186.
- Samara Sinha*, last of the *Guhila* race, holds *Arbuda*, XVI. 330.
- Samarasthán*, the place where *Gangeyanas* defeated *Indra* in battle, *Virasaya*, III. 430.
- Samarasura*, a tribe living to the south of the *Jambuna*, VIII. 341.
- Samaravira*, a prince, father of *Yasodá*, XVII. 252.
- Samarcand*, a country, VI. 503; a town, VIII. 320.
- , the country about it, called *Chinisthan*, and its inhabitants *Chinas*, X. 138.
- Samaria*, a mountain in *Palestine*, III. 322.
- Samaritans*, refer the prophecies of a Saviour to *Joshua*, X. 34.
- Samasila Trivicrama*, an incarnation of *Siva*, as son of *Suramahendraditya Bhupati*, X. 46.
- Samatata*, a tribe or place in the empire of *Bharata*, VIII. 338.
- Sánavèda*, observations on, and extracts from, VIII. 441; the *Rudra Vèda*, XI. 120.
- Sámáyika*, conventional practise or observance, XVII. 267.
- Samba*, son of *Crishna*, IX. 74—XI. 65; his worship of the *Sun*, 71.
- Sambalaca*, a town on the bank of the *Ganges*, V. 275.
- , the same with the island of *Sam-Mallaca*, IX. 80.
- Sámbapura*, a town on the banks of the *Chináb*, sacred to the sun, XI. 70, 73.
- Sambapura*, a demon, of his throwing *Pradyumna* into the ocean, III. 403; *Smu*, 405.
- Sambara*, a perfect *Yogi* and teacher of the practices of *Yoga*, XVII. 190.
- Samba Shur*, an iron bridge over the *Churr-Erku* river, XVII. 525.
- Sambhala Grama*, the same place with *Sambhul* in the country of *Oude*, XI. 88.
- Sambharata* or *Sammarta*, a native of *India*, VIII. 331; a tribe, 331.
- Sambher*, a kind of salt used in *Bhot*, XVII. 40.
- Sambhu*, *Siva*, XI. 102.
- , being the presiding deity of the brahmanical order, XVII. 171.
- Sambhuta Vijaya Suri*, one of the six *Sruta Kevali Jain* teachers, XVII. 286.
- Sambu* or *Sucti*, the western branch of the river *Gomati* or *Vasishti*, the *Sambus*, XIV. 410.
- Samet Sikhara*, a mountain near *Pachete*, the scene of *Parswanátha's* liberation, XVII. 276.
- Sameya*, a country in the north of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 340.
- Sáni* or *Furnesian Mimosa*, botanical description of the, IV. 307.
- , the fire which sprang from *Parvati* when she performed austerities, confined in that tree, IV. 364.
- , changed into a tree, the same with *Urvasi*, VIII. 256.

- Sami* or *Soma*, supposed to be the same with the *Isamus*, XIV. 410.
- Samicas* or *Sarmicas*, a nation living on the banks of the river *Cali*, III. 303.
- Sámidevi*, the name under which *Semiramis* is known in *India*, VIII. 256—IX. 53.
- Samirámá*, the same with *Samiramis*, III. 454.
- , a name of *Devi*, how derived, her worship on the tenth *Badi* of *Aswina*, (October), IV. 364, 384; sovereign of *Vahnisthán* defeated by *Sthivarapati*, 367; married with *Lileswara*, 369; *Semiramis*, 370.
- Samiti*, explanation of the term, XVII. 267.
- Samleh*, a village near the *Brahmakund*, also a hill, XVII. 389, 390.
- Sam Mallaca*, (*Sambalaca*), an island near *Patna*, games formerly celebrated there, IX. 80.
- Sammano Codom*, supposed to be the same with *Sarmana Cardama*, III. 415.
- Sammarta* or *Sambharata*, a native of *India*, VIII. 331.
- Sampo*, passes the country of the *Bhotias* to the north, XVII. 403.
- Sampradayas* or *Chief Sects*, *Vaishnava's* divided into four, XVI. 27.
- Samprati Rája*, pupil of *Suhasti*, the second *Dasapurvi*, XVII. 287.
- Sampu*, a sacred river, VI. 490.
- Sampudiek* or *Terrestrial World*, countries of, XVI. 272; *Burmese* conception of, 276; note 8, geography of explained, 278. See *Jambudwípa*.
- Samuar*, *Oceanus*, V. 297.
- Samudra-pacshi* or *Samudra-pada*, the same with *Pegasus*, VIII. 258.
- Samudrapála*, conveyed his soul into the body of *Vicramáditya*, IX. 135; his successor, 202.
- , a name of *Sáliváhana*, X. 45.
- Samudra-Romaca*, the sea of *Rome*, VIII. 341.
- Samudraca* or *Aquilicia*, but a new species, botanical description of the, IV. 259.
- Samum*, *Hindu*, account of the, III. 344.
- Samvara*, the sixth *Tatwa* of the *Jainas*, of its fifty-seven varieties, XVII. 266.
- Samvarna*, son of *Ajamida*, an incarnation of *Varuna*, XI. 136.
- Samvegis*, a religious order of the *Jains*, an account of them, XVII. 291.
- Samyogi*, a class of ascetics, an account of them, XVII. 183.
- Sána* or *Rushy Crotalaria*, botanical description of the, IV. 296.
- Saná-bhadra*, lies in the south of *Bharatas* empire, VIII. 339.
- Sanaca*, son of *Brahmá*, XI. 99.
- Sanakadi*, *Sampradya* or *Nimaivats*, a *Vaishnava* sect, XVI. 108.
- Sananda*, son of *Brahmá*, XI. 99.
- Sanandana Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads of the *Sringeri* establishment, XVII. 180.
- Sanata-Cumara* or *Sanatana*, son of *Brahmá*, XI. 99.
- Sanatana*, a celebrated *Vaishnava* writer, XVI. 114; his works, 120.
- Sanatica*, a place in the south-west of *India*, supposed to be the same with *Sintica*, VIII. 339.
- Sanapála*, a descendant of *Prithevipála* or *Jidáhana*, reigned at *Delhi*, IX. 170.
- Sancaráchárya*, of his having performed the ceremony of *Carshagni*, IX. 98.
- Sancaráchárya*, of *Mahádévas* explaining the *Vèdas* to the people in that shape, and destroying the temples of the *Jainas*, III. 411.

- Sancara-ghar*, a fort in Ceylon, of a shrine of Carticeya Swámi in it, IX. 77.
- Sancara-griha*, a fort in Ceylon near the sea shore, IX. 109.
- Sancara Verma*, king of Cashmir, XV. 65.
- Sancha*, one of the seven Dwípas. (See below,) III. 300; part of Africa, III. 301, 333—VIII. 299—X. 142.
- or *Zengh*, an island of shells, also called *Bharata*, VIII. 304, 339, 341; a forest, 364.
- , an island near the Peninsula of Malacca, XI. 53.
- Sanchá*, the upper part of the river Brahmani, XIV. 404; and of the Carmaphulli, 446.
- Sanchaabdhi*, the Mediterranean Sea, III. 303.
- Sanchacuta*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Sanchadwípa*, III. 300; with Yamaladwípa surrounds an inland sea, 301; Sanchadwípa proper, or island of shells, Sukim in scripture, dwellers in Caves or Suras the Troglodytes, 342; called also Sanchavana, including Hubab mountains and kingdom of Tigre, between Cali and the sea, principal river the Sanchanága, Suras' capital Cotimi, 343; other parts inhabited by Sanchasuras, 346.
- , Africa and Troglodytica, VIII. 300; supposed to join Sumatra, 303.
- , the same place with Zangh-bar, X. 112.
- Sanchamucha*, the same with the serpent king Sanchanága, III. 344—VIII. 301.
- Sanchamukha*, hills, III. 347.
- Sanchanága* or *Mareb River*, flows into the Cali, III. 303; name of a royal snake reigning formerly in Chacragiri, his legend, 343; called also Sanchamucha or mouth like a shell, his poisonous breath the hot winds, traced to the Heredi of Muselmans and Asmodeus of Tobit, still visited by pilgrims, 345—VIII. 302.
- Sanchaparvata*, the same with Rajata or the silver peak, XI. 31.
- Sanchasura*, demon king of the Daityas, his legend, III. 325; killed by Crishna, his territories part of Sanchadwíp, name for Cannibals living in caves or shells, 346; VIII. 300—X. 112.
- Sanchavana*, the land inhabited by the snake Sanchá, III. 343.
- Sanchayanas*, of Sanchadwíp, descendants of Atri, III. 303, 346; Shangallas of Bruce, 348.
- Sanchodadhi*, god of the ocean, legend of, III. 339.
- Sancrigali*, a rocky point projecting into the stream of the Ganges, XIV. 458, 461.
- or *Sacriguli*, the western gate of Palibothra, its distance from Allahabad, IX. 50.
- Súncriti*, the wife of the sage Lechayanas, mother of Heridatta, III. 455.
- Sancu-cuta*, a mountain, VIII. 355.
- Sandal Tree*, of the Malaya mountains, XVII. 616.
- Sandanes*, rajah of Larikheh or Lar, prohibits the Greeks to trade at Callian, I. 375.
- Sandhimati*, a Yogini, X. 53.
- Sandila*, a tribe of Brahmens, of the western Gaur, IX. 103.
- Sandi Sindh*, the lesser Sindh, the same with the river Phison, VI. 486.
- Sandoway*, a division and dependency of Aracan, XVI. 372.
- Sandoway*, now called Thayndwa or Saindwa, the same with Sandwípa, XIV. 452.
- Sandracottus* or *Chandragupta*, account of, V. 263.

- Sandstone*, near Mirzapur, XVIII. Pt. I. 24. 39.
 ———, rising through trap of Sagar, XVIII. Pt. I. 47.
 ———, new red of Bindachal, XVIII. Pt. I. 102—Pt. II. 64.
Sandstone Hills, of the Himalaya, XVI. 391; similar to red marl, coal imbedded in, 395;
 further account and varieties, 399; unfavorable to the coal formation, 406.
Sandāipa, the same with Thayndwa or Saindwa, XIV. 452.
Sangalā, the descendants of Peru residing there, V. 262.
 ———, a city to the west by north of Lahore, the same with Sinkol, VI. 520.
 ———, distance of Lahore from its ruins, IX. 53.
Sanganian Language and Letters, III. 5.
Sangrāmādēva, ascends the throne of Cashmir in A. D. 1025, XV. 80.
Sani or *Saturn*, III. 311, 332; son of Prabha, 379; identified with several Egyptian
 deities, 381; his reign, 352; son of Surya, 461.
 ———, obstructed in his course and hurled down by Dasaratha, IX. 128.
Sankara Achārya, account of his opponents and disputations, XVI. 14; Hindu religion
 modified by, 21; a persecutor of Nepalese Banddhas, 425.
 ———, teacher of the Saiva doctrines, XVII. 171; an incarnation of Siva, 174;
 established various Maths, 178; died at Kedārnāth, 179; his spiritual descendants,
 181; his commentary on the text of Vyasa, 281.
Sankara Digvijaya, a work by Ananda Giri, account of the, XVI. 11.
Sankhoo, a place within the great valley of Nepal, description of, XVII. 513.
Sannyasis, travellers among, to the Euphrates, III. 345.
Sanpa, of its connection with the Irawadi, XVII. 356; M. Klaproth's theory of its course,
 457; breadth, &c. of, 468; water discharged, 318.
Sanscrit, a grant of land in, discovered at Monghir, translated, I. 123.
 ———, ancient inscription of a pillar in a temple at Buddal, I. 131, 142.
 ——— *Inscriptions*, on ancient monuments containing, IX. 398.
 ———, on a stone found in Bundel'hand, XII. 357.
 ———, translated by Capt. E. Fil. XV. 436.
 ——— *Language*, observations on, I. 422—VIII. 275.
 ——— *and Pracrit Languages*, treatise on the, VII. 199.
 ——— *Poetry*, observations on the, X. 389.
 ——— *Alphabet*, observations on the, X. 152.
 ———, pervades all the languages of Europe, both ancient and modern, XI. 106.
 ———, of its affinity with the American languages, XI. 109.
Sanskāras, purificatory ceremonies of the Hindus, XVII. 309.
Santafoa, its distance from Teng-ye-chew, XVII. 460.
Santanu, a sage, husband of Amogha, XIV. 422.
Santapana, offspring of the Sun, fixes a Linga where the Nanda joins the Crishna, III. 446.
Santapanasthāna, situation, &c. of, III. 447.
Santariak, the present name of the place where the temple of Ammon stood, III. 378.
Sanyasis, Hindu mendicants of all classes, XVI. 133.

- Sanyásis*, of the four kinds of, XVII. 203, 208; bury their dead, 176.
- Sanyogi Atits*, a Hindu sect, XVII. 208.
- Sapor*, king of Orissa, cotemporary with Vicramáditya, son of Gandharva, IX. 107.
- Sapotus*, a town, the same with Hastinamagara, XIV. 457.
- Saptabádis* or *Saptabhangis*, a title of the Jains, why they are so called, XVII. 270.
- Sapta Buddha Stotra*, praise of the seven Buddhas, name of a Nepál tract, XVI. 453.
- Saptarishis*, supposed to go through the Zodiac in a retrograde motion in 2700 years, IX. 83.
- Sara*, *Arrow Cane* or *Spontaneous Sacchamur*, botanical description of, IV. 247.
- Saraban* or *Ban*, a river, an account of, XIV. 457.
- Sarada* or *Saraida Hills*, in which lie the tombs of the kings of Asam, XIV. 385. *Sirote* 436.
- Saradhana*, a tribe or country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Sárágh Chopawn*, a plain, VIII. 326.
- Saranga* or *Sarangesa*, king of the country about Calyan and Bombay, IX. 198.
- Sarangadhara*, grandson of Raghudèva, IX. 189.
- Sarasa*, a mountain in the Surochana district of the Cushadwíp, III. 331.
- Sarasála*, the same with Brongus, VI. 494; disciple of Shama, 523; Sál the white, 527.
- Saraswata*, a tribe and country in the midland India, VIII. 338, 341.
- Sarasvatasara*, the same with the Pushcara lake, XI. 121.
- Sarasvatí*, a river in the Ramanaca district, III. 331—VIII. 335—XVI. 395, 409, 460.
- , a branch of the Bhagirathi, XIV. 456, 464; of the Ganges, XVII. 2.
- , the goddess, the energy of Vishnu, XI. 113; presides over arts and sciences, her being the same with the Védas, 119; her primitive, forms her place of residence in the White Island, 119.
- , the bride, Sakti, and Máya of Brahmá, also of Hari, XVII. 210, 214, 275.
- , a pupil of Surèswara or Nandana, XVII. 181; a class of Dandis so called, 181.
- Sarayu* or *Sarjew*, a river that flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335.
- , called Commenasis, XIV. 399; also Devicá, Gharghará and Premabahini, 411.
- Sarbonis*, the same with the lake Sarbon or Sarbonis, III. 421.
- Sarcolobus*, botanical description of two new species of, XII. 566.
- Sarda*, the same with the Gogra, XVII. 2.
- Sardonya*, of the situation of the mountains so called, IX. 224.
- Sárdula Varma*, an emperor of India, son of Yajnavarma, IX. 111.
- Sáringihárs*, a class of Hindu Jogis, an account of them, XVII. 193.
- Sarirat*, the same place with Silhet, IX. 70.
- Sarjew*, the same with the river Sarayu, VIII. 335.
- Sarmadá*, wife of king Apáyana, retires from the world with her husband, III. 445.
- Sarmadèsa*, Ethiopia, IX. 71.
- Sarmana Cardama*, son of Mahiman and Mahámanya; Sammano Codom, III. 415.
- Sarmanas*, asceticks of the Jainas or Bauddhas, XVII. 279.
- Sarnáth*, a Buddhist monument at, near Benares, VIII. 260, 289—IX. 74.
- , the monument there erected by the sons of Bhupála, IX. 204—X. 130.
- , of the two urns and inscription discovered there, X. 131.

- Saronis* or *Eirinos*, an account of that lake, IX. 226.
- Sarppanidēvi*, a name of Mohini, XI. 141.
- Sarswo*, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Sarvacālicās*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Sarva Dersana Sangraha*, a work by Madhuva, account of, XVI. 10, 11.
- Sarvarica*, a river, an account of, XIV. 421; also called Guda, 422.
- Sashthi*, one of the chief manifestations of the Mula Prākṛiti, XVII. 215.
- Sasi*, a name for Lunus, XI. 21.
- Sasichanda*, the same with the White Island, XI. 21, 35.
- Sasni*, another name for Gazni, VI. 518.
- S'āstras*, subjects and description of the, I. 340.
- Sarurasa*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Sasvata*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Satata*, a country in the north of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Satadru* or *Satlaj*, a river that flows from the mount Himāvat, VIII. 335, 341.
- Satanika*, a Jaina king, XVII. 260.
- Satarūpa*, consort of Swayambhuva, an account of her, V. 247.
- , framed out of one half of Brahmā's body, VI. 472.
- Satasringa* or *with Hundred Peaks*, mountains in Cushtadwīp without, III. 331.
- , of the residents on it, VIII. 362; Yudhishtira born there, IX. 82.
- Satī*, the character in which Mahācālī became the Cālī river, III. 304; the same with *Isi*, 361; her limbs scattered on the banks of the Ganges, daughter of Dacsha, 361.
- , a monument erected by the Hindus, upon the site of a concretion, X. 130.
- Satisaras*, inundated valley of Cashmir so named, XV. 8.
- Satlaj* or *Sitlodā*, a river in the Panjāb, VIII. 325; the *Satodara*, 327; or *Satudru*, 335.
- Satnāmis*, a religious sect, an account of their doctrines, &c. XVII. 302.
- Satodara* or *Satadru*, the same with the *Zadadru* or *Satlej*, VIII. 327—IX. 53.
- Satpadaprarūpana*, what it is, and by whom attainable, XVII. 268.
- Satrughna*, brother of Rāma, XVII. 590.
- Saturn*, the same with *Menu* or *Satyavrata* and *Noah*, I. 230. (Vide *Sani*.)
- , the planet, directed by Brahmā, III. 382; dress and form of its genius, 384.
- , considered lord of time by the Sabians, IV. 374.
- , father of *Aphros* or *Aphraus*, VIII. 275.
- , time of his revolution, XI. 131; northern feast of his entrance into *Taurus*, 132.
- Satya*, the quality of goodness, XVII. 215.
- Satyavrata* or *Menu*, the same as *Saturn* and *Noah*, I. 230.
- , his preservation from the deluge, III. 312; his progeny, *Jyapati*, *Charma* and *Sharma*, 313; *Arāma* his grandson, 333.
- , an incarnation of *Vishnu*, V. 254; his posterity, 293.
- , his father born on the banks of the river *Chandrabhāga*, conquers *Drāvira*, VI. 471; the same with *Vaivaswata*, his reigning at *Bettoor*, 479, 522.
- or *Prithu*, father of *Ilā* or *Earth*, VIII. 296.

Saudherma, a heaven, XVII. 251.

Saugatas, a Hindu sect, doctrines of the, XVI. 18.

Saugur, a district, XVII. 584.

Saul, *Gazni*, VI. 519.

Saumicantha, a city in Usinara, XIV. 409 ; situation of, 410.

Samya, one of the divisions of the Old Continent, VIII. 330.

——, the path through which the souls of the good are carried, XIV. 441.

Saumyagiri, lies in the north of Meru, XI. 31.

Saumyanala, a son of the divine Twashta, who built Ráma's bridge, X. 154.

Saura or *Sauri*, a river, XIV. 441.

Sauranada, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Saurapátas or *Sauras*, a Hindu sect, an account of, XVII. 231.

Sauras or *Worshippers of the Sun*, classes of described, XVI. 15.

Saurashtra, the same as Surat, IX. 127—XVII. 196.

Sauri, capital of Jangoma or Jangomay, XIV. 441.

Sauricarna, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Saurid, said to have built the great pyramid in Egypt, X. 138.

Saurishthán, the place where Sani was born, Beth, Shemesh or Heliopolis, III. 383.

Sauritya, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Sausami, the same with the river Saraswati, XIV. 409.

Sauvira or *Suir*, lies between the river Sindhu and Mathurá, VIII. 339, 341—XVII. 616.

Savara, a wild race in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338, 339.

Saverni, a Rishi, VIII. 346.

Savilá, a cow, an incarnation of Isi, III. 362.

Saviour, expectations regarding a, X. 27 ; foretold in the Puránas, XI. 89.

Sávitri, the consort of Brahmá, the same with Gayatri, XI. 119 —XVII. 214.

Saxifraga ligulata, botanical description of the, XIII. 398.

Sayammay, the same with the country of Chiamay, XIV. 436.

Sayyambhadra Suri, one of the six Sruta Kevali Jain teachers, XVII. 286.

Scamander, the same with the river Xanthus near Troy, III. 377.

Scanda, See Cárticèya, I. 252 ; god of war, III. 319 ; a Purána, VIII. 252.

——, made three gaps in the country of Crauncha, form of Hara, Hercules, XI. 14.

Scanda-dwípa, the same place with Scandia or Scandinavia, VI. 490.

Scarabæorum, distributio in genera proxima naturalia, VII. 455.

Schangal, kings of Sangala so called, V. 283.

Scheria, the same with the island of Kyre, XI. 33, 57.

Schists, of central India, XVIII. Pt. II. 67.

Sciences, of Asia, remarks on, I. 411, 429.

——, of the Hindus as contained in the Sástras, I. 340.

——, proof that the Hindus had the binomial theorem, II. 487.

See the several particular heads of Arts, Literature, Poetry, &c.

Scitamineæ, description of several of the monandrous plants of India of this class, XI. 318.

- Scobaru*, a town, situation, &c. of, IX. 59.
- Scotland*, how situated in respect to England and Ireland, according to the Puránas, XI. 1
- Scriptures*, Jewish, remarks on the, III. 15.
- Sculpture*, account of the ruins at Mahábalipuram called the Seven Pagodas, I. 145.
- Scylace*, a place, VIII. 297.
- Scylax*, a Grecian who was first sent to explore India, X. 113.
- Scythianus*, brought four books from India, containing extravagant notions, IX. 216, 217
- Sea Snakes*, venomous, on the coast of Madras, account of, XIII. 329.
- Sechin*, the same with Ekhor, the place of burial of the emperors of China, VI. 484.
- Secunder Rumi*, the same with Alexander the Great, VI. 482.
- Sedoa*, a river and a town in the district of Thayndwa or Saindwa, XIV. 552.
- Sehri*, of the situation, &c. of that port, IX. 226.
- Seighur*, supposed to be the same place with Sheker, VI. 459.
- Seish* or *Seth*, son of Adam, VI. 465.
- Sekander Shah*, his persecution of Kabir, XVI. 55.
- Seksantánya*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Selai*, the same with the river Silávati or Solomatis, XIV. 403.
- Selampura* or *Sailampura*, lies near Hardwár, IX. 73—XIV. 413.
- Selan-dive* or *Seran-diep*. See Ceylon.
- Selene*, the same with Luna, when she first appeared, XI. 148.
- Seleucus*, his expedition against Chandragupta, V. 285—IX. 100.
- Selim-sháh*, when he died, XIV. 377.
- Selinghei*, a river, VI. 484.
- Scmanthini*, the Udaya mountains, XIV. 388.
- Semele*, daughter of Cadmus, supposed to be the same with Syamala, III. 402, 423.
- Semiramis*, the origin of, the Syrean dove, Ninus, the building of Nineveh, Hieropolis at Mecca, &c., legends of, from the Scánda-purána and Visva-sárapracása, IV. 363.
- , known in India by the name of Samidèvi, VIII. 256.
- Semnoncs*, a tribe in Germany, desolated the country surrounding their own, XI. 66.
- Sena*, the barber, disciple of Rámánand, founder of a separate sect, legend of, XVI. 85.
- Senglai*, a river near the Dihong, an account of, XVII. 456.
- Senih* or *Arah*, the presiding deity of the north, VIII. 280.
- Seonad*, the same with the river Charmmanwati, XIV. 407.
- Seonah* or *Sibnagara*, a town at the source of the river Charmmanwati, XIV. 408.
- Separvaim* or *Sepharvaim*, a country near the mountains of Sephar or Separa, VIII. 277.
- Sep'hatica* or *Sorrowful Nyctanthes*, botanical description of the, IV. 244.
- Sephar*, a mountain in the east, VIII. 279.
- Septala* or *many flowered Nyctanthes*, botanical description of the, VIII. 245.
- Septaperna* or *Seven Leaves*, or *School Echites*, botanical description of the, IV. 265.
- Sequana*, the same with the river Seine, XI. 45.
- Ser*, China, IX. 70.
- Será*, a city, of the situation, &c. of, IX. 69.

- Serâi-Ravani* or *Rubbaut*, is built upon the site of Tacshila, VIII. 343.
- Serandah* or *Serendip*, Madagascar, also called Raneh and Harina, VIII. 303.
- Serapis* supposed to be the same with Yama or Pluto, III. 408.
- Sereh*, how far that country extends, IX. 230.
- Sereh-asp Hills*, origin of their name, &c. also called Felorez, VI. 517, 518.
- Seres*, of the place where they lived, and other accounts relating to them, IX. 40.
- Serèswati*, wife of Brahmá, corresponds with the Grecian Minerva, I. 253.
- Seregius*, a Manichean, appeared in the character of Christ and Paraclete, IX. 217, 218.
- Serhind*, supposed to be the limit of Alexander's conquest towards the east, IX. 51.
- Serinda* or *Serhind*, of Christians being there in the seventh century, IX. 215.
- Sermahi*, the same with the tribe called Ichthyophagi and Sir-matsya, an account of the, IX. 68.
- Serpents*, on the poison of, VI. 103.
- Sersilis*, the same with the river Brahmáputra, XIV. 431.
- Serus*, the same with the river Airavati, XIV. 437, 440.
- Sesatæ* or *Basadæ*, a nation living on the confines of China, IX. 60.
- Sèsha*, a snake, and a portion of Vishnu, XI. 93.
- Seshanága*, supposed to be the same with the dragon of Serapis, III. 409—XI. 146.
- Sesostris*, when he lived, IX. 86.
- Seth* or *Seish*, son of Adam, the same with Sish or Shis, VI. 465, 482.
- , his descendants allowed to dwell on the mountain where Adam was entombed, X. 136.
- Setlej* or *Satudra*, the river, tour made to lay down the course and levels of, XV. 339.
- , falls into the Caggar and forms the river Dhutpápa, XIV. 466.
- Sétubandha*, the island of Ramiseram between Ceylon and the continent, XVII. 197.
- Seven Pagodas at Mahábalipuram*. (See Sculpture), I. 145.
- Seven Rishis*, having sprung from Brahmá, V. 246.
- , being the same with the seven stars of the great bear, IX. 42.
- Severus*, a philosopher, who received at Alexandria several Brahmens from India, X. 111.
- SEYMORE, MR., description of a copper coin in his cabinet, XVII. 583.
- Séyó*, scriptures of the people of Lahassa, XVII. 523.
- Shabar* or *Sheybar*, the same with Prometheus, VI. 461.
- or *Shibr*, a place near Bamiyan, Garuda's den in, VIII. 258.
- Shabara*, an uncivilized race of men, VI. 514—VIII. 259.
- Sháhbunder*, the same place with Thatha, IX. 228.
- Sháh Jehánábád*, legend of the foundation of, XVI. 49.
- Shála*, a king, his reviling Gangá, VI. 507.
- Shalivastra*, an uncivilised race of men, VI. 514.
- Shama*, the same with Shem, founder of Bamiyan, VI. 467 to 469, 521; spiritual guide of Sarasala, 523; obtains a boon from Jineswara, 524.
- Shamalas*, Shangalas of Bruce. Vide Sanchayanas,
- Shúmáma*, teacher of Salsála, VI. 465.
- Sham Bamiyan*, the same with the city of Bamiyan, VI. 463.
- Shanga*, a river near Lahassa, description of, XVII. 531.

Shangallas or *Shanikāyanas*, origin of the, III. 346.

Shapuri Island, choki fixed there by Aracan raja, disputed by British Govt., XVI. 372.

Sharma or *Sham*, legend of, III. 312: his portion of the earth, 313: his descendants, 313.

—————, born after the flood, V. 256: son of Satyavrata, 293.

—————, one of the thousand names of Vishnu, VI. 463, 528.

Sharma-shān, between Ajagara and Sinanta, III. 303: source of the Nile in, 306, 307.

Sharnicas or *Sharnicas*, a tribe on the Cali, III. 303: the children of Sharma, their history, 313: rank with Devatas and Yacshas or Demigods, 316.

Shatasara, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Shatchakra, wheel of Mahādēva, an account of the, III. 456.

SHAW, LIEUT. T., on the inhabitants of the Rajmahl hills, IV. 45.

Shagar, a town near Tingiri, also a mountain, XVII. 519.

Shaker, supposed to be the same place with Saighur, VI. 459.

Shem, the same with Shama, the founder of Bamiyan, (which see), VI. 467 to 469.

———, the country where he dwelt, VIII. 279: when he died, IX. 184.

———, the skull of Adam falling to his share, where he deposited it, X. 137.

Shcopoory, the peak of a mountain, XIV. 416.

Shepherd Kings, historical notices of the, III. 317, 323.

Shermanos Permaloo. See history of Malabar.

Shaybar or *Shabar*, the same with Prometheus, VI. 461: Hindu Cash, 461.

Shibot, a small rivulet near the Dibong, XVII. 407.

Shi King or *Second Classical Book of the Chinese*, remarks on, by Sir Wm. Jones, II. 195.

Shiku, a rivulet near the Brahmaputra having a cane suspension bridge, XVII. 306, 403.

Shilastica, one of the divisions of the Old Continent, also called Gabhastimān, VIII. 390.

Shiloh, the same with Salivāhana, his birth foretold by Jacob to Judah, X. 48.

Skipki, bordering village of Chinese Tartary, XV. 373, 424.

Shirock, son of Khasru-Perviz, his 17 brothers conveyed to India by his order, IX. 156, 237.

Shis or *Sish*, of his tomb in the banks of the Gāgra, the same with Seth, VI. 482.

Shiracacua, grandson of Chandragupta, V. 286.

Shormadoo Prax, the temple of, described, V. 111.

SHORE, JOHN, account of Nepal by, II. 307.

—————, translation of Mogul inscription by, II. 383.

————— SIR JOHN, nominated President on the decease of Sir Wm. Jones, IV. 181.

—————, discourse of the 22d May 1794 by, IV. 181.

—————, on some extraordinary practices of the Hindus, IV. 331.

—————, remarks on his attainments and character, VI. 2.

Shubadu, a town, an account of, XVII. 533.

Shubogu, a monastery, account of, XVII. 533.

Shomaikha, eastern branch of the Irawadi, also called Sinmaikha, XVII. 462.

Shze-da-gon, the large monument near Rangoon described, XVI. 281.

Shyama, a river, the same with the Cali, III. 304.

Shyamalā or *Black*, an epithet of Mahācali as Cali, III. 304.

- Siac*, supposed to be a branch of the Cydara, X. 149.
- Siam*, on the religion of, VI. 163.
- , a place, VIII. 269; a gulf, XIV. 439; a river, 434.
- , on the alluvium of, XVIII. Pt. I. 125.
- Siamec*, son of Key-Umursh, VI. 528.
- Siamese Language*, vocabulary of the, V. 228.
- Siang*, a plain among the Pandua hills, also the name of a village, XVII. 506.
- Siberia*, a country, VIII. 317.
- Sibnagara* or *Seonah*, a town at the source of the river Chammánwati, XIV. 408.
- Sebæ*, the same with the Sivas, XVII. 617.
- Sicatas*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Sichi*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Siddhabuddha*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Siddhántas*, Jaina works held in the same veneration by them as the Vêdas by the Brahminical Hindus, XVII. 243.
- Siddhapada*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Siddhapur*, the north pole of the Puránics, VIII. 308.
- Siddhapuri*, (the same place), lies exactly under the north pole, VI. 491.
- Siddhartha*, of the family of Ikshwaku, of the birth of Mahávira from his wife, XVII. 252.
- Siddhas*, prophets with the gift of miracles, VIII. 357; the Levites, 357, 361.
- , an account of them, IX. 78.
- or *Genii*, worshipped by the Hindu Tantrikas, XVI. 21.
- Sidrâj*, king of Anhulwára Patten and a great supporter of the Jains, XVII. 287.
- Sigala*, now *Monghier*, a town on the banks of the Ganges, V. 275—IX. 55—XIV. 461.
- Sigertis*, of the boundaries, &c. of that country, IX. 225.
- Sihlukas*, the descendants of Capesa or Cepheus, VIII. 258.
- Sikhi*, a Buddha, the length of life he enjoyed, XVII. 250.
- Sikhor* or *Sihor*, a name of the ancients for the Nile, III. 304.
- Sikhs* or *Seeks*, description of their college at Patna, I. 289.
- , sketch of their history, religious institutions, usages, &c. XI. 197.
- , the disciples of Nanák Sháh, of the seven divisions of them, XVII. 232.
- Sila* or *Sailapattana*, a city on the banks of the river Mahánadi, the seat of the Máya Rájas, XIV. 448; the same place with Aracan, 449.
- Silajatu*, a description of, XI. 39.
- Silan*, the same with the island of Sinhala or Ceylon, III. 412.
- Silani Village in the Himálaya*, developement of coal deposit discovered there, XVI. 387.
- Silávati*, the same with the river Selai and Solomatis, XIV. 403.
- Siliváhana*, the idea of his crucifixion taken from the Manicheans, X. 121. (See *Sáliváhana*.)
- Silphium*, a plant, the same with Vahlica, VI. 471.
- Siluk*, a village near Membu, XVII. 399.
- Silver*, of its affinity with the moon, XI. 20.
- Silver Peak*, of the golden mountain mentioned by Stesichorus, Strabo and Avienus, XI. 25.

- Simong*, a tribe living on the bank of the Yamuni river, XVII. 400.
- Simorg*, a fabulous bird of the Persians described by Sádi, on mount Káf, III. 343.
- Simorgs*, a tribe living near the Dihong, XVII. 400.
- or *Rocks*, birds, the same with Garudas, VI. 493—VIII. 302.
- Sinbad*, his adventures in Sanchadwípa, VIII. 302, 363.
- Sincapur*, islands of, XIV. 430.
- Sind*, a country, the same with Tata, VI. 535.
- Sindhu*, the river Indus, III. 348, 368—VIII. 318, 331, 335, 341.
- , a forbidden river to the Hindus, VI. 533.
- , a tribe in the south-west of India, VIII. 339.
- , the river Nalini or Purra-Attock, Hoang-ho or Caramoran, VIII. 333.
- , the same with the river Sind, XIV. 408.
- Sindhuca* or *Three Leaved Vites* or *Negundo*, botanical description of, IV. 292.
- Sindhucá*, the same with Mahácarni, IX. 107.
- Sindhucalaca*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Sindhuh* or *Sindhus*, the same with the Indus, VI. 529.
- Sineraja*, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.
- Singala* or *Singhala*. See Ceylon, IX. 109.
- Singarú Ghát*, a place near the Brahmaputra, XVII. 326.
- Singeah*, famous pillars of, remarks on, (Appendix) II. 478.
- Singis Extrema* or *Lingis*, a Cape, VIII. 300.
- Sinha*, son of Ráhu, III. 333.
- Sinhagiri Suri*, one of the seven Dasapurvi Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Sinhagiriswara Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Sinhal* or *Sihala*, Ceylon, III. 412—VIII. 305, 339—IX. 77—X. 143, 153, 305.
- , how long it remained depopulated in consequence of Rávana's wars, X. 154.
- Sinhapur*, the same with the country of Parindra, XIV. 428.
- Sinhica*, by some said to be the natural mother of Ráhu, III. 419, 420.
- Sin-pho Tribes of the Asam Hills*, account of, from their chiefs, XVI. 338.
- Sinibahu*, a river which flows from the mount Vindhya, VIII. 335.
- Sinivali* or *First Crescent*, a river flowing into Amára lake, III. 309; in Cushadwípa, 331.
- Sinkol*, the same with the city of Sangalá, also the name of its king, VI. 520.
- Sinmaikha*, eastern branch of the Irawadi, the same with the Shumaikha, XVII. 443, 462.
- Sion*, a mountain, VIII. 312.
- Sione-chan*, southern part of the Himá mountains, VIII. 311.
- Sipa*, a place near Nepál, IX. 67.
- Sipagor*, of the situation, &c. of, IX. 66. See below.
- Sipchoras*, a river in India, also called Hyparchos or Hypobarus, IX. 64; tribe beyond, 68.
- , an account of that species of tree, and the amber produced from it, IX. 65.
- Sipra*, a river near Ujjain, VIII. 335.
- , the same with the river Avanti, XIV. 408.
- Sipraca* or *Suraca*, the first king of the dynasty called Andhajaticas, IX. 102.

- Sipraca* or *Saraca*, the same with *Mahácarni*, IX. 107.
- Sirbonis*, a lake, also called *Sirbon* and *Sarbonis*, III. 421.
- Sire*, a kingdom, VIII. 302.
- Sirenes*, the companions of *Proserpine*, subordinate forms of *Mohini*, XI. 141.
- Sirhind* or *Serinda*, there having been a seminary for Christians in the sixth century, X. 71.
- Sirinagur*, narrative of a journey to, VI. 309; rájas of, 338; revenues, trade, 340.
- , of the pretended pedigree of its rájas, IX. 209.
- Serindhra*s, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Siris*, a name of the ancients for the Nile, III. 304.
- Siris*, or *Sirius*, the name being applied to the incarnations of *Mahádèva*, III. 396.
- Sir-matsyas*, a tribe on the coasts of Persia, the *Ichthyophagi* or *Sermahi*, IX. 68.
- Sirmor*, mountains to the west of the *Jumna*, why so called, XI. 95.
- Sirodeva*, a name of the god *Vagiswara*, supposed to be *Bacchus*, *Osiris*, III. 395.
- Sirohi*, rajahs of, the present possessors of *Arbuda* mountain, XVI. 320.
- Sirote*, supposed to be the same place with *Sarada*, XIV. 436.
- Sirr*, the same with the river *Sita-ganga* or *Jaxartes*, VI. 490.
- Sish* or *Shis*, the same with *Seth*, of his tomb on the banks of the *Gágra*, VI. 482.
- Sisuman*, the last of the *Canwa* dynasty, put to death by his prime minister, IX. 102.
- Sisunacas*, of the number of years they reigned, IX. 90.
- Sisupála*, the same with *Vijaya*, III. 393.
- Sitá*, a river rising in mount *Meru*, hodie *Hara-Moren*, VIII. 309, 317; the *Jaxartes*, 330; *Paragandica*, 325, 331.
- , brought from the hills by *Brahmá*, the same with the *Dhabali*, XIV. 419.
- , daughter of *Dacsha* and *Sridèvi*, and an incarnation of *Dèvi*, VI. 475.
- , of the places in which the limbs of her corpse fell, VI. 477.
- , consort of *Rámachandra*, XI. 103.
- , wife of *Ráma* carried off by *Rávana*, XVII. 608.
- Sitabuldi Hill*, geology of the, XVIII. Pt. I. 123, 194.
- Sitacantha*, a river, also called *Mlecchha Ganga*, supposed to be *Sitocatis*, VIII. 325.
- Sitácunda*, a pool in *Chandrasechara*, XIV. 389.
- Sita-ganga*, the same with the river *Hoang-ho*, VI. 488; the *Sirr* or *Jazartes*, 490.
- Sitah Sinh*, his work on Hindu sects, XVI. 7.
- Sitánta* or *End of Cold*, the southern *Himálaya*, III. 303, 306, 329—VIII. 350, 358.
- Sitáng*, a village near *Dum*, also called *Kamshú*, XVII. 516.
- Sitang Nadi*, a small stream, a branch of the *Bhanga Nadi*, XVII. 339.
- Sitaprabha*, a river brought from *Himálaya* by *Sahádèva*, the *Mahánadi*, XIV. 419.
- Sitloda*, the river *Satlaj* in the *Panjáb*, VIII. 325—XI. 52.
- Sitocatis*, supposed to be the river *Sitoda*, *Sitacantha* or *Mlecchha Ganga*, VIII. 325.
- , supposed to be the same with the river *Bahudá* or *Mahodá*, XIV. 419.
- Sitoda*, a lake, the same with the *Deva-saran*, VIII. 322, 325, 326, 351. See above.
- Siva*, on the attributes of, I. 247; the *Stygian Jove* or *Pluto*, 265.
- , supposed to be *Jupiter Triphylus*, III. 365; shining in the planet of *Jupiter*, 382; reducing *Cámadeva* to ashes, 403.

- Siva*, issued from the left side of Adima, V. 249; his consort killing herself at the sacrifice of Dacsha, and his cutting off the head of Dacsha, 249; of his being in a human shape appointed to raise seed to Sharma, 294.
- , as the creative power, and Bhaváni, remarks on, VIII. 53; resides on the mount Cailása, also called Arhan and Uranus, presides over astronomy, 315, 353.
- , incarnate in the womb of the wife of king Sura Mahendraditya Bhupati, X. 46.
- , the same with Jupiter Ammon, XI. 27, 119; swallows the Cálacuta poison, 134; visits the White Islands, Hanumán's birth, 141; buried himself in the Himálayan snow, 145.
- , hides himself from his wife and the gods, in the shape of an antelope, XIV. 416.
- , form of his worship in the districts along the Ganges, XVII. 169, et seq.
- Sivabar*, the place where Cási was rebuilt under the name of Varánasi, III. 409.
- Sivanada*, the same with the river Charmmánwati, XIV. 407.
- Siva Náráyana*, the founder of the sect called after his name, XVII. 304; account of it, 305.
- Sivapura*, the town of Sheepoor, VIII. 331.
- Sivas*, inhabitants of Hydarke and Karmina, XVII. 617.
- Sivica*, lies in the south of India, VIII. 339; the nation called Suir, Sibiras and Sabiri, 338.
- , the same with the mountains of Rajagir, IX. 79.
- Sivirgiri*, the mountains of the Siviras in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
- Sixth Century*, being remarkable for the introduction of new eras, X. 95.
- Skirr*, son of Niord, of his having invaded Britain, XI. 35.
- Slavery*, dispute on, between Sir Wm. Jones and Alwí, a chief of Hinzúan, II. 91.
- Slóca Metre*, remarks on, X. 440.
- Smartal Brahmanas*, an account of the sect, XVII. 176.
- Smasrudhara*, a tribe in the south-east of Bharatas empire, VIII. 338.
- Smriti*, works on law classed, XVI. 10.
- Smu*, the same with Typhon, identical with Sambera of his killing Orus, III. 405.
- Snake or Poison Stone*, or *Zehr Mohereh*, analysis of the, XIII. 317—XVI. 382.
- Snakes*, on the cure of persons bitten by, II. 323—XI. 309. See *Sea Snakes*.
- Snow*, above the limit of congelation, supposed to be always on the increase, XV. 351.
- So*, a rivulet in the mountains of Asam, XVII. 381; of the cane bridge near it, 385.
- Soan*, discharges itself into the Irawadi, XVII. 465.
- Sobhánjana* or *Guilandind Moringa*, botanical description of the, IV. 277.
- Socásru*, the same with Asrutirtha, III. 341.
- Sochus* or *Socus*, father of the Curetes, one of the Caberes or Cuvéras, III. 426.
- Socona*, the same with the river Soane, XI. 45.
- Soil*, analysis of that of Hugli, XVIII. Pt. 1, 225.
- Solana*, a town in Tibet, supposed to be Ujulin, IX. 63, 67.
- Soleiman*, seventy-two rulers of that name on the mount C'haisaghar before Adam, VI. 522.
- Sol-lunar Influence in Fevers*, observations on, VIII. 1.
- Solomatis*, the same with the river Silavati and Selai, XIV. 403.
- Solapatan*, a sea port town on the Malabar coast, X. 84; the same place with Húlabar, 85.

- Soma*, Lunus, the son of Brahmá, XI. 99.
 —, the moon, husband of Rohini or Aldebaran, III. 384, 462.
 —, the moon, born in a human shape as the son of Atri, legends of, V. 261 ; XVII. 183.
 —, a country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
Soma or *Sami*, supposed to be the same with the Isamus, XIV. 410.
Somabansibogar, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Somagiri, mountains of the moon, III. 303 ; situation of, now called Totoa, 307 ; wherein Chandra concealed himself through shame, having been transformed into a female, 384.
 —, small hillocks near the tomb of Nuh on the banks of the Gágra, VI. 482.
 — or the *White Island*, lies in the northern parts of the white sea, XI. 32.
Somalatá, the moon planet, III. 385.
Somanáth, a place of worship in Guzrat, IX. 224.
Somanátha, the image of Siva in Saurashtra, destroyed by Mahmud, XVII. 194.
Somaparvata, the White Island, XI. 35.
Somarāja, father of Pushpacetu, III. 398.
Samaráji or *Fetid Paderia*, botanical description of the, IV. 261.
Someswara, a name of Siva, XVII. 195.
Sommonacodom, (*Tamana Gautama*,) remarks on the worship of, I. 163.
Somnáth, a city on the sea shore, XVII. 195.
Son of the Spirit of Heaven, his bones scattered over the earth, collected and entombed by his descendants, X. 129.
Sona, a river, VIII. 335 ; also called Hiranya-bahu, XIV. 382, 398, 406.
Sonachari, the same with the river Swarnachari, XIV. 446.
Sonargaum or *Swarna-gam*, a place near Dhacca, VIII. 332.
Sonari, villages, XVII. 328.
Sonitpura, the metropolis of Munja in the Dekhin, IX. 199.
 —, another place near Gwálpára on the borders of Asama, XIV. 443.
Soniya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Souk, the famous temple, also called Ujuk or Uzuk, VIII. 312.
Sonus, a river, XIV. 399.
Soora Gay. See Yák.
Sophagasemus, supposed to be the same with Shivacasena, V. 286.
Sopheir, a country, supposed to be the same with India, VIII. 277.
Sorathiya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Soreé, supposed to be the same with the town of Zara, XIV. 450.
Sorex Glís, description of, by *Diard* and *Duvaucel*, XIV. 471.
Sorra, a town near Káláat, Násir-khán, also called Sorra Bac or Sorra Beyck, VI. 519.
Soul, being an image of the supreme spirit, III. 359.
 —, considered to be a portion of the divine essence, XI. 127.
Sours, tribes of, in Orissa, XV. 123, 204.
Soury. See Nancowry.
 SOWERBY's note on Himálayan fossils, XVIII. Pt. II. 227.

- Sparsamani* or *Hiranyamani*, the philosopher's stone, XIV. 468.
- Spaturu*, a town, other names by which it is called, IX. 53.
- Spersana*, definition of, XVII. 269.
- Sphinx*, conjectures on an Indian sculpture, supposed to represent the sphinx, II. 333.
- Spashtha Dayakas*, a Vaishnava sect of Bengal, XVI. 122.
- Spikenard of the Ancients* or *Jatamansi*, Essay on, II. 405—IV. 109, 433.
- Spítí*, description of the valley of, XVIII. Pt. II. 238, 247.
- Spongia Patera*, a Zoophyte found on the coast of Singapore Island, described, XIV. 180.
- Sraddhas*, obsequial ceremonies at stated periods, XVII. 276.
- Sraivakas*, the lay order of the Jains, XVII. 272, 291.
- Srávana*, one of the lunar mansions, IX. 84.
- Sravangoody*, ancient sculpture and inscription at, relating to the Jain worship, IX. 279.
- Srávasti*, a place near Oude, XVII. 253.
- Sráwaks*, the same with the Jains, XVII. 241; See *Sravaha*.
- Sreniha*, a Jaina king, XVII. 260.
- Srí*, *Sris* or *Lacshmí*, and *Ceres*, the same deity, I. 240.
- Sribhágawat*, four distichs from the, I. 33.
- Srí-Bhuada-déva*, emperor of Canoge, his daughter married to Sri-Dhundhaca, IX. 186.
- Srí-carnadéva*, the second Vicramáditya, his genealogy, IX. 103, 108, 146, 202.
- Srí-carna Rája Vicrama*, a title of Bhoja, IX. 163.
- Srí-chakra*, how that ceremony is performed, XVII. 224.
- Srí-deva-pála-déva*, an account of him, IX. 105.
- Srí-dévi*, mother of Sita, wife of Dacsha, and daughter of Adima and Ivá, VI. 475.
- Srí-Dhundhaca*, son-in-law of Sri-Bhuada-déva, IX. 187.
- Srí-dwípa*, the same with the White Island, XI. 136.
- Srigala*, Chunar, also called Sagala, XIV. 461.
- Sríguru*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Srí-Hastisèna*, the same with the latter Buddha, when he was translated into heaven, X. 96.
- Srihut*, the same place with Silhet, IX. 70.
- Srí-Lohit*, its three branches, XVII. 456.
- Srí-Mahádévi*, mother of Sankara Achárya, expelled her caste for adultery, XVII. 178.
- Srímal*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Srimati*, a branch of the Carmaphulli, XIV. 446.
- Srinagar*, capital of Gerhwal, XVI. 147.
- Sringa*, situation of, VIII. 345; a range of mountains, XI. 16.
- Sringagiri*, a place on the western Gháts near the sources of the Tungabhadra, XVII. 179.
- Sringáta*, or *Floating Trapa*, botanical description of the, IV. 253.
- Sringavan Mountains*, situation and extent of, VIII. 306, 344—XI. 15.
- Sringeri Establishment*, list of its spiritual heads, XVII. 180.
- Srípanchami*, a Hindu festival, XVII. 275.
- Sríparvata*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- , the same with the Sridwípa, or White Island, XI. 136.

- Sri-puri*, the abode of Dēvi in the White Island, XI. 21.
Srīrangapattana, the same place as Seringapatnam, III. 357.
Srī-sat-carni or *Sri-sat-carna*, son and successor of king Criahna, IX. 108.
Srishtha, the same with Jyeshthá, XI. 137.
Sri-sohila, a Brahmachari, the same with Sácyá Udaraca, V. 138.
Sri-Vara-Pandita, his history of Cashmir, XV. 3.
Sroni, a river born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.
Sruta Kevalis, certain teachers of the Jain faith, their names, XVII. 286.
Staff of Fīrūz Shāh, inscriptions on, explained, I. 379.
Stambhacamandira, a hunting seat of the emperors near Dilhi, IX. 188.
Stambhāsta, the same place with Cambāt or Cambay, IX. 128; Tirtha, 83, 194.
Staphylus, king of the Assyrians, XVII. 613.
Statistics, and population of Orissa Proper, XV. 207.
———, population of the district of Burdwan, XII. 546.
———, of Aracan, by *C. Paton, Esq.*, XVI. 352.
———, population of the city of Benares, XVII. 420.
———, population, &c. of the city of Dacca, XVII. 535.
Staurobates, the same with Sthavarapatī, IV. 371—VI. 529.
———, first conquered by Semiramis, but at last overcoming her, VIII. 256.
St. Epiphanius, when he lived, X. 94.
Sterope, daughter of Cepheus, supposed to be the same with Andromeda, III. 432.
St. George, the patron of the British empire, a successor of Vishnu and a Rishi, XI. 74.
Sthān of Mahābhaga, now Mabog in Syria, a place of Hindu pilgrimage, X. 105.
Sthavarapathi, the same with Virasēna, IV. 366; defeats Sámirámá; son of Mahādēva, 367.
Sthavira or *Age*, a wife of Tamah or Saturn, her sons, III. 382.
Sthavarapati, the same with the king Staurobates, VI. 529.
Sthirapāla, son of Bhupāla, king of Gaura erected the temple at Sárnáth near Benares, IX. 74, 203—X. 130.
Sthiti, explanation of the term, XVII. 268.
Sthula, the same with the islands of Thule or Ferro, XI. 14.
Sthulabhadra Suri, one of the six Sruta Kevali Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
Sthulodara, a giant, an account of him, IX. 59.
STIRLING, A. account and statistics of the district of Orissa by, XV. 163.
Stonarna, the same with Hastinanagara, XIV. 457.
Storna, the same place with Hastinapoor, IX. 54.
Strangha, the same with the river Chitrāngh or Caggar, IX. 214.
Stri-rajya, a country in Sanchadwīpa near the Cāli, so called because governed only by queens, III. 308; surrounded by low grounds, in Sanscrit Julabhumī, vulgar Daldal, legend from the Mallari Mahatmya, Rāvana's wives sent to Surangapattana, thence to Dwāraca north, in Gujarāt, part to Sanchadwīpa, form a kingdom on the sea shore near the Cula mountains, thence Saba, now Assab, the land around still called Taltal, 357.
———, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

- Strymon*, a river, also called Pailaistinos, III. 369.
- St. Thomas*, particulars of his mission to India, X. 73, 122.
- Styx*, a river, winding nine times round the world, VIII. 318.
- , called the Cshira, or river of milk, XI. 26; the road to hell, 115.
- Suakem*, the island in which Sanchásura lived, III. 346.
- Su-bacsha*, the same with the mount Becuis, VIII. 351, 354, 363.
- Subadu*, a town eight cos from Kunju, XVII. 532; of a monastery there, 533.
- Subahu*, a relation and a confidential associate of Vicramátunga, IX. 123.
- Subánshiri*, a river, also called Kamla, XVII. 327; the Mon-chu or Om-chu, 469.
- Subáthu* and *Kotgerh*, observations on the climate of, XV. 469.
- Subela*, the island of Sumatra, XIV. 453.
- Subhacsha Mountains*, the same with the Baitic, VI. 519.
- Subhadrá*, wife of Vishnu, XI. 152.
- , a river, otherwise called Kayndwayn, XIV. 382; the Pavaní, 440.
- Subhata*, a relation and a confidential associate of Vicramátunga, IX. 123.
- Subhavati*, Varuná's court on the mount Meru, VIII. 348.
- Suca* or *Sucadèva*, son of Vyása and principal speaker in the Bhágavat, III. 424.
- Sucáditya* or *Suca Rája*, the same with Bhartrihari, IX. 122, 141.
- Sucali*, an epithet of Bhadracáli, IX. 56.
- Sucas*, observations on the names of the kings so called, III. 425.
- Suchasena* or *Sumuchasena*, how long he reigned at Chitracuta, IX. 166.
- Suchaverdhana*, a city, built by Rishicèsa, III. 449.
- Suchis*, a king, by whom the obelisks in Egypt are said to have been raised, III. 424, 42
- Suchisaila*, a mountain, VIII. 354.
- Suchitracuta*, the place where it is said Vijayábhi Nandana will be born, IX. 83.
- Suchsèna* or *Sumuchsèna*, a king of Chitracuta, an account of him, IX. 139.
- Sucła Tirtha*, a holy place near the sea on the banks of the Narmada, IX. 96.
- Sucra*, Venus, III. 462; the regent of Venus, the high priest of the giants, IX. 78.
- Sucrúcharyya*, the counsellor of the Daityas, his creating a mountain magnet, XIV. 429
- Sucti* or *Sambu*, the western branch of the river Gomati or Vasishti, XIV. 410,
- Suctiman*, rivers that flow from, VIII. 335.
- Suctimati*, the river Suvarnarecha or Hiranyarecha, flows from the Ricsha hills, XIV. 4
- Sucumari*, a river which flows from the Suctiman mountains, VIII. 335.
- Sucuta*, of its inhabitants, VIII. 363.
- Sudasheu Naick of Oujein*, his benevolence, VI. 56.
- Sudherma*, son of Dhammilla, disciple of Máhavíra, XVII. 257, 286.
- Sudhodana*, father of the Gautama of the Baudhas, XVII. 256.
- Sudra*, a country and tribe in the south-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 336, 339.
- Sudraca*, the same with the king Balin, IX. 101; with Vicramáditya and Mahácarni, 10
- , antecedent to Vicramáditya, son of Bahrámgor, IX. 202; his lineage, 209.
- , period of his reign in the town of Charcheta Nagara, X. 91.
- Sudra Tribe*, Indian, account of its origin, V. 55.

- Suevi*, one of the oldest nations of Germany, III. 363.
- Sufa*, the walls of it built by the father of Memnon, III. 416.
- Sughna*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Sugriva*, the wind which passes over the mount Vaicanca, VIII. 361.
- , king of the Monkeys, XVII. 608.
- Suhatu*, a branch of the Brahmaputra, XVII. 345, 351; an island in Asam, 360.
- Suhma*, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338, 341.
- Suhmai Kha*, a river which joins with the Irawadi, the same with the Pongmai, XVII. 443.
- Suhotra*, a disciple of Swetas pupil, XVII. 187.
- Suir*, the Sivas or Sabiri, VIII. 338.
- Suja*, brother of Aurangzebe, flies to Aracan, creates a faction, XVI. 383.
- Sujah*, a prince, his flying from Dhacca to Aracan, XIV. 369.
- Sujaraca*, a country, VIII. 336.
- Sukharas*, a class of Saiva mendicants, an account of, XVII. 207.
- Suk'h Nidhan*, key to the Kabir doctrinal work, XVI. 60; extracts from, 62; author, 70.
- Sukhsa*, a sort of cap worn by the inhabitants of Birbum, XVII. 529.
- Sukhus* or *Sukhis*, sacred Crocodiles, III. 425.
- Sukim* or *Sukkum*, inhabitants of caves in Africa, III. 342; a powerful nation, VIII. 301.
- Sukra*, regent of the north, XVII. 275.
- Sulacshni*, the river Chandan or Goga, XIV. 401.
- Sulica*, a tribe in the north west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.
- Sulkshmasamparaya*, description of it, XVII. 268.
- Sultangunge*, a rocky point of the Ganges projecting into the stream, XIV. 458.
- Sultán Mahmúd*, of his reign and conquests in India, IX. 190, 203.
- Sultánpur*, description of a silver coin dug up there, XVII. 586.
- Sumahadruma*, a river, VIII. 335.
- Sumalyadicas*, sons of Mahá Bali who reigned together, IX. 201.
- Sumanasa*, a district of Cushadwip without, III. 331.
- Sumanyasa*, a mountain, VIII. 350.
- Sumanta*, a mountain, VIII. 350.
- Su-mapanh*, a lake, called the sea of Matroba, VIII. 341.
- Sumaphala*, a country at the source of the Ganges, VIII. 341.
- Sumatra*, on the camphor, coral and copper of, IV. 19, 23, 31—XII. 535; and Appendix.
- , supposed to join the Sanchadwipa, VIII. 303; Charmadwipa, 338; Mandara, 304.
- , of there being in it a place called Lancu, X. 142.
- , observation on the alphabet and language of, X. 151, 152.
- , supposed to be the same with the island of Chandra or the moon, XI. 42.
- , the same with the island of Subela, XIV. 453.
- Sumegha*, a mountain, an account of the places and inhabitants on it, VIII. 362.
- Sumcru*, the superior hemisphere, III. 299; the abode of the gods, 329.
- Sumula*, a mountain, VIII. 351.
- Sun*, children of the, Hindu pedigree of, II. 128.

- Sun*, an emblem of Brahm, III. 372; the station of Vishnu, 382; a form of Osiris, 405.
 —, identical with the three principal gods at different quarters and times of day, V. 254.
 —, refuses to shine, and is cursed by Indra, X. 55.
 —, his diminished splendour at setting, accounted for, XI. 67; there are twelve Suns, 71.
 —, worshipped as Vishnu in Swetám, XI. 74; born in the west in the character of the son of Cásyapa, 98; the giver of the rational souls, 117; one of the five principal deities of the Hindus, 119.
- Sunabha*, son of Garuda, VIII. 362.
- Sunacas*, of the number of years they reigned, IX. 90.
- Sunaga*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Sunámuchas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Sundar* or *Vidhu*, a town near Teke-Náf, XIV. 450.
- Sunea-hath*, where situated, XVII. 455.
- Sunergong*, a place in the neighbourhood of Dacca, XVII. 539.
- Sunga*, the imperial dynasty that sat on the throne of India after the Murya kings, IX. 101.
- Suniti*, wife of Uttanapada and mother of Dhruva, V. 252.
- Sunkar*, the same with the Sanchá, XIV. 446.
- Sunyabadis*, a religious sect, an account of them, of their creed, XVII. 305.
- Suparnas*, the same with the Garudas, III. 343.
- Supar Punje*, a village in the Pandua hills, of the monuments in, XVII. 502.
- Suparsoa*, of the Nyagrodha tree on it, VIII. 349.
- Superna*, an immense bird. Vide Garuda.
- Supkong*, a place on the Bori Dihing, XVII. 415.
- Suprayoga*, a river, which flows from the mount Sahya, VIII. 335.
- Sur*, Syria, VIII. 297.
- Surá* or *Irá*, the sea of intoxicating liquors, which surrounds the Cusadwípa, VIII. 297.
 — or *Varuni*, produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 183.
 — or *Camadhenu*, a cow produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 184.
- Suraca*, a king of India, when his epoch began, IX. 139, 142.
- Surádèvi*, the goddess of wine, her origin, I. 250.
- Súra Gai*, the same with the Yák, used in Bhot for carriage, XVII. 10.
- Surala*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Sura Mahendráditya Jagatjaya*, obtains Mahádèva for his son as Vicramáditya, IX. 127.
- Suramahendráditya Bhupati*, born as Sivas' son, Samasila Trivicráma, X. 46.
- Suran*, village of, XV. 401.
- Suranuh*, the goddess Nicshubha, evaded her husband, the sun, and left her shadow, XI. 67.
- Surarim*, a village in the Pandua hills, famous for iron melters, XVII. 505.
- Suras*, gods of the firmament, III. 299.
- Surasena*, the whole country round Muttra so called, V. 270—VIII. 336, 338.
- Suraseni*, people of Mathura, III. 408.
- Surashtra*, a tribe or country in the S. W. of Bharatas empire, Surat, VIII. 339—IX. 331.
- Surasita*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

- Surásura Achárya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Sur Dás*, a celebrated Hindu poet, and Amin of Akbar, XVI. 48.
- Suréndra*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Surenuh*, daughter of Twashta or Vulcan, XI. 77.
- Surèswara*, one of the four principal disciples of Sankara Achárya, XVII. 181.
- Suri*, the title borne by the spiritual teachers of the Jains, XVII. 287.
- Surkasanund*, called Purrum Soatuntree, a fakeer, account and portrait of, V. 46, 49.
- Surkh-bút*, one of the two famous colossal statues in the Samachhes of Bamiyan, VI. 466.
- Surma*, a river in Chatak, XVII. 499.
- Surochana*, a district of Cushadwip without, III. 331.
- Sursuránand*, a disciple of Rámánand, XVI. 43; legend regarding 45,
- Suruchi*, the favourite wife of Uttanapada, and mother of Uttama, V. 252.
- Surugunja*, a district included in the forests of the Vindhya mountains, XIV. 392.
- Súrya* and *Phœbus*, the same, I. 262—III. 332, 378; Heli, 460.
- Suryacanta*, Scotland, a mountain to the east of Curu, also called Udayagiri, XI. 16.
- Suryacara*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337, 338.
- Suryádri*, lies in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Suryadwípa*, an island, an account of, XI. 15, 19, 22.
- Suryamuchi Gangá*, the river Volga, a place of worship of the Hindus, IV. 382.
- Suryasena* or *Suryapála*, also *Somapála*, built the fort of Gwalior, IX. 153; his reign, 176.
- Súrya Siddhánta*, on the antiquity of the, VI. 537.
- Suryasthán*, supposed to be the same with a temple of the Sun in Thebes, III. 383, 398.
- Suryavartta*, a river in the Suryadwípa, XI. 15.
- Suryèswara*, the regent of the sun, III. 398.
- Suryi*, the same with the Arbor Vitæ, XVII. 9.
- Su-sanyama*, Yamas court on Meru, VIII. 348.
- Sushoma*, the same with the river Saraswatí, XIV. 409.
- Sushenas*, a descendant of Pithenás, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.
- Sushuni*, the Rájmehal hills, also called Cacshivat, XIV. 383.
- Sutára*, a disciple of Sweta's pupil, XVII. 187.
- Sutas*, one of the sorts of Indian bards, IX. 76.
- Suthreh Shábis*, a division of the Nának Sháhi sect, an account of, XVII. 236.
- Suti Lohit* or *Buri Suti*, a branch of the Dihing river, XVII. 320.
- Sutluj*, a river to the west of Delhi, VIII. 357. See Satlej.
- , of the distance between it and the Jumná, IX. 55.
- Sutras*, the principal scriptures of the Nèpalese Bauddhas, XVI. 422.
- Su-vámá*, the same with the Saraswatí, XIV. 409.
- Suvarna*, the same with the river Sone, IX. 51.
- , one of the islands called Lancá, XI. 29; mountains, XIV. 389.
- Suvarnabhu*, a tribe in the north-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.
- Suvarnabhúmi*, the land which surrounds the world, XI. 104.
- Suvarnadwípa*, Ireland, also, called Suryadwípa XI. 21; Ireland, 132, 137.

- Suvarna-macshica*, mountains on the banks of the Vitastá, XIV. 469.
- Suvarnarecha* or *Hiranyarecha*, the same with the river Suctimati, XIV. 403, 462.
- Suvarnatatacas*, a tribe living on the borders of Ireland, XI. 51.
- Suvarneya*, one of the sacred isles in the west, V. 258—XI. 27.
- Suvidha*, the same with Chandradása, IX. 95.
- Svalica*, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharata's empire, VIII. 338.
- Svarga-radni-dèví*, a title of Dèvi, her affinity to the Babylonian goddess, IV. 390.
- Svasas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Sviganas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Swabhavikas*, a Bauddha sect, account of their tenets, XVI. 435.
- Swacathi*, wife of Vatsara and mother of Pushparna and others, V. 253.
- Swadhá*, a Kalá or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Swadúda*, the sea which surrounds the Pushkaradwipa; its various names, VIII. 298.
- Swáhá*, consort of Agni, her resemblance to the younger Vesta, I. 263.
- , a Kalá or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Swana*, also called Praswana, VIII. 255.
- Swanamuchas*, the same with the Calystries, IX. 68.
- Swarbhanu*, one of the names of Ráhu, III. 421; Lucifer, VIII. 283—XI. 138.
- Swardèvi*, a goddess of heaven, III. 385.
- Swarganga* or *Mandúciní*, a river runs from under the feet of Vishnu, VIII. 316.
- Swarnabhushetas*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Swarnachare* or *Sonachari*, a branch of the Carmaphulli, the same with the *Cesára* or *Cachhára*, also called *Havildára*, XIV. 446.
- Swarnachumi*, half of Pushcara, VIII. 328.
- Swarnachura*, Garuda, XIV. 447.
- Swarna-gam* or *Sonárgaum*, a place near Dhacca, VIII. 332.
- Swarnaprastha*, Ireland, VIII. 305.
- Swarechisha*, supposed to be the same with Agnidhra, V. 258.
- Swasti*, a Kalá or part of the Mula Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Swática*, a lunar mansion, IX. 83—XI. 37.
- Swayambhuva*, the first Manu, V. 247; Brahmá incarnate, 246, 249; used by Prithu as a calf to milk the cow-like earth, 256; age and descendants of, 260.
- , Adam or Adima, in the Puscaradwíp, his seven sons, VI. 470; springs from Brahmá's body, 473; father of Dèvahuti, 474.
- , his three sons the incarnations of the Trimurti, created for marrying the three daughters of the first man, VIII. 254, 284.
- , Adam, XI. 28, 112.
- Swayambhuasthán*, a place supposed to be situated to the north-west of Sri-nagar, VI. 493.
- Swéchchamáyá*, an epithet of the creator, why he is so called, XVII. 211.
- Swerga*, the Indian heaven, an account of, XI. 123.
- Swèta*, the white mountain, its situation and extent, VIII. 306, 345, 351—XI. 13, 31, 48.
- , an island in the Sacadwipa, England, XI. 74; three paradises so called, 60.

- Swèta*, the soul after death tried there by Dharmarāja, XI. 48.
 —, an incarnation of Siva in the beginning of the Kāli age, XVII. 187.
Swètaca or *Swètasringa*, a mountain near Jaladhara, XI. 55.
Swètadèvi, the same with the goddess Leucothea in the White Island, XI. 32, 110.
Swèta-dwīpa, the principal of the sacred islands in the west, VIII. 246.
 —, the country of the gods recovered from the giants through Lācshmi, XI. 143.
Swètagandaci, a river issued from the sweat of Vishnu, when in the form of the mount
 Sālagrām or Gandaci Sila, XIV. 414.
Swètāgiri, the white mountain, place of Atri's meditation, III. 347.
Swèta Lohita, one of the disciples of Swèta, XVII. 187.
Swétam or *the White Island*, called also Sācam, VIII. 243—XI. 11. 46, 58, 95, 248.
 —, being the residence of Vishnu, XI. 46.
Swètambaras, one of the two principal divisions of the Jains, XVII. 245, 288.
Sweta-more, the lake Baikal, VIII. 327.
Swetangas or *Swetas*, a tribe living in the ocean, XI. 51.
Swètasaila or *the White Island*, an account of the situation, &c. of, XI. 32.
Swètasikha, one of the disciples of Sweta, XVII. 187.
Swètasringa, a mountain, VIII. 344, 352.
Swètaswa, one of the disciples of Sweta, XVII. 187.
Swètodara, a mountain, the place of Sunabha's abode, VIII. 351, 362.
Swètawāl, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
Swola, basket, a measure, among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
Syādbādis, an epithet of the Jains, XVII. 270.
Syāla, the capital city of Tacshila, IX. 52.
Syālas or *Seyalav*, a tribe, also called Tacshasilas, VIII. 342—IX. 51.
Syāma or *Puppāvalle*, botanical description of the, IV. 261.
Syamacas, a nation in the country of Kusa, subdued by Raghu, VIII. 340, 361.
Syamala, supposed to be the same with the Nile, III. 402; with Semele, 423.
Syāmamuchas, a tribe on the Cāli, III. 303; Mahāsya their king, conjectures on, 356, 358.
Syambhuva, Adam or Protogonus, XI. 78. (See Swayambhuva.)
Syambhuvadwīpa, an island, the same with the Pushcaradwīpa, VIII. 328.
Sydic, his genealogy, XI. 78.
Syene, in Egypt, called Aswan or Uswan, III. 308.
Sym, supposed to be the same with the country of Sam, XIV. 425.
 SYMES, CAPT. M., description of the city of Pegue by, V. 111.
Syngdoway, a chief of Aracan, betrays the country to the Burmese, XVI. 365.
Syria, supposed to be the same place with Canan, VIII. 357; with Sur, 297.
Syrian Dove, legends from the Hindu sacred books concerning it, IV. 363.
Syrian Goddess, of her coming forth from the egg of a fish, hatched by a dove, IV. 375.
-

T.

Tabasa, supposed to be the country of Tapasa in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.

Tabassi, a nation in India, the same with the Mágas or Magi, XI. 76.

Tabenna, an island and monastery near Thebes, III. 76.

Tables, of the strength, elasticity and weight of Indian woods, XVIII. Pt. II. 216.

——, of the tides in the river Hugli, XVIII. Pt. I. 259.

——, genealogical of dynasties, VII. 447—IX. 82—XV. 81—XVI. 380.

——, meteorological, I. App. II. 419—VI. 53—XV. 469 ; and Appendix.

——, astronomical. See Astronomy.

Tacazze River, the Abay or Asthimati, III. 303, 345 ; its source the Coloë marsh, 358.

Tacpo, a kingdom, IX. 70 ; a place to the north of Bregiong, XIV. 436.

Tacshaca, the same with Dive-Tát, when he manifested himself to the world, X. 94.

Tacshacas, a serpentine tribe of artists, VIII. 362—X. 39.

Tacsha-sila or *Tacshila*, also called Taxila, its situation, VIII. 340—XVII. 604.

Tacshilas, a tribe living on the banks of the Vitasta or Hystaspes, VIII. 342.

Tac-syala, destroyed by the Musulmans, re-built under the name of Turruk-pehri, IX. 52.

Tägála Language and Literature, on the, X. 207.

Tagara in Ariaca, remarks on the city of, I. 369 ; supposed to be Deoghir, 372, 374.

——, name of a city in India, IX. 45.

Tagavi Bamiyán, the valley which surrounds the city of Bamiyan, VI. 463.

Tahora or *Tihora*, a town, the same with Trigarta, VIII. 340, 357 ; or Tihotra, IX. 53, 61.

Tahpanhes, supposed to be Arcasthán, also called Taphna or Taphnai, III. 383.

Tai-loong, dialect of the Siamese, vocabulary of the, V. 228.

Taimáni, a tribe in the Hazárah country, VI. 488.

Tain, hills in the Bor Khámti country, XVII. 349.

Tai-nay and *Tai-yay*, dialects of Siamese, vocabulary of the, V. 228.

Takain or *Tekain*, Aracan, XIV. 448.

Taklakot, a town and mart in Hiundès, XVII. 36, 47.

Taksha Sila, a Hindu city, the same with Taxila, VIII. 340 ; XVII. 604.

Tála or *Borassus*, botanical description of the, IV. 311.

—— or *Talaha*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharatas empire, VIII. 340.

Talá-nor, the same place with Taal-nor, VI. 484.

Talapoins or *Ráháns*, priests of Godama described, IV. 274.

Talians, the Peguers, XIV. 389.

Talicata, lies in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.

Tállá or *Tallaki*, a pass between Aracan and Ava, XIV. 389.

Táluka, a river in the Nága mountains, XVII. 390.

Talus, a worker in brass, nephew of Dædalus, cotemporary with Minos and Crishna, XI. 71.

Tama, a town, situation, &c. of, III. 332.

Tama Guna, the property of vice, XVII. 215.

Tamalites or *Camálpoor*, situation, &c. of, V. 277.

Tamah, a title of Sani, or Saturn, legend of, traced to the Tama of Pany, III. 332.

Támas or *Darkness*, surrounded the original male principle, compared with Chaos, and Thaumaz or Thamas of Egypt, also called Pracriti, III. 358; a name of Ráhu, 420.

Támasa, son of Agnidhra, a Menu, V. 250; his long life, 258.

——, a river, born from the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335; the Tonsa, XIV. 384, 396.

Tamasa or *Darkness*, ten sages inculcating the heretical doctrines of, XVI. 9; works of this class, 10. (See above.)

Támasí, the female energy of Rudra, how produced, XI. 111.

—— or *Tonsa*, a branch of the river Sarayu, XIV. 412.

Tamavas-as, a tribe living in the caves of Tamagiri, III. 334.

Támel Language, remarks on the, VII. 226.

Tamobhágagiri, the mountain of darkness, XI. 102.

Tamovatsa, son of Chaturayana, supposed to be the same with Timaus, III. 437.

Tamovatsasthán, supposed to be the same with the town of Thmuis or Tmaie, III. 438.

Tamrabhá, a mountain, of the residents on it, VIII. 362.

Tamralipta or *Tamraliptica*, Tamlook, VIII. 336, 338—IX. 112.

Tamralipta Rishi, his residence, father-in-law of king Tamrasena, IX. 147.

Tamraliptas, inhabitants of Tamlook, VIII. 331.

Tamranagara or *Cambát*, metropolis of the Bála Ráyas in the fifth century, IX. 194.

Tamraparni, a river which flows from the mount Malaya, VIII. 335, 339.

Tamrapurnah, one of the divisions of the old continent, VIII. 330.

Tamrasena, a king, son-in-law of Tamralipta Rishi, IX. 147, 148.

Tamravarna, an epithet given to the Greeks, IX. 134.

Támrvati, a town near Cambát, the birth place of Vicramáditya, IX. 82.

Tanca, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.

Tancabás or *Bhagharghar*, a place, VIII. 321.

Tancana, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Tancut, on the population and language of, III. 11.

Tandáhatt, the same place with Tondota, XIV. 419.

Tandepála, king of Gwalior, assisted Ajapála or Gebal in his wars against Mahmud, IX. 154.

Tangana, a country and tribe in the north-west of India, VIII. 331, 336, 340.

Tanganai, the same with the Ganganai, lived on the banks of the Gángán, XIV. 410.

Tangla or *Tangra*, the same with the mountains of Ilávratta, VIII. 311.

Tangsu-Chambu, a village near Phingu-Ling, XVII. 520.

Tankya, a valley through which the river Bautisus runs, IX. 67.

Tantras, Hindu ceremonials, of their antiquity, &c., XVII. 216.

Tapana, Surya, husband of Prabhá, III. 379.

——, the sun, also the name of a place called Taphnai in Egypt, VI. 500.

Tapanasthán, of its situation, &c., III. 383.

Tapas, forests of, or Thebais, III. 303; Taporana, a division of Misrasthán, 335; wilderness of Tabenna Island a place of devotion, monastery there called in Arabic, Medina-Tabina, or town of our father, 336.

- Tapas*, the rejection of outward things, a Bauddha tenet, XVI. 437.
- Tapasa*, a country in front of the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337. See below.
- Tapasasrama Rishica*, lies in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Tapatí*, daughter of the sun, XVII. 617.
- Taphna* or *Taphnai*, the same place with Tapanhes and Arcasthán, III. 383—VI. 500.
- Tapi* or *Tapti*, a river which flows from the Vindhya mountain, VIII. 335—XIV. 382.
- Tapovana*, supposed to be the same place with Upper Egypt or Thebais, III. 335.
- Taprobane*, the same with the island of Ceylon, X. 142, 148.
- Tapti*, a river which flows from the Vindhya mountain, VIII. 335.
- , the name derived from *Tápatí* the daughter of the Sun, XVII. 617.
- Tárá*, a Daitya, the same with Div-Sefed, VIII. 279.
- Tára* or *Taradesa*, the White Island, XI. 49.
- Táraca* or *Amornum*, botanical description of the, IV. 240.
- Tarachya*, king of the Vindhya mountains, brother of Irshu, his legend, III. 317.
- Taracshica*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Tarai*, forests of Kamaon, products of the, XVI. 196.
- Táránáth*, his residence between the rivers Selinghei and Orgun, the same Foh, VI. 484.
- Tarchetius*, of his daughters being with child by some unknown god, III. 441.
- Tarnie*, the same with the river Arachotus, its course, &c., VI. 517.
- Tarpana*, a name of the White Island, XI. 95.
- Tartar Princes*, conjectured to have reigned in Cashmir, XV, 14, 23, 68, 91.
- Tartars*, anniversary discourse on the, by Sir Wm. Jones, II, 19; origin, 24; their language, 26; religion, 30; philosophy, 33; antiquities, 34; arts and sciences, 37.
- , their mode of life described, XV. 350.
- Tartessus*, beyond the columns of Hercules, supposed to be the same with Tardèsa, XI. 50.
- Tarucanaca*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Tascara*, a tribe of robbers living to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Tashigang*, hamlet of, XV. 380; latitude, longitude and elevation of, 419.
- Tata*, the same with the country of Sind, VI. 535.
- Tathis*, a place in the island of Kurgos, III. 327.
- Tathis of Ptolemy* and *Tatu of Pliny*, traced to Aitam, III. 327. Vide It.
- Tattal*, Vide Strí-rajyá,
- Tattora*, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.
- Tatu*, a place in the island of Kurgos, III. 327.
- Taurus*, western part of the Himálaya mountains or mount Imaus, VI. 460.
- , the mountain, XVII. 613.
- Tawang*, situation of, XVII. 455.
- Taxila*, name of a city in India, IX. 45. See Tacshasila.
- Táyá*, a town seven cos from Mangam, XVII. 533, 534.
- Tazédó*, the frontier town between Bhot and China, account of, XVII. 513, 534.
- Tazeen*, title of the rulers of Lahassa, XVII. 531.
- Tecain*, supposed to be Aracan, XIV. 448.

- Technites*, being the same with *Twashdá*, XI. 77.
- Tecu* or *Teceu*, the same with the country of *Teke*, XIV. 447.
- Teental*, an excavation near *Ellora*, described, VI. 418.
- Tecshoo Lama*, account of an interview with, at the monastery of *Terpaling* in 1784, I. 197.
- , a visit to him in 1785 by *Poorungeer*, and his inauguration, I. 207.
- Tègh Baháder*, father of *Guru Govind*, and founder of the *Suthreh Shahè* sect, XVII. 237.
- Tehzeeb ul Mantik* or "*Essence of Logic*," extracts from, proposed as a supplement to Arabic and Persian grammar, and with a view to elucidate certain points connected with oriental literature, VIII. 89.
- Tèja-carna*, son of *Ichshwáku*, last king of the *Suryapála* dynasty, IX. 154, 183.
- Teja*, the metropolis of *Surashtra*, built by the foregoing, IX. 231.
- Tejasthán*, the same place with *Swètam*, XI. 46.
- Tèjing*, a stage ten cos from *Lahássa*, XVII. 531.
- Tek* or *Teke*, a tribe in *Aracan*, XIV. 448.
- Teke*, a country the same with *Tecu*, XIV. 447.
- Teke-náf* or *Náf*, the same with the river *Nabhi*, XIV. 446, 447.
- Tekeu*, a tribe, inhabitants of *Aracan*, XIV. 449.
- Téku Rája*, foretold that he would come at *Carcandaca*, abolish all distinctions of castes, and be destroyed by *Nágárjuna*, XIV. 448.
- Telchines*, supposed to have been *Magi* or *Magas*, XI. 77, 78, 80.
- Telinga Mukund Deo*, last king of *Orissa*, XV. 287.
- Telingah Language*, remarks on the, VII. 228.
- Telingána*, the same place with *Andhra*, VIII. 337.
- Tellus*, the goddess earth, XI. 108.
- Temashi*, a measure of silver among the *Bhotias*, XVII. 25.
- Temperature*, of various places, at different elevations, XV. 413. See *Meteorology*.
- , of *Subathu* and *Kotgurb*, XV. 488—Appendix, viii to xi.
- , of the sea in various places, XV. Appendix, xv.
- Temple of the Sun*, at *Kanarak*, XV. 326.
- Tèna Mui Pysa*, a copper coin so called, XVII. 580.
- Tena Páni*, river, course, &c. of XVII. 357; of the state of its banks, 358.
- Tenasserim Coast*, account of the geology of the, XVIII. Pt. 1, 156.
- Tenga*, a river, how turtles are captured in it, XVII. 357.
- Tengri*, a stage near *Yelum Thungla* in the *Bhotia* country, XVII. 518.
- Teng-ye-chew*, its distance from *Santafou*, XVII. 460.
- Tenesis*, the country bordering on the *Little Crishna*, so called, III. 443.
- Tentyris*. See *Dendera*.
- Tera Panthis*, a Jain sect, an account of them, XVII. 290.
- Terebinthus*, successor of *Scythianus*, IX. 216; declares himself a second *Buddha*, 217.
- Terra Japonica*. Vide *Kuth*.
- Terrestrial Refraction*. See *Refraction*.
- Teshú Lhambu*, a place near *Nátán*, XVII. 525.

- Tessariostus*, the same with the countries of Cachha and Gujrat, X. 115.
- Tevetat*, the same with Dēva Twáshta, an enemy of the religion of Buddha, X. 126.
- Tezakhana Nullah*, of a stone bridge over it, XVII. 324.
- Thacca-cote*, a place nearly at the entrance of the snowy mountains, XIV. 413.
- Thácurs*, a name given to the Portugeze in Bengal, IX. 198.
- Thæk*, a tribe living on the eastern branch of the river Náaf, XIV. 448.
- Thaguri*, the Tingri, mountains to the north of the river Calchew, IX. 59.
- Thaimáz* or *Thamaz*, one of the sons of king Saliváhana, IX. 212.
- Thanch*, skin, a measure among the Bhotias, XVII. 24.
- Tharen*, a village beyond the Brahmaputra, XVII. 371.
- Tharma*, a sort of woollen cloth worn in Kyangzhe, XVII. 526.
- Thát*, a tenure of lands in Kamaon described, XVI. 175.
- Thathutheya*, a ridge of mountain near the Prabhu Kuthar, XVII. 361.
- Thay Language and Literature*, on the, X. 240.
- Thayndwa* or *Saindwa*, the same with the district of Sandow or Sandwipa, XIV. 452.
- Thebais*, the same with the forests of Tapas, III. 303 ; Tapovana, 336.
- Thebe* or *Theben*, the island of the blessed Theba, XI. 96.
- Thebes*, supposed to be the same place with Cardamasthali, III. 401.
- Thegs* and *Badhiks*, observations regarding them, from an official report, XIII. 282.
- Thematheya*, a large mountain in Asam, XVII. 369.
- Theogony*, of the Baudhists, VII. 413.
- Theon-painai* or *Deorumpænæ*, the same with Dehban, or the forest of the gods, VIII. 313.
- Theophilus*, ordained a Bishop, and sent to Arabia to preach, X. 71.
- Therapnæ*, being the same with the White Island, XI. 95.
- Thespesius*, transported in the spirit to the islands of the departed, XI. 24.
- Thethong*, a village in Bor Khámti country, a description of the huts in it, XVII. 348.
- Thibet*, height, &c. of its hills, XVII. 507.
- Thigretheya*, a mountain in Asam, XVII. 361.
- Thi-sambar*, a town near the Láchain Lachun mountain, an account of, XVII. 529.
- Thmuis* or *Tmaie*, supposed to be the same with the town of Tamovatsasthán, III. 438.
- Thogara*, a town in Tibet, IX. 63 ; its distance from Parthona or Kelten, 64.
- Thogaris* or *Thogara*, the same place with Tonker, IX. 59.
- Thomas*, one of the disciples of Manes, IX. 215.
- Thoules* or *Taules*, a son of Orus the shepherd, III. 450.
- Thu*, a Bhotian measure equal to a cubit, XVII. 24.
- Thúners*, the same tree with the Yew, XVII. 10.
- Tiagur*, situation of, IX. 223.
- Tiberoboas* or *Taberuncus*, situation of that river, and derivation of its name, IX. 70.
- Tibet*, on the population and language of, III. 10.
- *Little*, journey to lake Mánsorávára in, XII. 375.
- , the country of, VIII. 272—IX. 63—XVIII. Pt. II. 256.
- Tiburtine Sibyl*, the same with Albunea, XI. 130.

- Ticat-Roy*, prime minister of the Nabob of Oude, VIII. 252.
- Ticshana*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Tiding*, a river at a distance of one days journey from the Brahmakund, XVII. 325.
- Tides of the Hugli*, tables of the, XVIII. Pt. I. 259.
- Tien-chan*, the same with the mountains of the Ilávrata VIII. 311.
- Tiger*, transformation into, a disease so called by the Garrows, III. 32.
- Tigre*, an Abyssinian kingdom in Sanchadwip, III. 343.
- Tihotra* or *Trigarta*, Tehaura, the birth place of Samidèvi, IX. 53.
- Tika*, a legendary amplification of the Bhakta Mala by Krishna Dás, XVI. 8.
- Tilacachandra*, son of Vicramáditya appears in the character of Bhartrehari, IX. 143.
- Tiladri*, hills, their situation, &c. XIV. 355, 389.
- Tiladrimálagram*, a village in the Tiladri hills, also called Tilandrira Málá, XIV. 385.
- Tilaidai*, inhabitants of the Tiladri mountains, also called Basadæ, XIV. 390.
- Tilandrira Málá*, the same with Tiladrimálágram in the hills of Tiladri, XIV. 385.
- Telinga*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Tilottama*, an Apsara, X. 146.
- Timarchus*, his vision of the four divisions of the infernal domains, XI. 29, 114.
- Timaus*, supposed to be the same with Tamovatsa, his dominions invaded, III. 437.
- Timica*, a merchant descended from Parasica and Antarmadá, III. 431.
- Timingala*, a tribe or country in the south of Bharatas empire, VIII. 339.
- Timur-lang*, when he invaded India, IX. 211.
- , subjugation of Bhot by his Atabèg, XVII. 19.
- , table of the Moghul emperors descended from, VII. 447.
- Tin Islands*, of the situation, &c. of, XI. 53.
- Tin Mines*, of Malay, XVIII. Pt. I. 137.
- Tippoo Sahib*. See history of Malabar.
- Tipara*, mountaineers of, or Cúci, or their manners, religion, and laws, II. 187.
- , account of an inscription on a plate of copper found in that district, IX. 400.
- Tirch*, the central mountain, VIII. 284.
- Tirhut*, of its three divisions, &c., IX. 70; called Mithela or Maithila, 71.
- Tirtha* or *Indra*, a class of Dandis so called, an account of them, XVII. 181.
- Tirthankaras*, deified teachers of the Jains, XVII. 242.
- Tistá*, the eastern branch of the river Icshumatí called Daonas, XIV. 420.
- Tisseek*, a stream which discharges itself into the Lohit, XVII. 324.
- Tithoes*, a name of Petesuccus, III. 425.
- Tobbot*, a place, VIII. 321.
- Tocharestan*, the same with the country of Tusharasthán, VI. 460.
- Tocosanna*, the same with the Aracan river or Mahánadi, XIV. 449.
- Tola*, a river, VI. 484.
- Tomára*, a dynasty founded by Chaitrapála, IX. 168, 169.
- , a tribe, VIII. 332; a country, 336.
- Tondota* or *Tandahaut*, a market, V. 277—XIV. 419.

- Tonsa* or *Tonso*, the river Tamasa, XIV. 396; a branch of the river Sarayu, 412.
- Toonghoot*, a rivulet near the Dibing, XVII. 415.
- Tope of Manikyála*, account of the excavations of the, XVII. 600.
- Topography*, some particulars of Limong in Sumatra, I. 336.
- , of the city of Tagara, I. 369.
- , of the city of Delhi in 1794, IV. 419.
- , description of the city of Pegu, &c. V. 111.
- , of Balipura or Palibothra, V. 270.
- , notices of the country between Agra and Oujein, VI. 11, 35, 74.
- Toroa*, present name for the mountains of the Mooru or Soma, III. 307. See *Somagiri*.
- Tosala*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, the same with Jesual, VIII. 337.
- Tosala-Cosalaca*, another name of the same place, VIII. 338.
- Tótáca Metre*, specimen of the, X. 433.
- Toth*, the same with Dattátreya or Dattá, VI. 483.
- Totoa*, the same with the mountains of Soma, III. 307.
- Touso* or *Tousoa*, the river Tamasa, XIV. 396.
- Towascan*, the town of Aracan, XIV. 450.
- TOWERS**, CAPT. J., on the language of Avá, V. 143.
- Toyambudhi*, a sea, XI. 99.
- Tracts Bauddha*, from Nipál, account of, XVI. 409, 450.
- Traigartta*, now called Tahorah, VIII. 341.
- Trailocya Darpana*, a Hindu geographical work, observations on the, VIII. 268.
- TRAILL**, HENRY, meteorological diary by, II. 419.
- , G. W. a statistical account of Kamaon by, XVI. 137.
- , on the statistics of the Bhutia Mehals, XVII. 1.
- Trailocyapála* or *Jayachandra*, of the number of years passed from Bhoja to him, IX. 202.
- Traipura*, Tipperah, VIII. 337; Camillah, XIV. 444; divided between Rávana's uncles 451.
- Tranquebar*, a place, XIV. 377.
- Translation*, of inscription on the bell at Rangoon, XIV. 270. See *Inscriptions*, &c.
- Transits Lunar*, determination of the longitude by, XVI. 261.
- Transfer of Property*, modes of in Kamaon described, XVI. 116.
- Trans Himaláya States*, an account of, XVII. 45.
- TRANT**, LIEUT. T. A., notice of the Khyen tribe in Aracan by, XVI. 261.
- Trasakaya*, explanation of, XVII. 268.
- Trap* formation of, in the Himálaya, XVI. 407.
- , formation of central India, XVIII. Pt. I. 3, 30, 39.
- , runs towards Amerkantak, XVIII. Pt. I. 35; sudden termination of, Pt. I. 73.
- Trenmor*, deified by his grandson Fin-gal, of his elysium, &c., X. 29.
- Treta*, the second age of the Hindu cosmogony, 190, XVII. 588.
- Trial by Ordeal*. See *Ordeal*.
- Tribucta* or *Tirhoot*, of the derivation of the name of that country, IX. 70.
- Trichindá-vali*, the metropolis of Bata supposed to be in it, XIV. 876.

Tricumji, brother of Ranachurji or Crishna, IX. 197.

Tricuta Mountain, in the south-east, countries included in it, X. 139.

Tricuta the Western, includes the British empire, XI. 11, 21, 22; legends of, 48, 113.

Tri-Cutádrí, or the Two Mountains with Three Peaks, in the continent, X. 127.

Tridandis, a particular order of Vaishnava ascetics, XVI. 133—XVII. 172.

Tridivá, a river born from the Ricsha mountain, VIII. 335.

Trigarta, lies near the river Sutluj, its various names, VIII. 337, 340, 357.

Triglypton or *Trilingon*, the metropolis of the country on the Tecosanna, XIV. 450.

Trigonometrical Operations, on the Peninsula of India, X. 290.

———, for determining the heights of the Himálaya peaks, XIV. 187.

Trihotra or *Tihotra*, the same place with Trigarta, lies near the river Sutluj, VIII. 357.

Trilingon or *Triglypton*, the metropolis of the country on the Tocosanna, XIV. 450.

Trilocaderpan or *Mirror of Three Worlds*, a geographical tract of the Bauddhas, III. 299.

Triloci-narayana, a place to the north of Srí-nagara, III. 353.

Trimbálingáli-grám, a place, XIV. 377.

Trimurti, forms of the three great powers Brahmá, Vishnu, Isvara, III. 359.

———, particulars of the female and male forms of the, XI. 118.

———, the sacred Triad being three with regard to men, but one to the initiated, X. 128.

Trinacachha, one of the mouths of the Ganges in the Antarvèdi, XIV. 464.

Trinacria, the same with Tricutadri, XI. 47.

Trinetra with Three Eyes, a tribe in the north-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.

——— the *Three Eyed*, an epithet of Siva, IX. 55.

Tripathagá, an epithet of the Ganges, VIII. 330.

Tripatres, supposed to be the same with the Trimurti, an account of them, XI. 118.

Triphylian Olympus, the mountain on which Siva resides, VIII. 315.

Triprishtha, an incarnation of Mahávira, re-born as Priyamitra, XVII. 251.

Tripundra, a triple traverse line on the forehead made with the Vibhuti, XVII. 175.

Tripuni. Vide Trevini.

Tripura, the district of Tipperah, VIII. 338.

———, comprises the three towns of the three maternal uncles of Ravana, XIV. 451.

Tripurari, the same with Mahádèva, IX. 127.

Trisalá, wife of Siddhartha, mother of Mahávira, XVII. 252.

Trisama, a river which flows from the Mahendra mountain, VIII. 335.

Trisancu, a king, ascended to heaven and remained suspended half way, XIV. 396.

Trishicáram, a mountain, XI. 32.

Trisinga, a mountain in the interior of Cashadwíp, III. 380.

Trisiras, the same with Cerbura, III. 409.

Trisinga or *Tricuta*, of the situation of, XI. 15.

Trisrota or *Tritiyá*, the same with the river Icahumatí, XIV. 430.

Triton, a name of the ancients for the Nile, its derivation from Trivení, III. 304, 305.

Triveni or *Three Locks of Hair*, whence Trituni and Triton names of the Nile, III. 304.

———, the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna at Prayaga, XIV. 395, 465.

- Trivikramasena*, son of Vicramasena, reigned on the Godáveri, IX. 124.
- Troas*, a district, also called Zante, III. 377.
- Troglodytes*, the same with the Sanchásuras, III. 346, 400.
- Troglodytica*, named Midoe or Mirhoe, III. 324, 342—VIII. 300.
- Troicus* or *Tora*, a mountain in front of Memphis, III. 454.
- Trotaka*, one of the four principal disciples of Sankarácharya, XVII. 181.
- Tsan*, the same with the country of Sam, part of Tibet, XIV. 425.
- Tsanpo*, said to be the same with the Brahmaputra, XVII. 463.
- Tshámie*. See *Prosopis Aculeata*, Koenig.
- Tsokak*, a river, XVII. 324.
- Tson*, a name of the Dihong river, XVII. 410.
- Tuba*, *Calpa-vricsha* or Ash-tree, VIII. 318.
- Tuct Rustum*, lies near Istacar in Persia, VI. 465.
- Tuct Soleiman*, a peak of C'haisagar, situation of, VI. 520,
 ———, a mercantile rendezvous in the north-west of mount Menu, VIII. 318.
- Tufa*, resemblance of Kankar to, XVIII. Pt. I. 43.
- Tuhinarasmi*, or *with Dewy Beams*, daughter of Atri, III. 347.
- Tulasi*, one of the chief manifestations of the Mulá Prakriti, XVII. 215.
- Tulasi Dás*, a celebrated Hindu writer, XVI. 49.
- Taltal*, present name of lands round Assab. Vide *Strí-rajya*.
- Tumbavana*, lies in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Tumong Tikrang*, a place near the Dihing in Assam, XVII. 419.
- Tumpacas* or *Lumpacas*, a tribe, VIII. 331.
- Tumura*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Tumzán*, one of the two divisions of the Lámás, who do not practice celibacy, XVII. 523.
- Tundicera*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Tungabhadra*, a river which flows from the mount Sahya, VIII. 335.
- Tungaprastha*, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.
- Tungon Tupon*, a rivulet near the Dihong, XVII. 414, 429.
- Tupura*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Tupchi-shin*, an annual festival celebrated at, XVII. 517.
- Turagama* or *Asvamucha*, a tribe in the north of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.
- Turán*, the same with Tusharan, VI. 460.
- TURNER, LIEUT. SAM., account of his interview with Tesu Lámá, I. 199.
 ———, his journey to Tibet, I. 207.
 ———, observation on the Yak of Tartary by, IV. 351.
- Turuca*, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.
- Turvasu*, one of the sons of Yayati, IX. 92.
- Tushadhanya*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Tushara*, a country and tribe, VIII. 331, 336, 340, 341; the Parthians, IX. 113.
- Tusharan*, the same with Turan, VI. 460.
- Tusharanas*, their fourteen kings ruled over the countries bordering on the Indus, IX. 212.

Tusharasthán, the same with the country of Tocharistan, VI. 460.

Tushti, a Kalá or part of the Múla Prakriti, XVII. 215.

Tuso, the same with the Tonse, IX. 55.

Tutapus, the same with the river Dhutpápá, XIV. 446.

Twashta, chief engineer of the gods, IX. 197; Visvacarma, X. 98, 154—XI. 67; the same with Vulcan, 77; a form of the sun stands in the eighth degree of lineal descent from Swayambhuva, 78; lived in the White Island, 96.

Tyombaka, a form of Siva on the banks of the Gomati, XVII. 197.

Tychicus, disciple of Paul the apostle, an account of him, IX. 217.

Typhæus or *Typhaon*, the same with Typhon or Paithinasi, III. 421.

Typhon, one of the Egyptian Triad, brother of Osiris and Horus, III. 370; the same with Brahma, 375; Mahádèva, 371; with Pithenas, 421; son of Rhea, deposed and expelled from Egypt by Horus, 382.

——, of his having been thunder struck by Jupiter, XI. 138.

Tyrus, a river, the same with the Dniester, of the impression of a foot on its bank, III. 412.

TYTLER, DR. J., on the binomial theorem as known to the Arabs by, XIII. 456.

——, on the Arabic extraction of roots, XVII. 51.

U.

Uü Jao, a species of barley produced in Bhot, XVII. 7.

Uchchishta Ganapati, the same with the Kanchaliya or Hairamba sect, XVII. 229.

Udac or *Uttara*, north, VIII. 313.

Udan, sacred dialogues on the attributes of Bauddhas, XVI. 426.

Udanagri, the ancient name of the city of the Syalas, VIII. 342.

Udásis, one of the sects of the Sikhs, established by Dharmachand, XVII. 232.

Udaya, a name of China and of Siam, XI. 19; the mountain of the rising sun, 30.

——, the mountains of the rising sun, called Semanthini and Unnati, XIV. 382, 388, 424.

Udaya-giri, the mountain from which the sun rises, VIII. 282, 338.

Udayapur, geology of, XVIII. Pt. I. 81, 83.

Uddalaca Rishi, a skilful artist, of his marriage with Jyeshthá, XI. 79, 135.

Uddal Tree, the Abors making their dhotís of its bark, XVII. 333.

Uddehica, a tribe with white necks, VIII. 338.

Uddhárasthán, the place where Antarmadá was saved by Párasica, III. 431, 434.

Udbhida, a country, VIII. 337.

Udjihana, a tribe or place in the midland country, VIII. 333.

Udumbara, or *Racemed Ficus*, botanical description of the, IV. 309.

——, a forest and country in the south, the abode of Carddamésvara, VIII. 353.

Udyadesa, Orissa, IX. 115.

Udyotana Síri, the 38th Jain teacher, who invented the 89 Gachchas, XVII. 287.

Ugal, a species of buck wheat produced in Bhot, XVII. 7.

Ugra, father of Irshu, III. 316; or Ugrasena, father of Deraci and Causa, his legend, 327; the Greek Uchoreus, 340; Ugrasthán part of Memphis, or Nabhashthán, 340.

Ugradhanwa, one of Nandás younger sons, succeeds his father, V. 265 ; cursed by a Brahman, 266 ; orders all the brothers of Chandragupta to be put to death, 267.

Ugras, a Saiva sect, XVI. 14.

Ugrasèna, a king of the Yadava race, becomes the sovereign of all the Dwipas, III. 450.

Ugrasthán, a place in Nabhahsthán, III. 340 ; a part of Memphis, 450.

Ugrèsvara, an image of Iswara raised by Ugrasèna on the banks of Káli, III. 450.

Ujayin, of the coins found there, by *Colonel Tod*, XVII. 571. See *Oujein*.

Ujjayini, of its distance from the mouth of the river Máhi, IX. 223.

Ujuk or *Uzuk*, a famous temple, also called Souk, VIII. 312.

Ukala Khanda, ancient name of, in Orissa, XV. 166.

Ukán, a mansion where the relics of the Lámá rulers of Sákya are kept, XVII. 522.

Ulcá, son of Tamah or Saturn by Sthavira, III. 332.

Ultima creta, a Grecian island, XI. 54.

Ulucas, a class of Vidyadharas, supposed to be the Parthians, VIII. 360.

Ulupi, daughter of the serpent king Airavat, ancestor of the Rájas of Camillah, XIV. 444.

Umá, identical with Ambá, III. 387 ; Siva's bride, XVII. 216.

—— or most common *Linum*, botanical description of the, IV. 270.

——, or *Umasa*, the female power of nature and the earth, VI. 515, 528.

Undhra, Orissa, IX. 92.

Undra, a tribe or place in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338, 341. See *Andhra*.

Unmati Varti, king of Cashmir, XV. 72.

Unnati, the Udaya or Semanthini mountains, XIV. 382, 388.

Upa Bangas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Upadèsa, Bauddha scriptures on the esoteric doctrines, XVI. 427.

Upajáti, on the metre so called, X. 425.

Uparichara, six in descent from Curu, IX. 93.

Upavèdas, analysis of the, I. 340, 350.

Upángas, description of the, I. 340, 351.

Upke, leather bags kept to receive the last breath of the Lámás, XVII. 522.

Ur, a place in Chaldea, supposed to be Anáyasádèvisthán, III. 434.

Uragas, the same with the Nágas, a snake tribe, III. 343—VIII. 331 ; the Hivites, 358.

Uranus, supposed to be the same with Arhan, III. 381.

——, Siva, resides in Cœlus or Kailás, VIII. 315 ; presides over astronomy, 353.

Urathena, a town on the river of Avá, Rádhana or Amarapur, XIV. 441.

Urat, a country, VI. 484.

Urbs or *Orbis*, a circle, VIII. 312.

Urceola Elastica or *Caout-chouc Vine of Sumatra*, botanical description of the, V. 167.

Urddhabakus, an account of, XVII. 205.

Urddhamanus, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Urddhva-cantha, a tribe with high necks in the south-east of Bharata's empire, VIII. 338.

Urdhvein, a Rishi, VIII. 346.

Urdusu, the same with the country of Urtous, VI. 484.

- Urgú Ma* or *Urgú Ya*, title of a garphan or judge in Hiundès, XVII. 46.
Urupa, lord of the Zodiac, VIII. 359.
Uroasi, the wife of Pururava, the same with Sami, VIII. 256; an Apsará, XI. 146.
Ushinara, a tribe, VIII. 342.
Usinara, an extensive country, XIV. 409.
Uticala, son of Dhruva by Ilá, V. 253.
Uticala-dèsa or *Odradèsa Language*, remarks on the, VII. 225.
 ———, Orissa, VIII. 337, 333; overcome by Magadha kings, IX. 72, 149.
Utkala, Orissa, XVII. 617. See above.
Utserpini, a Jaina measure of time, XVII. 264.
Uttama, son of Agnidhrá, a Menu, V. 250; son of Uttanapada by Suruchi, killed by the Cuveras, and his death avenged by his brother Dhruva, 252; his having lived during the course of several Manwantaras, of his escape in a boat, 258.
Uttamdrana, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
Uttamarna, forts in the Vindhya mountains in Dasarna, also called Jhatichanda, XIV. 391.
Uttanapada, son of Brahmá, Ruchi, V. 250, 252, 255; father of Dhruva, IX. 85.
Uttaracuru, northern parts of the old continent, 276, 305, 340.
Uttara-mèru, an island, VI. 492,
Uttarapandya or *North Pandua*, lies on the banks of the Hystaspes, VIII. 341.
Uvularia parviflora, botanical description of the, XIII. 378.
Uvularia umbellata, botanical description of the, XIII. 379.
Uxentos, the mountainous regions of Ahicshetra or Aicahet, south of Behar, XIV. 394, 401.

V.

- Vachha* or *Agara*, family, sovereigns of Sákambhari, genealogy of, XVI. 322.
Vádaburram, *Vádapurram*, *Vádaca* or *Váraca*, the north (in Tamul,) VIII. 313.
Vádamucha, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
Vadantis, a tribe, VIII. 331.
Vagèswari, consort of Iswara, III. 394.
Váhlica, (*Balkh*), a country, a river, and a sage, VI. 471—VIII. 336, 341.
 ———, name of a plant, the same with Silphium, VI. 471.
Vahnisthán, the same place with Azarbaijan in the interior of Cushadwip, III. 390.
 ———, called also Agnisthan, IV. 381.
Vahnivyapta, mountains in Cushadwip, IV. 363.
Vaibhraga, a forest, VIII. 351.
Vaicanca, a mountain, VIII. 350; the residence of the offspring of Garuda, VIII. 361.
Vaicanta, the heaven of Vishnu, lies toward Assam, VIII. 353.
Vaicantha, Vishnu, born of the Vrishnis and Andhacas, VI. 506—X. 139.
Vaidarbha, Burra Nagpoor, VIII. 337.
Vaidica, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337, 338.
Vaidurya, lies in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339, 351.

Vaihara, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

Vaijanti, a heaven, XVII. 274.

Vaimanikas, one of the four classes of divine beings reckoned by the Jains, XVII. 274.

Vaináyacis or *Gánèsis*, female descendants of Ganèsa, III. 410.

Vaipulya, Bauddha sacred tracts on acquiring good in present or future life, XVI. 27.

Vairágis, Hindu ascetics, XVI. 134; varieties of, 135.

Vairamati or *Vairavati*, the residence of Vishnu in the White Island, XI. 99, 149.

Vaisali, identified with the capital of Behar, XVII. 254.

Vaishica, a country, VIII. 336.

Vaishnavas, followers of Vishnu, their wars with those of Iswara, are Yonigahs, III. 360.

———, of Bengal, XVI. 109; Chaitanya their head, 110; chief temples of, 124.

Vaishnavá-vricsha, the same with the Lacshmi-vricsha, XI. 136.

Vaishnava Vairagis, of their burying their dead, XVII. 176.

Vaishnaví-sati, the energy of Vishnu, XI. III; a title of Lacshmi, 143.

Vaisya, one of the eighty-four Gachchas of the Jains, XVII. 293.

Vaisya Tribe, Indian account of its origin, V. 55—VIII. 339.

Vailáliya, a species of Sanscrit metre, X. 404.

Vaitarani, an infernal river, from *Vitarana* or fare paid by souls for passage, III. 342.

———, a river in Cuttac, flows from the Vindhya mountain, VIII. 335—XIV. 382, 404.

———, the same with the Styx, XI. 140.

Vaivaswata, supposed to be Noah, account of his posterity, II. 119; Satyavrata, VI. 479.

———, the same with the Maitla, Maiter, Burkan and Buddha Naráyana, VI. 480.

Vaivaswata Manu or *Noah*, father of Ilá, VIII. 314, 363; his court on Meru, 348.

Vajavasishtha, the same with the latter Buddha, when he was translated into heaven, X. 96.

Vajayadèva, one of the Rahtore princes of Kanoj, successor of Govind Chandra, XVII. 585.

Vajra, one of the islands of Lancá, XI. 29; Scotland, 50.

Vajraca, mountains, VIII. 359.

Vajracita or *Pangolin of Bahár*, described, I. 276; dissection of the, III. 353.

Vajra Pani, a Dhyani Bodhisatwas, or Creator of the second Buddha system, XVI. 442.

Vajra Sakhú, the divisions of the Jains established by Dasapurvi Vajraswámi, XVII. 287.

Vajraswámi, the founder of the Mahánisitha sect, XVII. 290.

Valcan, father of king Æthiops, considered as an incarnation of Mahádèva, III. 328.

Vallabha, a descendant of the king Deb Sailim, IX. 188.

Vallabha Swámi, founder of a religious sect in Hindustan, XVII. 310.

Válmica, the first Hindu poet, legend of, III. 302.

Valuvahini, a river rising in the Ricsha mountains, VIII. 335.

Vama, the north, VIII. 274.

Vámá, a river, an account of, XIV. 410.

Vámácháris, a sect of the Saktas, XVII. 218; objects of their worship, 223.

Vamadera, mountains in Cushadwíp without, III. 331.

Vamana, contemporary with Báli, X. 38; an emanation of Vishnu, XI. 94.

Vameyan, Bamián, a town built by Shama, VI. 524.

- Vami* or *Bami*, the same with the city of Bamiyán, VI. 462.
- Vamigram* or *Vaminagari*, ditto, the metropolis of the sect of Buddha, VI. 462.
- Vamis*, the left hand worshippers of Dèvi, an account of them, XVII. 221.
- Van*, a lake, also the name of a town, VIII. 360.
- Vana*, one of the pupils of Hastámalaka, XVII. 181.
- Vanaprestha*, the third order, or that of hermits, III. 427.
- Vana Rāja*, son of Sámanta Sinha, found by Sáladèva, IX. 185; built Narwaleh, 186, 193.
- Vanaráshtra*, a country in the north-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.
- Vanásura*, his army defeated by Bhima, XIV. 387.
- Vanavasi*, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Vandá* or *Retuse Leaved Epidendrum*, botanical description of the, IV. 302.
- Vandhyatavi*, forests of the Vindhyan hills, VIII. 341.
- Vanga*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Vangula*, a river which flows from the mount Sahya, VIII. 335.
- Vanogha*, a tribe or country in the south-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Vansadhara*, a river which flows from the Mahendra mountain, VIII. 335.
- Vansastha Metre*, specimen of, X. 430.
- Vansavali*, work so called, XV. 256.
- Vansavasi*, lies in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Vara*, a country, VIII. 337.
- Varaha*, one of the seven divisions of the old continent, III. 300—VIII. 299, 352—XI. 31.
- Varáha*, the boar incarnation of Vishnu, XVII. 586.
- Varáhadwip*, Europe, III. 399—VI. 503—VIII. 299—XI. 31.
- Varáhasarita*, general name of several rivers made by Vishnu, XI. 31.
- Varáhèswara*, an account of him and his descendants, III. 378.
- Varáhi*, consort of Vishnu in the character of Sharma, V. 294.
- Váranada*, the north wind, VIII. 313.
- Váránasi*, Benares, or Cási, and Aornis; derivation of its name, III. 409.
- Váránasi*, an epithet of Gangá, III. 410.
- Vara Pandya*, became a Jain and persecuted the Baudhdhas, XVII. 285.
- Varansa*, a river which flows from the Páriyatra mountain, VIII. 335.
- Vará-sanhita*, an astronomical treatise, VIII. 337.
- Várasica*, a prince, descendant of Parasica and Antarmadá, III. 431.
- Varddhamana*, the town and district of Burdwan, VIII. 338, 341.
- Varendra*, a district in Bengal, XIV. 441.
- Varichara*, a tribe or country in the south of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.
- Varisara* or *Varishada*, son of Chandragupta, his different names V. 255, 286.
- Várisena*, one of the four eternal Jains, XVII. 275.
- Varivaha*, clouds, V. 121.
- Varmadèsa*, the country of the Burmans, IX. 71.
- Varnávrítta*, a species of Prácrít metre described, X. 421.
- Varshani*, the same with the Ambiceya mountain, XI. 55.

Varshapani, a Rishi, VIII. 346.

Varuna, the neptune of the Hindus, I. 251.

——, the chief god of the waters, III. 399, 415; son of Cardama, 401, 415.

——, of his court on the mount Meru, VIII. 348—XI. 30.

——, excluded from the Hindu Triad, XI. 119; resides in the white sea, the same with Mananan, 132; angers Agastya, and born of Ajamida as Samvarna, 136.

——, also called Naupati or Naupatin, supposed to be Nephtyn, XIV. 463.

Varuná, a rivulet to the north of Varánasi (Benares,) III. 410.

Varunachanda, one of the divisions of Jambudwíp, III. 415—VIII. 330.

Varuní or *Surá*, produced from the churning of the sea, XI. 133, 136.

Vasantapála, the son of Bhupála, built the temple at Sárnáth, IX. 203—X. 130.

Vasanta-tilaca Metre, specimen of the, X. 439.

Vasantayátrá, the spring festival of the Hindus, XVII. 277.

Vásava, founder of a Saiva sect, XVII. 198; an incarnation of Nandi, 199.

Vasati or *Yamuna*, situated in the north of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.

Vasishtha, a sage, husband of Arundhati, III. 430—XI. 64—XVII. 616.

——, one of the seven Rishis, what star he represents, IX. 84.

Vasishthi, the same with the river Gomati, XIV. 410.

Vastracára, an uncivilized race of men, VI. 514.

Vasu or *Vibhvasu*, presiding deity of fire, abode of, in the Al-burz mountain, VIII. 354.

Vasubhuti, a Bráhmaṇa of the Gotama tribe, his three daughters, XVII. 256.

Vasuci, a serpent, of his serving as a rope in the churning of the sea, XI. 133.

Vasudeva, father of Crishna, his seven children destroyed by Cansa, XI. 85.

Vasudhana, a tribe or country in the north-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.

Vasudhara, a mountain, temples on it, VII. 351, 361.

Vasumangiri, situated in the north of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.

Vasumati, a country, VIII. 361.

Vasus, father of Vivaswata and son of Lamech, a king of Cashmir, VI. 479.

Vata, or *Bengal Ficus*, botanical description of the, IV. 310.

——, of the Vata tree in Swètadwípa, an incarnation of Vishnu at Jagannátha, XI. 149.

Vatadhana, a country and tribe, VIII. 336, 340.

Vatapi, a Daitya, XIV. 443.

Vatsa, a celebrated sage, III. 436.

——, a mountain, country, and tribe in the middle of India, VIII. 336, 338, 352.

Vatsara, son of Dhruva, of his children, V. 253.

Vayaviyam or *Atibahica*, the atom-like germ from which living beings originate, XIV. 431.

Vayu, a Purána, VIII. 270; of his court on the mount Meru, 348.

——, the same with Æolus, guardian of the north-west quarter, XI. 15, 17, 30, 55.

Vayubhuti, son of Vasubhuti, one of the Ganadharas of the Jain schools, XVII. 256, 257.

Vedánta Doctrine, maintains that the divinity pervades all nature, III. 359, 373.

Vedaniya, explanation of the term, XVII. 272.

Vèdas, sacred writings of the Hindus, called Ragya juhsáma-tharva, subjects of, I. 340, 344.

- Vēdas*, supposed to be the books of Egyptian science called *Harmonia*, III. 319.
 —, of their not being originally known to mankind in India, V. 259.
 —, remarks on the date of the present arrangement of the, VII. 283.
 —, treatise on the, by *H. T. Colebrooke*, VIII. 369 ; interpretations in the, 467.
 —, reside in the White Island in human shapes, XI. 69.
 —, were originally handed down to *Vyāsa*, and date thereof, XI. 78, 80.
 —, discovery of a modern imitation of them, with remarks on the genuine works, XIV. 1.
 —, their authority disregarded by the *Jains* and *Bauddhas*, XVII. 246.
 —, of the two branches of religious acts therein distinctly marked, XVII. 312.
Vēdasāra or *Vēdasarvāra*, a lake in the White Island, XI. 120.
Vedasmṛiti or *Vedavati*, a river that flows from the *Pāriyatra* mountain, VIII. 335.
 —, the same with the river *Dāmodara*, XIV. 402.
Vedi, a country to the south of the *Jambuna*, VIII. 341.
Vegetable Impressions, fossil, in the Shale of the *Burdwan* coal strata, XVIII. Pt. II. 40.
Vējara, the same with *Andromeda*, her form, VIII. 258.
Velladēva, father of *Visalādēva*, an account of him, IX. 188.
Vena, lies in the south of *Bharata's* empire, VIII. 339.
 —, father of *Prithu* or *Noah*, V. 253—IX. 79.
Venava or *Venu*, a river which flows from the mount *Vindhya*, VIII. 335.
Venkata, a name of *Vishnu*, XVII. 587, 596.
Venkatapati, *Rāja* of *Chandragiri*, account of his gold coins, XVII. 596.
VENTURA, GENERAL, his letter regarding the excavations at *Mānikyāla*, XVII. 600.
Venugartta, the bamboo fir, in the *Mahānadi*, XIV. 449.
Venumanta or *Venuman*, a mountain, of the three forts of the *Vidyadharas* on it, VIII. 360.
Venumati, situated in the north-west of *Bharata's* empire, VIII. 340.
Venus, the same with *Bhavāni*, III. 338 ; the beloved of *Cupid* the elder, 405.
 —, daughter of *Astynome*, XI. 46 ; her birth, 139 ; both male and female, 143.
Verasina, who he was, XVII. 287.
Verddhana Suri, disciple of *Chandra Achārya*, XVII. 253.
Verddhamāna, *Mahāvira*, the 24th *Tirthankara* of the *Jains*, XVII. 252 ; one of the four eternal *Jinas*, 276 ; born in *Behar*, 282, 292.
Verrool. See *Ellore*.
Vertumna, being with child by *Apollo*, III. 441.
Vesantapāla, son of *Bhupāla*, king of *Gaura*, and brother of *Sthirapāla*, IX. 74.
Vista of the Romans and the *Vāsta Pūjā*, remarks on, VIII. 78, 87.
Vesta, one of the three *Parcæ*, the same with the energy of *Brahmā*, XI. 113.
Vetaladēva, king of the devils, chastised by *Vicramaraca*, IX. 120.
Vetravati or *Betwa*, a river which flows from the *Pāriyatra* mountain, VIII. 335—XIV. 408.
Vexoris, supposed to be the same person with *Ochoreus*, III. 450.
Vibhishan, king of *Sabela* or *Sumatra*, XIV. 453.
Vibhishana, brother of *Rāvana*, XVII. 609.
Vibhrajā, the same with the mountain of *Ramya* in *Sācam*, XI. 35.

Vibhuti, of the material of, XVII. 175.

Vicata, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.

Vicatara, son of Sacatara, V. 265; revenged the death of his father upon Ugradhanwa, 266.

Vicatpalli, the kingdom of Chandradása beyond the Vindhya mountain, IX. 94.

Vicrama, a king, the seventeenth in regular succession from Chandragupta, IX. 145.

———, every one of that name cutting off his own head at the feet of Cálì, IX. 122.

Vicramacesari, prime minister to Mrigancadatta, cures a Brahmen of the bite of a snake, IX. 124; the same with Sri-carna-dèva Rája, 126.

Vicramáditya, a geographical tract ascribed to him, his era, VIII. 268.

———, *the Second Sáca*, his era and birth place, IX. 82, 87, 127; son of Gandharúpa, descended from Rája Carna; contemporary with Sapor, also called Sudraca, usurped the throne of Pataliputra, 106; killed by the son of Tacshasa, 118; his battle with Nrisinha Nripa, 123; a portion of Mahádèva, 125; marries the daughter of Calinga-seni, 128; battle with Sáliváhana, 129; various names, 138; epoch of, 145.

———, *the Third*, said to be the son of a Brahmen of Banares called Chandragupta IX. 147; affinity to Yezdigird, 150; son of Bahramgor, 163, 202; learned men of his court, 178; his era in Mewár, 189.

———, alleged to be the same with Augustus, X. 33; alarmed by prophecies of the birth of a Saviour, killed by the child in battle, 41; his son crowned the king of Málava at Ujjain, 42; the eldest, of his not being the same with Sacari, 54; his era begun at his death, 97; eight hundred kings his vassals, 109.

———, two kings of that name in Cashmir, XV. 32, 41, 87; king of India, 260.

———, and Sáliváhana, on the respective eras of, IX. 117.

Vicramamitra, the seventeenth from Chandragupta, the same with Vicramáditya, X. 43.

Vicramapratidèsa Vyavastha, a geographical tract ascribed to Vicramáditya, XIII. 268.

Vicramaraca, his sacrifice in honour of Cálì and other legends of, IX. 120, 146.

Vicramas, of there being several of that name, as well as of the name of Sáliváhana, X. 43.

Vicramúsacti, a victorious general of Vicramáditya, IX. 127.

Vicramasagara, a geographical tract, an account of the, XIV. 376.

Vicramasèna, brother and successor of Tilacachandra, IX. 143.

Vicramátunga, king of Pataliputra-pura, IX. 122; of his being surrounded by the Mahomedans, his making his escape, and afterwards defeating his enemy, 123.

Vicramitra, the eighth king of the Sunga dynasty, IX. 101.

Vidarbha, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharatás empire, VIII. 338.

Vidhu or *Sundar*, a town near Teke-naf, XIV. 450.

Vidhyuta, a mountain in the Deccan, VIII. 334.

Vediha, the country of Janaka, VIII. 336.

Vidisa, a river which flows from the Páriyatra mountain, VIII. 335.

Vidyásankara Achárya, a spiritual head of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.

Vidyasanya Achárya, another of the same, XVII. 180.

Vidura and *Vyása*, of their conveying to the wandering Pandavas intelligence necessary for their safety, by obscure sentences written on rocks, V. 136.

- Vidura*, an incarnation of Yama, begotten in the house of Vichitravarya, by Vyása, X. 67.
- Vidyadharas*, a demon tribe, VIII. 331.
- Vigahana*, son of Prithwipála, returns to Gauda on the death of his father, IX. 170.
- Vijala*, the Jain king of Kalyan, murdered by the Lingávant Saivas, XVII. 290, 293.
- Vijaya*, one of the wardens of Vishnu's palace, imprecation pronounced upon him, III. 393.
- , first king of Ceylon after the war between Ráma and Ravana, X. 83.
- , name of one of the heavens, XVII. 274.
- , the ever victorious tree produced from the churning of the ocean, XI. 137.
- Vijayabhi Nandana*, the fourth Sáca, number of years comprized in his epoch, IX. 83.
- Vijayadèvi*, mother of Mandita and Maurya Putra, XVII. 257.
- Vijayadhanva*, a descendant of Viswadhanwa, obtained the surname of Caunapa, III. 403.
- Vijayanagar*, a principality in south India, XVII. 592.
- Vijayáswa*, king of the country round the Nishadha hills, deposed by his minister, III. 390.
- Vijayaverdhana*, a Yacsha, born as the elephant Sanchanága, III. 444.
- Vijetasva*, son of Prithu, V. 254; born again of his own wife and of himself, 255.
- Vijaya*, consort of Buddha, III. 411.
- Vijraswámi Suri*, one of the seven Dasapurvi Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Vilesa*, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.
- Villigaam*, temple of Buddha at, VI. 436.
- Vimalambhu*, a place in Bactria where Aruna performed penance, VI. 515.
- Vimanas*, heavenly cars, III. 329; meaning lofty grounds with many streams, 330.
- Vindá*, a musical instrument. See Been.
- Vinata*, mother of Garuda, VIII. 364.
- Vindhya Mountains*, two Sanscrit inscriptions from the, translated, II. 167.
- , source of the Naravindhya river in the, III. 316, 330.
- , geology of the, XVIII. Pt. I. 13.
- Vindhya* or *Ricsha*, a range of mountains, situation of, VIII. 334—XI. 30.
- , catalogue of the rivers that flow from the, VIII. 335.
- , mountains to the south of Anugangam, XIV. 381, 382, 391.
- , his rearing his head above Himálaya, and being desired by his spiritual teacher to remain in a prostrate posture, XIV. 397.
- Vindhya-maulica* or *Murvica*, a part of the Vindhya hill, VIII. 337—XIV. 397.
- Vindhya Sacti*, an account of that dynasty, IX. 219, 240.
- Vindhyaśaras*, the same with the lake Mánasarovar, III. 330.
- Vindhyavásini*, the same place with Sagala or Mirzapoor, IX. 55.
- Vipasa* or *Beya*, a river which flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335; the Beyah, 341.
- Viparwi*, a Buddha, length of life he enjoyed, XVII. 250.
- Vipula*, a mountain, of the Placsha tree on it, VIII. 349.
- Virabhadra*, king of Ceylon, cause of his war with Prithvi Rája, IX. 77, 109.
- , of his having disconcerted the sacrifice of Dacsha, XVII. 183.
- Viranchi*, Brahmá, X. 55.

Vira Saiva, a Saiva sect, XVII. 198.

Virásaya, the place where Gangéyanas defeated Indra, III. 430.

Virasena, son of Guhyaca, king of the immovable part of the creation, IV. 366.

Virauja-jit, a title of Gangéyanas, III. 430.

Virupacsha, the lord of the corner of Nairita on mount Meru, VIII. 348.

Virupacshya, one of the two divisions of the Raghu-nandana hills, XIV. 339.

Virupaksha, a perfect Yogi and teacher of the practices of Yoga, XVII. 190.

Visachaca, a mountain, the place of Caiticeyas abode, VIII. 362.

Visaladèva, an account, of his origin, reign, &c. IX. 188 190.

Visamasila, king of Prátishtána, the same with Sáliváhana, IX. 126; and Vicramáditya, 127.

——— or *Samasila*, bore the title of Trivicrama, X. 43.

Vishabhanandi, uncle and foe of Mahévira in one of his births, XVII. 251.

Visarjayas, a tribe, VIII. 331.

Vishnu, *Siva* and *Brahmá*, the Indian trinity, on the attributes of, I. 244.

———, the same with Osiris, III. 341; as one of the great powers, water or humid principle, III. 359; while asleep in Dévis bosom, a Lotos rises from his navel, Brahmá born in this, disputed primogeniture, corrected by Mahádèva, but Vishnu owning his inability to discover his head or feet is acknowledged the first born, similar wars of the Egyptian gods, 374, 375; the Sun his station, 382; deluded the demons in the shape of a Sanyási named Buddha, 414. Vide Yoni, Linga, Murti, Osiris, Vaishnavas:

———, the present being his Calpa, V. 248; issued from the left side of Adhima, 249; affinity between him and Dis, and Jupiter, 299.

———, the same with Jina, Shem an incarnation of, VI. 463; the preserving power, 474.

———, his various shapes in different parts of the world, VIII. 354; his abode in the valley between the Cumuda and Anjana mountains, 355; among waters and in the land of darkness, 366.

———, his birth in the house of a shepherd, and incarnation in the womb of a virgin foretold, X. 27; of his boar-like incarnation, his seven Calpas, 36, 38; residing on the northern shores of the white sea, 68.

———, rescued the earth from sinking into hell in the shape of a boar, XI. 29; forms new mountains and continents, 30; educated with the supreme being, 46; his manifestation as Crishna in Swètam on Tricuta only, 48, 74, 92; born in India as ditto, 96; the preserving power, 111; one of the five principal deities, 119; assumes the shape of a tortoise under the Mandara mountain at the churning of the sea, 133; his conflict with the giants after his marriage with Lacshmi, 142.

———, his transforming himself into a mountain, called Salagram or Gandacisla, through fear of Saturn, XIV. 414.

Vishnu-loca, inhabitants of Vishnu's heaven, III. 341.

Vishnupadodaca, a place at the confluence of the Burna with the Ganges, where a part of the White Island was brought by Varáha, XI. 88.

Vishnu-purána, name of one of the Hindu sacred works, VIII. 270.

- Vishnuvardhana*, a Jain Rāja of Mysore converted to the Vishnu faith, XVII. 282.
- Visiking*, a stage, four cos from Matkunga, XVII. 532.
- Visuddha*, a mountain, VIII. 352.
- Visvacarma* or *Twashta*, the chief engineer of the gods, VI. 500—X. 98. See below.
- Visvacirtipura*, once the capital of Misra, III. 429.
- Viswacena*, sovereign of Mochassa, gives his daughter in marriage to Cepeyanas, III. 427.
- Visvanātha*, a place in Asama, XIV. 427.
- Visvacarman*, the Vulcan of the Hindus, I. 264—V. 250—X. 126—XI. 56.
- Viswabhu*, a Buddha, the length of life he enjoyed, XVII. 250.
- Viswabhuta*, prince of Rājagriha, an incarnation of Mahāvira, XVII. 251.
- Viswadhanva*, son of Pushpadhanwa, III. 403; his affinity to Hercules, 407.
- Viswamitra*, feuds of, with Gautama, III. 350; a holy man, VI. 536.
- , also called Causica, from the hermitage in Cusagrāma, XIV. 418.
- Viswa Pāni*, a Dhyani-Bodhisatwa or Creator of the 5th or future Buddha system, XVI. 442.
- Viswarūpa*, son of Twashta, XI. 78.
- Viswasena*, a Jain of the Vajrasakha division, XVII. 298.
- Viswasphatica* or *Viswasphurji*, a king of the Gangetic provinces after Puloma, IX. 153.
- Visweswara*, an epithet of Saiva, XVII. 170.
- Viswesara-pracśā*, declaration of what is most excellent in the universe, III. 339.
- Vitarana*. Vide *Vaitarani*.
- Vitarana Acharya*, one of the spiritual heads of the Sringeri establishment, XVII. 180.
- Vitasa Dēva*, converted to the Vaishnava faith by Rāmaniya, XVI. 29.
- Vitasta*, the same river with the Hydaspes, III. 454—VIII. 335—IX. 92.
- Vitihotra*, a country behind the Vindhya mountains, VIII. 337.
- Vivarnas*, a tribe, VIII. 332.
- Vivaswata*, the son of Vasu, VI. 479.
- Vodu*, the son of Brahmā, XI. 99.
- Volatile Caustic Alkali*, a cure for persons bitten by snakes, II. 323.
- Voulti*, the emperor of China, opened an intercourse between that country and India, IX. 40.
- VOYSEY*, DR. H. W., on the diamond mines of south India, XV. 120.
- , on the mosaic of Agra, XV. 429.
- , on the geology of Nagpore, XVIII. Pt. I. 123.
- , on the petrified shells of the Gawelghir hills, XVIII. Pt. I. 167.
- Vraja-vālas*, kings of Magadha, why so called, IX. 79.
- Vratraghni*, a river which flows from the Pāriyatra mountain, VIII. 335.
- Vrica*, a country in the middle of India, VIII. 336.
- Vridhamantēswara-samudra*, one of the mouths of the Bhagirathi, XIV. 462.
- Vrihadratha*, king of Cicata, and founder of the dynasty of the Barhadrathas, IX. 91.
- Vrīhaspati* or *Guru*, the Indian cycle of sixty years, essay on, III. 209.
- , an ancient legislator III. 382; regent of Jupiter, preceptor of the gods, 451, 462.
- , his hermitage in Matulīnga, VIII. 355.

- Vrihaspati*, founder of the Hindu atheistical school, XVI. 5.
Vrihatcatha, a collection of historical anecdotes, VIII. 269.
Vrijapála or *Brigawála*, the same with Mahá Báli, IX. 211.
Vrishá, a tribe or country in the south-east of Bharata's empire, VIII. 338, 352.
Vrishabha, a mountain in India, VIII. 355; in Sumatra, X. 150.
Vrishabanca-sancara, Mahádéva residing on the mount Cajara, VIII. 361.
Vritiya, a river which flows from the Himávat mountain, VIII. 335.
Vulcan, of Egypt, an Avatára of Mahádéva, III. 328, of the ancient Egyptians; from Diodorus, was elemental fire, chief creative deity, water as nutriment, earth, the receptacle of formation, 360; compared with the Hindu system, 360; the same as Aurva, 380.
 ———, father of Eurymedon, XVII. 617.
Vullabha Achárya, founder of the Rudra or Vallabháchári sect, XVI. 85; diurnal ceremonies of his followers, 90; authorities of, 94; successors of, 97; Gósain establishment of, at Srinathdwar, 97.
Vyaghramucha, a tribe in the empire of Bharata, VIII. 338.
Vyakarana, narrative scriptures of the Bauddhas, XVI. 426.
Vyakta, son of Dhanamitra a Jain Gánadharas, XVII. 257.
Vyaktávdhutas, a class of the Saktas, XVII. 228.
Vyalagriva, a tribe with necks like snakes in the south-east, VIII. 338.
Vyalaranya, woods lying to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
Vyantaras, one of the four classes of divine beings reckoned by the Jains, XVII. 274.
Vyása, father of Suca, III. 424.
 ———, supposed author of the Puránas, V. 136.
 ———, his composing the Védas in one of the Samachhes of Bamiyán, VI. 467 to 469.
 ———, son of Parásara, IX. 87.
 ———, of his having raised seed to the deceased Vichotraverya, X. 67.
 ———, first presumed to write the Védas in a book, XI. 78; Vishnu, 80.

W.

- Wacken*, of Ságar, XVIII. Pt. I. 57.
Wales, legends in, of battles fought between an ox and a beaver, V. 258.
Walid, a Caliph, effected the conquest of Sind, IX. 165.
Wali Khán, minister of the king of India, recovers Aracan from the Burmese, XVI. 362.
WALLICH, N., M. D., on two new species of *Sarcolobus* and other plants by, XII. 566.
 ———, on some more Indian plants by, XIII. 369.
 ———, on a new species of wild Nèpal *Camellia* by, XIII. 428.
Walls, observations on the theory of, in fortification, VI. 93.
WALTERS, H., journey across the Pandua hills by, XVII. 499.
 ———, census of the city of Dacca, by, XVII. 535.
WARD, DR. J., on the geology of Penang, by, XVIII. Pt. II. 149.

- Warrel*, a tribe of pirates, IX. 227.
- WARREN, LIEUT. J., observations and experiments on refraction, by, IX. 1.
- , CAPT. observations for determining the obliquity of the ecliptic XII. 192.
- Water*, trial by, a species of ordeal, I. 390.
- WEBB, CAPT. W. S., on a survey in Kemaon, by, XIII. 293.
- Weights and Measures*, Indian, treatise on, V. 91.
- West*, essays on the sacred isles of the, VIII. 245—X. 27; (and errata),—XI. 11.
- White Goddess or Swēta Dēvi*, essay on the, XI. 88, 90, 110, 129.
- White Island*, in the Euxine or the Icshu sea, affinity of, to Limbus Patrum, X. 37. 140.
- or *Swētām*, called also *Sācam*, essay on the, XI. 11; Britain, 21, 22, 149.
- White River*, of Bruce, probably the *Cālī*, III. 307; or *Nahrulabyad*, 309.
- Widow*, duties of a faithful Hindu, from Sanscrit authorities, IV. 209.
- Wild Dog*, of the Himālaya described, XVIII. Pt. II. 221.
- WILCOX, LIEUT. R., memoir of a geographical survey of Asam, by, XVII. 314.
- WILFORD, LIEUT. FRANCIS, remarks on the city of Tagara, by, I. 369.
- , essay on Egypt by, III. 295.
- , dissertation on Semiramis, by, IV. 363.
- , account of ancient inscriptions, by, V. 135.
- , on Hindu chronology, V. 241.
- , on the names of the Cabirian deities, by, V. 297.
- , on mount Caucasus, by, VI. 455.
- , on the sacred isles of the west, by, IX. 32—X. 27—XI. 11.
- , chronology of the kings of Magadha, by, IX. 82.
- , on the eras of Vicramāditya and Sālivāhana, by, IX. 117.
- WILKINS, C., remarks on his system of writing asiatic words in Roman letters, by, I. 8, 33.
- , translation of Monghyr inscription, by, I. 123.
- , ditto Buddal inscription, by, I. 131.
- , ditto of Buddh-Gya of, inscription, by, I. 284.
- , observations on the Sikhs, by, I. 289.
- , on two inscriptions from the Vindhya mountains, by, II. 167.
- WILMOT, MR., his transcript of Gya inscription, I. 284.
- WILSON, H. H., on the history of Cashmir, by, XV. 1.
- , account and translation of various Sanscrit inscriptions, by, XV. 436, 499.
- , on the Sanscrit inscription at Abu, by, XVI. 284.
- , a sketch of the religious sects of the Hindus, by, XVI. 1.
- , notice of three tracts received from Nēpal, by, XVI. 450.
- , on the religious sects of the Hindus, XVII. 169.
- , on the ancient coins in cabinet of the Asiatic Society, XVII. 559.
- , on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus, XVII. 607.
- White Sea*, on the churning of the, XI. 98. 131.
- Woods*, Indian, table of elasticity and other properties of, XVIII. Pt. I. 216.

World, creation of it in the form of a Lotus, VIII. 346.

——, of the number of Yojanas its breadth measures, X. 145.

——, divisions of the, according to the Buddhists and the Pauranica, XI. 27.

——, of its renovation and the periodical recurrence of events in the world, XI. 85.

WREDE, F., account of the St. Thomè Christians, by, VII. 364.

X.

Xanthari, sea cows on the shores of the atlantic, III. 377.

Xanthe, the same with the district of Troas, III. 377.

Xanthi or *Yantii*, a nation in Thrace, III. 377.

Xanthus, a town and river in Lycia, a son of Jupiter, III. 377.

Xerxes, a large body of Hindus with him in his invasion of Greece, X. 106.

Y.

Yacsha-lipí or *Writing of the Yacshas*, III. 313.

Yacshas, a tribe in Abyssinia, III. 307; superior beings, their writing taught to Sham, 313.

——, a demon tribe, VIII. 331.

Yacshi, a written character in Butan or Tibet, III. 315.

Yacshini-dèvi, an Indian goddess, III. 310.

Yádavendra, mountains of the exterior Cushadwîp or Abyssinia, III. 328.

Yadu, son of Yayati, and ancestor of Crishna, IX. 92; son of Nahusha, 105.

Yadus, of their falling by mutual wounds, X. 35.

Yahud, the same place with Yudhabhumi near the Indus, III. 351.

Yai, a tribe in Aracan, XIV. 449.

Yájapur, called Jaugepoor, XIV. 404.

Yájna, a Bauddha king on the Ganges, sent an embassy to China in 408, IX. 44.

Yajnya-varma, an emperor of India, supposed to be Yajnyasrí, IX. 110.

Yajurvèda, the white, observations on, and extracts from, VIII. 415.

——, the black, observations on, and extracts from, VIII. 434.

——, the same with Brahmá, XI. 120.

——, modern imitation of the Yajurvèda detected, XIV. 2.

Yak of Tartary or *Bushy Tailed Bull of Tibet* description of the, IV. 351.

Yakain. See Aracan.

Yalith, how long his dynasty lasted, IX. 181.

Yama, court of in the station of Asuras, III. 299; fare paid by the dead for passage to his regions, 342; supposed to be the same with Serapis or Pluto, 408.

——, one of the seven divisions of the old continent, III. 300.

——, one of the two countenances of Dharmarāja, V. 298; a form of Vishnu, 299,

- Yama*, or *Yaman*, guardian deity of the southern quarter, VIII. 280, 299.
- , born in the house of Vichitraverya, X. 67; his abode in Mahá Lancá, 143.
- , rules in the south of Meru, XI. 30; excluded from the Hindu Triad, 119.
- , Pluto, brother of the river Cálindi, XIV. 388, 395.
- Yamadwípa*, a division of the continent, III. 300.
- Yamaladwípa* or *Malaya*, a division of the continent, the Peninsula of Malacca, III. 299.
- Yamapuri*, the infernal city, III. 399.
- Yamapuri*, the depot for souls after death in Málaca or Mahá Lancá, X. 142, 146.
- Yamodadhi*, the southern sea, the Mediterranean or Hippados, VIII. 304, 339.
- Yamuná* or *Jumna*, a river that flows from the mount Himávat, VIII. 335, 340.
- , elder sister of Calindi, daughter of the Sun, XIV. 394, 395, 396, 398, 460.
- Yamuni*, a river beyond the Bor Abors, XVII. 400.
- Yamzu*, a large lake near Laganche, XVII. 527.
- Yandheya*, a country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Yangtsekhyang* or *Kinshakyang*, the river Pavaní, VIII. 332.
- Yantra-rága*, a name of an astronomical work, VIII. 257.
- Yarascara Dēva*, king of Cashmir, XV. 74.
- Yárchand*, name of a place in Tartary, VIII. 320.
- Yarken* or *Hor*, a race of people so named, XV. 378.
- Yaron Dzang-bon-tchon*, the same with the river Dzangbo-tchon, XVII. 462.
- Yasca*, a sage, author of a glossary for the Vēdas, traced to Iarchas, III. 354.
- Yashoyuta*, a tribe or country to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Yashtenás*, a descendant of Pethinas, one of the cynick circle, III. 418.
- Yasobhadra*, a Jain of the Vagrasákhá division, XVII. 288.
- *Suri*, one of the six Sruta Kevali Jain teachers, XVII. 286.
- Yasodá*, daughter of Samaravira, and wife of Mahávira, XVII. 352.
- Yasovati*, Isana's court on the mount Meru, VIII. 340, 348.
- Yatunapura*, (*Ratnapura*), the city of gems, XVI. 277.
- Yatha khyatam*, explanation of the term, XVII. 168.
- Yatidherma*, the duties of an ascetic, what they are, XVII. 267.
- Yatis*, amongst the Jains, ascetic practices of, IX. 248.
- , the religious order of the Jains, XVII. 272, 291.
- Yatnika*, a Bauddha sect, account of their tenets, XVI. 435.
- Yatu*, the leader of the Yadas, who emigrated from India to Abyssinia, III. 328.
- Yatupa*, king or chief of the Yatus or Yadavas, supposed to be king Æthiops, III. 328.
- Yatus*, nickname of the descendants of Yatu or Yadavas, origin of them, III. 327.
- Yaudheya*, a country in the north of Bharata's empire, VIII. 340.
- Yauk-dundh*, the same place with Dundhyali, VI. 461.
- Yavana*, derivation of the name, III. 358; a tribe to the south of the Jambuna, VIII. 341.
- Yavanáchúrya*, author of some astronomical works, X. 99.
- Yavanamargana*, a tribe in the south-west of Bharata's empire, VIII. 339.

- Yavanas*, a tribe on the Cáli, III. 303; allies of Gautama, ancestors of the Greeks, 351; from Yu, to mix, or as followers of the Yoni, 358.
- and *Mlèchhas of the Cushadvip*, obtain reunion with the supreme being, IV. 365.
- , considered as a sort of Hindus in the time of Chandragupta, V. 286.
- , the Greeks of Bactria so called, VIII. 331.
- , their eight kings ruled over the countries bordering on the Indus, IX. 134, 219.
- , punished by Sagara, XI. 64; of the Sáca tribe, 66.
- , written *Jaban*, and translated *Mogul*, in the Uria annals, XV. 259.
- Yayati*, son of Nahusha, of the divisions of his empire, IX. 91.
- Ybaug* or *Jybug*, a place lying between Cabul and Balkh, VI. 487.
- Y-du-man*, the same with the river black water, XI. 145.
- Yecain*, supposed to be Aracan, XIV. 448.
- Yehud*. Vide *Yudhabhumi*.
- Yehungsialan*, the principal town of the Syalas, VIII. 342.
- Yeko-Chango*, a river beneath the mount Chakshamchu Ari, XVII. 528.
- Yelum Thungla*, a mountain near Yir-lib, XVII. 518.
- Yertnagoodum*, narrative of a route thither from Chunarghur, VII. 57.
- Yesdejird*, son of Bahramgor, affinity with Vicramáditya, IX. 149, 155, 241.
- Yir-lib*, a village in the route from Cathmandu to Tazedo, XVII. 517.
- Yo*, dialect of the Burma language, vocabulary of the, V. 224.
- Yoga*, the perfect fulfilment of, unattainable in the Káli age, XVII. 184, 185.
- , of its having been popular in the early centuries of the Christian era, XVII. 188.
- Yogacasthá* or *Yoga Bhrastá*, wife of Linasu, her incest traced to Jocasta, III. 313, 400.
- Yogadeha*, said to be the same with the Atibahica or Vayaviyam, XIV. 432.
- Yoga Star*, the same with Sirius, III. 459.
- Yojan*, a measure of distance, VIII. 272.
- Yogi-gopa*, a place, XIV. 425.
- Yoginipura*, the city of Dilli, IX. 109, 167.
- Yoginís*, female anachorets, III. 410.
- , forms of Dévi, X. 53.
- , evil spirits, made slaves of by the Vamácháris, XVII. 222, 224.
- Yogis* or *Jogis*, to whom the term is properly applicable, XVII. 176, 183, 184.
- Yomadoung*, a mountain, XVII. 463.
- Yoni*, the symbol of Bhaga or the conceiving power of Vishnu as the humid principle, excited by the Linga or Symbol of Bija, the vivifying power of Iswara or Fire, III. 350; united by Brahmá the creative power, 358; or time, the navel of Vishnu, 359.
- Yónijas*, their war with the followers of Iswara, III. 358, 361.
- , the Yavanas, of their battle with the Lingancitas, VI. 532.
- Yonyancitas*, votaries of Dévi, III. 362.
- Ysirís*, a deity in the west of India, III. 387; the same with Iswara, 396.
- Yu*, an emperor, VIII. 294.

- Yu**, a tribe in Aracan, XIV. 449.
Yuddheyu, the same with the country of Hud, VIII. 313.
Yudhabhumi or *land of war*, now Yehud, between the Indus and Behat, III. 351.
Yudhishthira, makes overtures of peace with Duryodhen through Vidura and Vyasa, V. 137.
 ———, epoch of his reign, V. 242—IX. 82, 86, 210.
 ———, supposed to be the same with the ancient Buddha or Dharmaraja, IX. 88.
 ———, the immediate predecessor of Pretápáditya, X. 54.
 ———, of the affinity between him and Minos, XI. 85.
 ———, a king of Cashmir, XV. 31; era of, 97.
Yuga or *Maháyuga*, how many years it consists of, X. 36.
Yugas, of Hindu chronology, observations on the, I. 237.
Yullulcah, the same with Hud-Vallala or Lilaio, VIII. 343.
Yunnan, a place, XIV. 435.
Yu-quang, a province, VIII. 332.
Yu'hicá or *Azorick Jasmin*, botanical description of the, IV. 246.
Yuz, Hyrcanian dogs, a description of them given by the Persians, XIV. 468.

Z.

- Zábú**, an emporium in the Peninsula of Malacá, IX. 39.
Zabiah, a kind of wood in Dum, XVII. 516.
Zabudiba, (*Jambudwipa*,) the imaginary island of the Burmas, VI. 224.
Zabul, another name for Gazni, VI. 519.
Zadadrus, the same with the Satodara or Satadru, IX. 53.
Zaire, a lake, supposed to be the same with the Amara or Sura Sarovara, III. 307.
Zaitiopia, the same with Ethiopia, III. 328.
Zalmolxis, *Zamolxis* or *Salmolxis*, the same with Salmalèsvara, VIII. 298.
Zalzer or *Sal*, the white, supposed to be the same with Sarasala, VI. 527.
Zambre or *Zaire Lake*, name derived from Amara and Sura, III. 307.
Zambu, one of the two divisions of the old continent, VIII. 328.
Zara, supposed to be the same with the town of Sorè, XIV. 450.
Zarades or *Zoroaster*, the eldest, son of Ormazdes, supposed to be Belus and Saurid, X. 137.
Zarado Bura, translation of his view of the religion of Godama (Gautama), VI. 265.
Zaretis, a goddess supposed to be the consort of Zarades or Zoroaster, X. 137.
Zarrah, a village near Rilleing, XVII. 527.
Zeber Pahúr, one of the Pandua hills, XVII. 505.
Zej Mahommed Shúhy, the astronomical tables of Jayasinha, notice of the, V. 178, 205.
Zehr Mohereh or *Snake Stone*, description and analysis of the, XVI. 383.
Zemindars, of Orissa, XV. 230.
Zend, an extract from the writings in this language, I. 45.
Zeng, Africa, X. 142.

Zengh or *Sancha*, an island, VIII. 304.

Zetkia-vála, the range of mountains by which the world is surrounded, VIII. 284.

Zillee, a village near the Dihong inhabited by the Meeshmies, XVII. 337.

Zengis the Usbeck, his destroying a fort to the north of Bamiyán, VI. 472.

Zisuthrus or *Sisisthrus*, when he lived, IX. 86.

Zodiac, on the antiquity of the Indian, II. 289.

———, on the Indian and Arabic divisions of the, IX. 323.

Zohác, of his giving himself up to the devil, IX. 119.

Zohal or *Kyevun*, the same with Saturn, IV. 373.

Zoroaster, the eldest, his different names, supposed to be Mizraim, X. 137.

———, called Mog, supposed to be the sage Mochus, XI. 75.

Zuffā, a city, VI. 517, 518.

Zung-shehar, a place to the east of Langur, XVII. 18.

Zuzan, son of Masdeus or Segamus, king of Halabor, in India, made a convert of by St. Thomas, of the derivation of his name, X. 77.

The following references have been accidentally omitted in their proper places :

CAUTLEY, LIEUT., on the coal and lignite of the Himálaya, XVII. 387.

GRANT, CAPT. P. W., on a method of determining the longitude, XVI. 235.

HERBERT, CAPT. J. D., on the snake stone or Zehr Mohereh, XVI. 382.

———, on the occurrence of coal in the Himálaya, XVI. 397.

LIST OF THE

Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS.

Sir WM. JONES, Kt. Chief Justice, Elected 5th February 1784, Died 1st May 1794.
 Sir JOHN SHORE, Bt., Gov. Gen. Ditto 22d May 1794, departed to England 2d May 1797.
 Sir ROBERT CHAMBERS, Kt., Ditto 7th December 1797, Ditto 10th January 1799.
 Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bt., Ditto 24th January 1799, Ditto in March 1806.
 H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. Ditto 2d April 1806, Ditto 1st February 1815.
 FRANCIS, LORD MOIRA, MARQUIS OF
 HASTINGS, K. G., Gov. Gen., Ditto 1st February 1815, Ditto in December 1822.
 The Hon'ble J. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., Ditto 7th May 1823, Ditto 4th July 1827.
 The Hon'ble Sir C. E. GREY, Kt., Ditto 7th November 1827, Ditto 4th July 1832.
 The Hon'ble Sir E. RYAN, Kt., Ditto 5th September 1832.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sir J. MURRAY, Elected 20th October 1796.
 JOHN FLEMING, Esq., Ditto ditto, 1796.
 The Hon'ble J. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., Ditto 28th September 1797.
 H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq., Ditto 5th October 1803.
 Sir JOHN ROYDS, Ditto 12th February 1812.
 The Hon'ble Sir E. H. EAST, Kt. Chief Justice, Ditto 7th December 1816.
 The Right Rev. F. MIDDLETON, Bishop of Calcutta, Ditto.
 Major General T. HARDWICKE, Ditto 13th November 1819.
 The Hon'ble W. B. BAYLEY, Ditto ditto 1819.
 The Right Rev. Bishop HEBER, Ditto 7th January, 1824.
 The Hon. Sir C. GREY, Kt. Chief Justice, Ditto 4th January 1826.
 The Hon'ble Sir JOHN FRANKS, Ditto 3rd January 1827.
 The Hon'ble Sir C. T. METCALFE, Bt. Ditto 2nd January 1828.

The Hon'ble Sir E. RYAN, Ditto 2nd January 1828.
The Right Rev. Bishop TURNER, Ditto 5th January 1831.
The Rev. W. H. MILL, D. D., Principal of Bishop's College, Ditto 9th January 1833.
W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Ditto 30th January 1834.
The Right Rev. Bishop WILSON, Ditto 20th March 1834.
Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, Kt., Ditto 14th January 1835.

SECRETARIES.

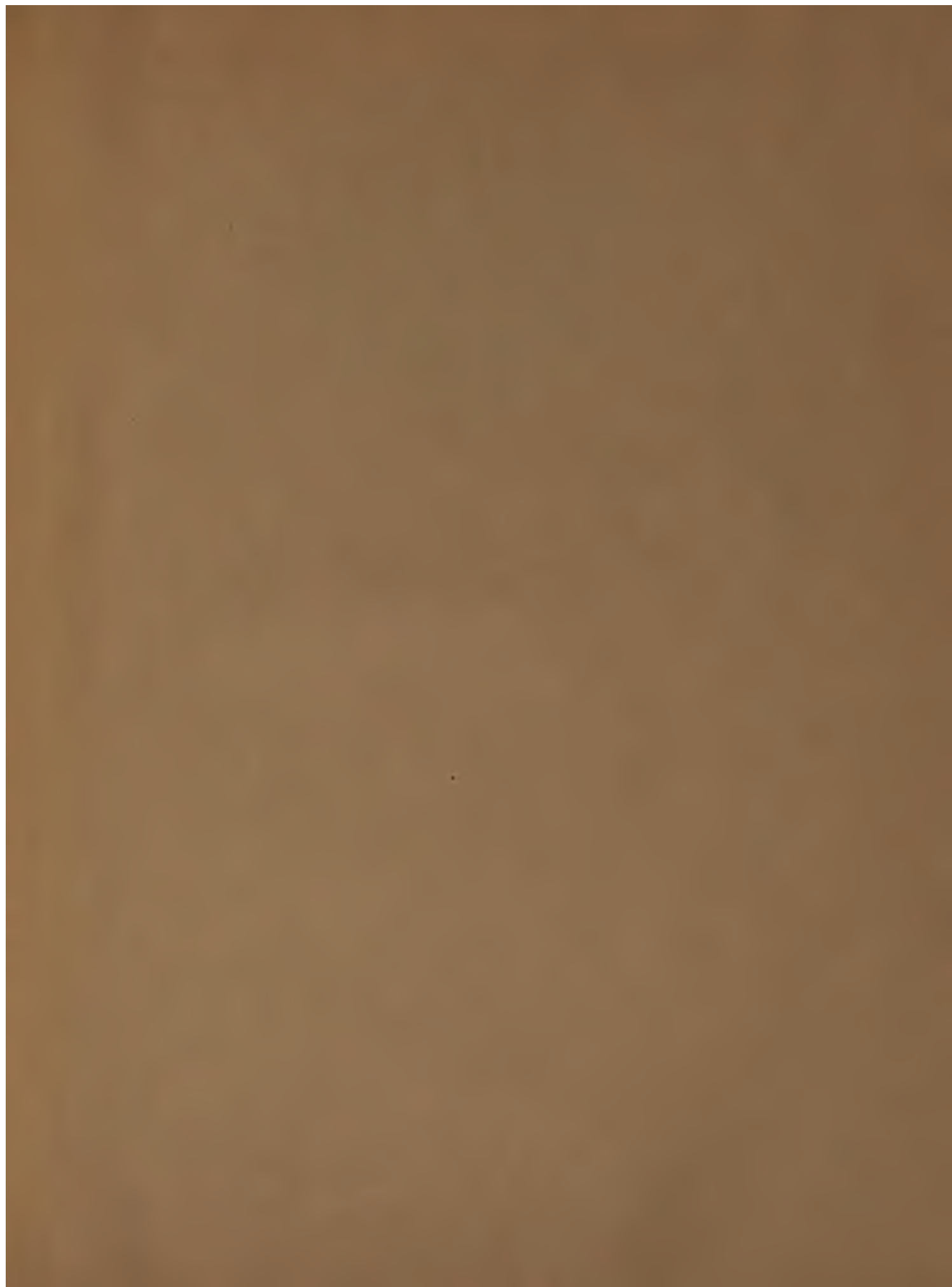
G. H. BARLOW, Esq., Elected 5th February 1784, Resigned 19th Feb. 1784.
JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq., .. Ditto 19th February 1784, Ditto 16th August 1792.
EDMUND MORRIS, Esq., Ditto 16th August 1792, .. Ditto 10th August 1796.
Captain MICHAEL SYMES, Ditto 10th August 1796, .. Ditto 20th October 1796.
CODRINGTON EDMUND CARRINGTON, Esq., Ditto 20th October 1796, Ditto 29th March 1798.
WILLIAM COATES BLACQUIERE, Esq., Ditto 29th March 1798, .. Ditto 17th May 1798.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Ditto 17th May 1798, Ditto 6th March 1802.
R. HOME, Esq., Ditto 6th March 1802, Ditto 4th April 1804.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Re-elected 4th April 1804, Ditto 3rd April 1811.
Dr. J. C. LEYDEN, Esq., Elected 3rd April 1811, .. Ditto 7th June 1815.
HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., Deputy, Ditto ditto.
Elected Full Secretary, 7th June 1811, Ditto 7th June 1815.
Major WESTON, Ditto 2d August 1815, Ditto 7th June 1816.
W. L. GIBBONS, Assistant Secretary, .. Ditto 2d August 1815, Died, 1827.
HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., .. Re-elected 7th June 1816.
Captain LOCKETT, Officiating Secretary, 13th November 1819, Resigned 13th April 1821.
HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., .. Resumed, 13th April 1821, Ditto 1st January 1833.
JAMES PRINSEP, Esq., Elected 9th January 1833.
Bábú RAM KOMAL SEN, Native Secretary, appointed 12th December 1832.

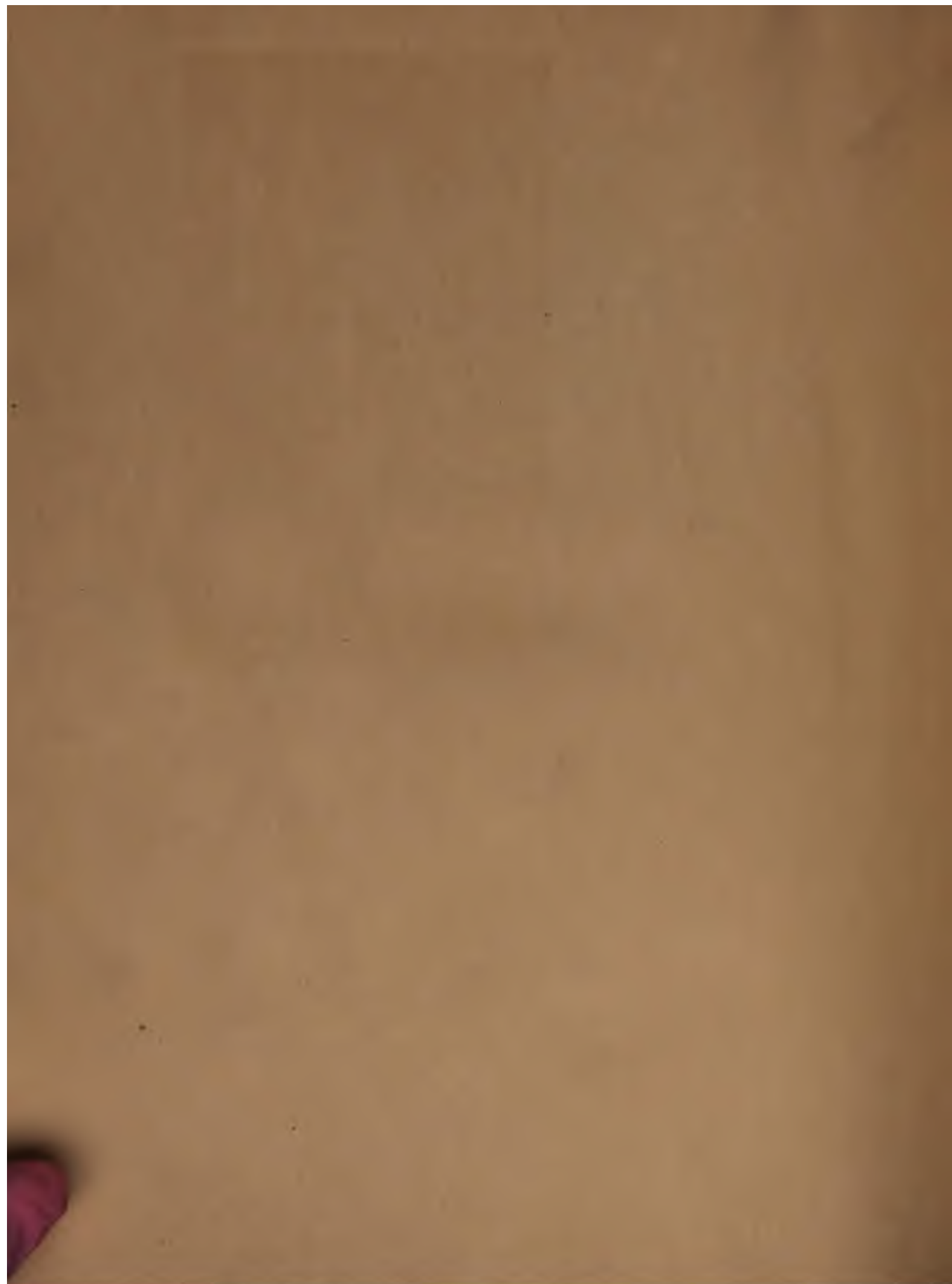
PHYSICAL CLASS.

Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, Elected 2d January 1828.
JAMES CALDER, Esq., Vice-President, Ditto 2d January 1828.
Captain F. JENKINS, Secretary, Ditto 2d January 1828, .. Resigned.
D. ROSS, Esq., Joint Secretary, Ditto 11th February 1828, Resigned 19th Aug. 1830.
JAMES PRINSEP, Secretary, Ditto 19th August 1830.

F I N I S.









3 2044 019 959 659

on or be.
ow.
ents

